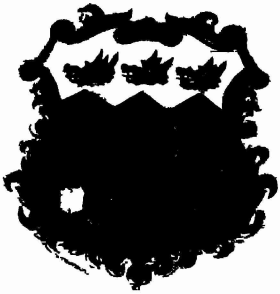
THE

BOMBAY

UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR

1868-69.



BOMBAY:

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

1868.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

A.	Ahmedabad High School.
Ak.	Akola High School.
Ar.	Ahmednuggur Government English School.
B.	Belgaum Sirdars' High School.
B. G.	Baba Gokhley's School, Poona.
B. P.	Bombay Proprietory School.
Br.	Broach Government English School.
C.	Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney Naosari Madressa.
D.	Dhoolia High School.
E.	Elphinstone College.
E. S.	Elphinstone High School.
F. G. A.	Free General Assembly's Institution.
G.	Grant Medical College.
G. A.	General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
G. P.	Guzerat Provincial College.
H.	Hydrabad High School.
J.	Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Parsee Benevolent Institution.
K.	Kurrachee High School.
L.	Government Law School.
M.	Robert Money Institution.
N.	Nassick Government English School.
Nd.	Neriad Government English School.
O.	Oomarati High School.
P.	Poona College.
P. C.	Poona Camp School.
P. E.	Poona Engineering College.
P. H.	Parsee High School.
P. M.	Poona Free Church Mission Institution.
P. N.	Poona Normal School.
P. S.	Poona High School.
P. T.	Private Tuition.
P. V.	Poona Vernacular College.
Pr.	Prabhu Seminary.
R.	Rutnagherry High School.
Rj.	Rajkote High School.
S.	Surat High School.
S. W.	Sawant Wadee Government English School.
Sa.	Sattara Government English School.
Sh	Sholapoor Government English School.

LIBRARY

I.

Bombay University Almanac

APRIL 1, 1868, TO MARCH 31, 1869.

APRIL 1868.

1	Wed.	
2	Thurs	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	
7	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Accounts
8	Wed.	at 4½ P.M.
9	Thurs	
10	Fri.	Good Friday. *Last day of application* for
11	Sat.	the LL. B. Honours Examination.
12	Sun.	
13	Mon.	
14	Tues.	
15	Wed.	
16	Thurs	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	Question Papers for LL. B. Honours due *from Examiners.*
19	Sun.	
20	Mon.	First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering
21	Tues.	ends.
22	Wed.	
23	Thurs	
24	Fri.	
25	Sat.	
26	Sun.	
27	Mon.	
28	Tues.	
29	Wed.	
30	Thurs	First Term in Medicine ends.

MAY, 1868.

1	Fri.	
2	Sat.	
3	Sun.	
4	Mon.	
5	Tues.	
6	Wed.	
7	Thurs	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	Sun.	
11	Mon.	
12	Tues.	
13	Wed.	
14	Thurs	
15	Fri.	
16	Sat.	
17	Sun.	
18	Mon.	
19	Tues.	
20	Wed.	
21	Thurs	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	
24	Sun.	Queen Victoria born, 1819.
25	Mon.	
26	Tues.	
27	Wed.	
28	Thurs	
29	Fri.	
30	Sat.	
31	Sun.	

JUNE, 1868

1	Mon.	
2	Tues.	
3	Wed.	
4	Thurs	
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	Second Term in Arts and Civil Engineer
9	Tues.	ing begins.
10	Wed.	Examination for the LL. B. Honours begins.
11	Thurs	
12	Fri.	[Cursetjee Prize.
13	Sat.	*Last day of sending in* Poems for the Homejee
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	Second Term in Medicine begins.
16	Tues.	
17	Wed.	
18	Thurs	
19	Fri.	LL. B Honours Results declared.
20	Sat.	Queen Victoria's Accession, 1837.
21	Sun.	
22	Mon.	
23	Tues.	
24	Wed.	
25	Thurs	
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the Syndicate at 4½ P.M.
28	Sun.	
29	Mon.	
30	Tues.	

JULY, 1868.

1	Wed.	
2	Thurs	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	
7	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts**
8	Wed.	at 4½ P.M.
9	Thurs	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	Sun.	
13	Mon.	
14	Tues.	*Last day of application for* F. M.
15	Wed.	
16	Thurs	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY INCORPORATED, 1857.
19	Sun.	
20	Mon.	
21	Tues.	
22	Wed.	
23	Thurs	
24	Fri.	
25	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
26	Sun.	
27	Mon.	
28	Tues.	
29	Wed	
30	Thurs	
31	Fri.	

AUGUST, 1868.

1	Sat.	
2	Sun.	
3	Mon.	
4	Tues.	
5	Wed.	
6	Thurs	
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	Sun.	
10	Mon	
11	Tues	
12	Wed.	
13	Thurs	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	Sun.	
17	Mon.	*Last day of Application* for M. A. Examination.
18	Tues.	
19	Wed.	
20	Thurs	
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	
23	Sun.	
24	Mon.	
25	Tues.	
26	Wed.	
27	Thurs	
28	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
29	Sat.	
30	Sun.	
31	Mon.	Question Papers for F. M. due from Examiners.

SEPTEMBER, 1868.

1	Tues.	
2	Wed.	
3	Thurs	
4	Fri.	[1857.
5	Sat.	UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS INCORPORATED,
6	**Sun.**	
7	Mon.	
8	Tues.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thurs	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	**Sun.**	
14	Mon.	Examination for F. M. begins.
15	Tues.	**Second Term in Medicine ends.**
16	Wed.	*Last day of Application* for LL B., Matriculation and Jugonnath Sunkersett Scholarship Examinations.
17	Thurs	
18	Fri.	
19	Sat.	
20	**Sun.**	
21	Mon.	**Second Term in Arts and Civil Engineering ends.**
22	Tues.	
23	Wed.	*Last day of Application* for F.A., B.A., F.C.E. L.C.E. and M.C.E., Examinations.
24	Thurs	
25	Fri.	
26	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
27	**Sun.**	
28	Mon.	F. M. Results declared.—*Last day of sending in* Essays for the Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal, and for notifying new subject.
29	Tues.	
30	Wed.	*Last day of Application* for M. D. Examination, and of awarding the Homejee Cursetjee Prize.

OCTOBER, 1868.

1	Thurs	
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	
4	Sun.	
5	Mon.	
6	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts**
7	Wed.	at 4½ P. M.
8	Thurs	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	
11	Sun.	
12	Mon.	
13	Tues.	
14	Wed.	*Last day of Application* for L. M.
15	Thurs	
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	Sun.	
19	Mon.	
20	Tues	
21	Wed.	
22	Thurs	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	
25	Sun.	
26	Mon.	
27	Tues.	
28	Wed.	
29	Thurs	
30	Fri.	
31	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.

NOVEMBER, 1868.

	1	Sun.	First Term in Medicine begins.
	2	Mon.	Question Papers for M.A., for LL. B., and for Matriculation due *from Examiners.*
	3	Tues.	
	4	Wed.	
	5	Thurs	
	6	Fri.	
	7	Sat.	
	8	Sun.	
	9	Mon.	Question Papers for F.A., B.A., F.C.E., and L.C.E. due *from Examiners.*
	10	Tues.	
	11	Wed.	
	12	Thurs	
	13	Fri.	
	14	Sat.	
	15	Sun.	
I.	16	Mon.	First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering begins; **Examinations for M.A., LL. B., and Matriculation begin.**
	17	Tues.	
	18	Wed.	
	19	Thurs	Question Papers for M.D. due *from Examiners.*
	20	Fri.	
	21	Sat	
	22	Sun.	
II.	23	Mon.	**Examinations for F.A., B.A., F.C.E., L.C.E., and M.C.E., and Sup. Exam. for Jugonnath Sunkersett Schps. begin;** Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal awarded.
	24	Tues.	
	25	Wed.	
	26	Thurs	
	27	Fri.	[M. A. Results declared.
	28	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.—
	29	Sun.	[declared.
III.	30	Mon.	**Examination for M. D. begins,** LL. B. Results

DECEMBER, 1868.

	1	Tues.	Question Papers for L.M. due *from Examiners.*
	2	Wed.	
	3	Thurs	
	4	Fri.	[Scholarship vacant.
	5	Sat.	*Last day of announcing* the Jam Shre Vibhaji
	6	Sun.	
IV.	7	Mon.	F.A. and M.C.E., Results declared.
	8	Tues.	
	9	Wed.	
	10	Thurs	B.A., F.C.E., and L.C.E., Results declared.
	11	Fri.	
	12	Sat.	
	13	Sun.	
V.	14	Mon.	L.M., Examination begins; Matriculation and M.D. Results declared.
	15	Tues.	
	16	Wed.	
	17	Thurs	
	18	Fri.	
	19	Sat.	Annual Meeting of the Senate.
	20	Sun.	
	21	Mon.	
	22	Tues.	
	23	Wed.	
	24	Thurs	
	25	Fri.	Christmas Day.
	26	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the Syndicate at 4½ P.M.
	27	Sun.	
	28	Mon.	L.M. Results declared.
	29	Tues.	
	30	Wed.	[Scholarship.
	31	Thurs	*Last day of Application* for the Jam Shri Vibhaji

JANUARY, 1869.

1	Fri.	[Vibhaji Scholarship adjudged.
2	Sat.	*Last day of Application* for Degrees—Jam Shri
3	**Sun.**	
4	Mon.	
5	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts**
6	Wed.	at 4½ P.M.
7	Thurs	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	**Sun.**	
11	Mon.	
12	Tues.	**Admission to Degrees.**
13	Wed.	
14	Thurs	
15	Fri.	
16	Sat.	
17	**Sun.**	
18	Mon.	
19	Tues.	
20	Wed.	
21	Thurs	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	
24	**Sun.**	UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA INCORPORATED
25	Mon.	1857.
26	Tues.	
27	Wed.	
28	Thurs	[Homejee Cursetjee Prize.
29	Fri.	[*Last day for notifying* Subject for the
30	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.—
31	**Sun.**	

FEBRUARY, 1867

1	Mon.	
2	Tues.	*Last day of Application* for the Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship.
3	Wed.	
4	Thurs	
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	
9	Tues.	
10	Wed.	
11	Thurs	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	
16	Tues.	Question Papers for Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship due *from Examiners.*
17	Wed.	
18	Thurs	
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	
22	Mon.	
23	Tues.	
24	Wed.	
25	Thurs	
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
28	Sun.	

MARCH, 1869.

1	Mon.	
2	Tues.	**Examination for the Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship begins.**
3	Wed.	
4	Thurs	
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	
9	Tues.	
10	Wed.	
11	Thurs	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	
16	Tues.	Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship Results declared.
17	Wed.	
18	Thurs	
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	
22	Mon.	
23	Tues.	
24	Wed.	
25	Thurs	
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at $4\frac{1}{2}$ P.M.
28	Sun.	
29	Mon.	
30	Tues.	
31	Wed.	

II.

Schedule of Examinations for 1868-69.

Examinations.	Candidates' Applications due	Examiners' Question Papers due	EXAMINATIONS BEGIN ON	List of Marks due	Results published on
LL.B. Honours	10th April	18th April	10th June	17th June	19th June
F. M.	14th July	31st Aug.	14th Sept.	24th Sept.	28th Sept.
M. A	17th Aug.	2nd Nov.	16th Nov.	26th Nov.	28th Nov.
Pass LL.B.	16th Sept.	2nd „	16th „	27th „	30th „
Matriculation	16th „	2nd „	16th „	10th Dec.	14th Dec.
Sup. Ex. for Jugonnath Sunkersett Sans. Scholarships	16th „	2nd „	23rd „	10th „	14th „
F. A.	23rd „	9th „	23rd „	3rd „	7th „
B. A.	23rd „	9th „	23rd „	7th „	10th „
F. C. E.	23rd „	9th „	23rd „	7th „	10th „
L. C. E.	23rd „	9th „	23rd „	9th „	10th „
M. C. E.	23rd „	....	23rd „	....	7th „
M. D.	30th „	19th „	30th „	12th „	14th „
L. M.	14th Oct.	1st Dec.	14th Dec.	23rd „	28th „
Bhugwandass Pursh. Sansk. Schp.	2nd Feb.	16th Feb.	2nd Mar.	13th Mar.	16th Mar.

DAYS AND HOURS OF EXAMINATION.

I. ARTS.

Matriculation Examination, 1868.

Monday, 16*th Nov.* 1868,	10 to 1, Grammar and Idiom, &c. (English.) 2 to 5, Elementary History and Geography.
Tuesday, 17*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, Grammar and Idiom, &c. (2nd Language.) 2 to 5, Translation.
Wednesday, 18*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, Arithmetic. 2 to 5, Algebra.
Thursday, 19*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, Euclid. 2 to 5, Elementary Natural Science.

First Examination in Arts, 1868.

Monday, 23*rd Nov.* 1868,	10 to 1, English Language, 1st Paper; 2 to 5, Ditto, 2nd Paper
Tuesday, 24*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, Second Language, 1st Paper; 2 to 5, Ditto 2nd Paper.
Wednesday, 25*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, Arithmetic and Algebra. 2 to 5, Euclid and Trigonometry.
Thursday, 26*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, Logic. 2 to 5, History.
Friday, 27*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, Selected Subjects,

B. A. Examination, 1868.

Monday, 23*rd Nov.* 1868,	10 to 1, English Language, 1st Paper; 2 to 5, Ditto, 2nd Paper.
Tuesday, 24*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, Second Language, 1st Paper; 2 to 5, Ditto, 2nd Paper.
Wednesday, 25*th Nov*,	10 to 1, Arithmetic and Algebra. 2 to 5, Trigonometry and Conic Sections.
Thursday, 26*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, 2 to 5, Selected Subjects.
Friday, 27*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, Euclid and Mechanics.
Saturday, 28*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, 2 to 5, Selected Subjects.
Monday, 30*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, 2 to 5, Selected Subjects.
Tuesday, 1*st Dec.*,	10 to 1, 2 to 5, Selected Subjects (if necessary).

M. A. Examination, 1868.

(1). *Languages.*

Monday, 16*th Nov.* 1868,	10 to 1, English Books, 1st Paper; 2 to 5, Ditto, 2nd Paper.
Tuesday, 17*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, Second Language, 1st Paper; 2 to 5, Ditto, 2nd Paper.

Wednesday, 18 *Nov.* 1868,	10 to 1, Translation. 2 to 5, English Composition.

(2). *History and Philosophy.*

Monday, 16*th Nov.* 1868,	10 to 1, History, 1st Paper ; 2 to 5, Ditto, 2nd Paper.
Tuesday, 17*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, Politics. 2 to 5, Logic.
Wednesday, 18*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, History of Greek Philosophy. 2 to 5, Do., Modern do.

(3). *Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.*

Monday, 16*th Nov.* 1868,	10 to 1, Euclid and Geom. Conics. 2 to 5, Algebra and Trigonometry.
Tuesday, 17*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, Statics and Dynamics. 2 to 5, Hydrostatics and Optics.
Wednesday, 18*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, Anal. Conics, and Calculus. 2 to 5, Newton and Astronomy.

(4). *Natural Sciences.*

Monday, 16*th Nov.*, 1868,	10 to 1. 2 to 5.
Tuesday, 17*th Nov.*,	10 to 1 2 to 5.
Wednesday, 18*th Nov.*,	10 to 1. 2 to 5.

II. LAW.

LL.B. Examination, 1868.

Monday, 16*th Nov.* 1868,	10 to 1, Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law. 2 to 5, Personal and Property Law, &c.
Tuesday, 17*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, Contracts, Torts, and the Penal Code. 2 to 5, The Code of Civil and Criminal Procedure.

LL.B. Honours Examination.

Wednesday, 10*th June* 1868,	10 to 1. 2 to 5.
Thursday, 11*th June*,	10 to 1.

III. MEDICINE.

First Examination for L.M., 1868.

Monday, 14*th Sept.* 1868,	10 to 1, Botany (Paper). 2 to 5, Anatomy (Paper).
Tuesday, 15*th Sept.*,	10 to 1, Materia Medica (Paper). 2 to 5, Chemistry (Paper).
Wednesday, 16*th Sept.*,	10 to 1, Physiology (Paper). 2 to 5, Materia Medica. (Oral).
Thursday, 17*th Sept.*,	10 to 1, Chemistry (Oral). 2 to 5, Anatomy (Oral).
Friday, 18*th Sept.*,	10 to 1, Botany (Oral). 2 to 5, Practical Chemistry.
Saturday, 19*th Sept.*,	10 to 1, Practical Anatomy. 2 to 5, Physiology (Oral).

Second Examination for L.M., 1868.

Monday, 14*th Dec.* 1868,	10 to 1, Medicine (Paper). 2 to 5, Midwifery (Paper).
Tuesday, 15*th Dec.*,	10 to 1, Surgery (Paper). 2 to 5, Medical Jurisprudence (Paper).
Wednesday, 16*th Dec.*,	10 to 1, Physiology (Paper). 2 to 5, Medicine (Oral).
Thursday, 17*th Dec.*,	10 to 1, Midwifery (Oral). 2 to 5, Surgery (Oral).
Friday, 18*th Dec.*,	10 to 1, Medical Jurisprudence (Oral). 2 to 5, Practical Surgery.
Saturday, 19*th Dec.*,	10 to 1, Practical Toxicology. 2 to 5, Physiology (Oral).

The Clinical Examination will commence on a day to be appointed by the Examiners.

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

First Examination in Civil Engineering, 1868.

Mathematics.—*Three Papers.*

Monday, 23*rd Nov.* 1868,	10 to 1, Arithmetic and Algebra. 2 to 5, Euclid and Trigonometry.
Tuesday, 24*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, Conic Sections and Analytical Geometry.

Mathematical Physics.—*Two Papers.*

Tuesday, 24*th Nov.* 1868,	2 to 5, Statics.
Wednesday, 25*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, Dynamics and Hydrostatics.

Experimental and Natural Science.

Wednesday, 25*th Nov.* 1868	2 to 5, Elementary Chemical Physics, including Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism, and the general principles of Chemical Science.

Engineering.—*Three Papers.*

Thursday, 26*th Nov.* 1868,	10 to 1, Properties and Strength of Materials. Earthworks, Construction of Roads. 2 to 5, Bridges, Oblique Bridge.
Friday, 27*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, Construction of the Steam Engine, Elementary Carpentry, Surveying with Compass and Chain, and Levelling with the Dumpy or Y Level.

L. C. E. EXAMINATION, 1868.

Mathematics—*Three Papers.*

Monday, 23*rd Nov.* 1868,	10 to 1, Euclid and Geometric Conic Sections. 2 to 5, Trigonometry and Analytical Conic Sections.
Tuesday, 24*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, Differential and Integral Calculus.

Applied Mathematics—*Two Papers.*

Tuesday, 24*th Nov.*, 1868,	2 to 5, Statics, Dynamics, and the Theory of the Arch.

Thursday, 25*th Nov.*, 1868	10 to 1, Hydrostatis, Hydraulics' and Optics.

EXPERIMENTAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE—*Two Papers.*

Wednesday, 25*th Nov.*,	2 to 5, Electricity, Magnetism, and Inorganic Chemistry.
Thursday, 26*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, Heat and Elementary Geology.

ARCHITECTURE—*One Paper.*

Thursday, 26*th Nov.*,	2 to 5, The Classic Orders; the characteristics of the Gothic, Saracenic, and Hindu Architecture.

ENGINEERING—*Four Papers.*

Friday, 27*th Nov.*, 1868,	10 to 1, Geometrical and Topographical Drawing and Descriptive Geometry TrigonometricalSurveying; Traversing with the Theodolite; Levelling with a spirit level, and the adjustments and use of Instruments; method of finding Azimuth, latitude and longitude at a place.
Saturday, 28*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, Designing and Estimating; Specification; setting out works on the ground. 2 to 5, Irrigation; Construction of Roads and Railways; Mortars aud Cements; Quarrying and Blasting Rocks.

Monday, 30*th Nov.*, 1868.	2 to 5, Construction of the Steam Engine and other Machinery; Principles of Framing in wood and in iron.

JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION, 1868.

Monday, 23*rd Nov.*, 1868,	10 A.M. to 1 P.M., 1st Paper. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M., 2nd Paper.

BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

Tuesday, 2*nd March*, 1869...	11 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Wednesday, 3*rd*	11 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Thursday, 4*th*	11 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Friday, 5*th*	11 A.M. to 3 P.M.

III.

Notifications.

LIST OF BOOKS FOR A CYCLE OF FIVE YEARS.

I ENGLISH.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

A 1866.

1. JOHNSON—Life of Addison.
2. SIR WALTER SCOTT—Kenilworth.
3. MILTON—Paradise Lost, Bk. I.
4. GRAY—Poems.

B 1867.

1. JOHNSON—Life of Dryden.
2. SIR WALTER SCOTT—Quentin Durward.
3. MILTON—Paradise Lost, Bk. II.
4. SIR WALTER SCOTT—Lady of the Lake. Books I.—III.

C 1868.

1. JOHNSON—Life of Swift and Pope.
2. SIR WALTER SCOTT—Ivanhoe.
3. MILTON—Paradise Lost, Bk. III.
4. COWPER—Retirement.

D 1869.

1. JOHNSON—Life of Cowley.
2. SIR WALTER SCOTT—The Talisman.
3. MILTON—Paradise Regained, Bks. I., II.
4. BYRON—Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, Cantos III., IV.

E 1870.

1. JOHNSON—Lives of Milton and Gray.
2. SIR WALTER SCOTT—Woodstock.
3. MILTON—Paradise Regained, Bks. III., IV.
4. THOMSON—Seasons.

FOR THE B.A. EXAMINATION.

A 1866.

1. BACON—Essays.
2. FRIENDS IN COUNCIL—1st Series, 1st Vol.
3. SHAKESPEARE—Antony and Cleopatra.
4. WORDSWORTH—The Prelude.

B 1867.

1. BACON—Advancement of Learning.
2. LAMB—Essays of Elia.
3. SHAKESPEARE—Othello.
4. SOUTHEY—Thalaba.

C 1868.

1. BACON—Essays.
2. ARNOLD—Lectures on Modern History.
3. SHAKESPEARE—King Lear.
4. WORDSWORTH—The Prelude.

D 1869.

1. BACON—Advancement of Learning.
2. FRIENDS IN COUNCIL, 1st Series, 1st Vol.
3. SHAKESPEARE—Macbeth.
4. TENNYSON—The Princess.

E 1870.

1. HOOKER—Ecclesiastical Polity, Book I.
2. WASHINGTON IRVING—Sketch Book.
3. SHAKESPEARE—Hamlet.
4. WORDSWORTH—The Excursion.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION,

A 1866.

1. BURKE—Speeches.
2. LOCKE—On Toleration.

3. CHAUCER—Canterbury Pilgrims.
4. SHAKESPEARE—Henry IV. and V.

B 1867.

1. ADDISON—Papers in the "Spectator."
2. HOBBES—Leviathan.
3. CHAUCER—Canterbury Pilgrims.
4. SHAKESPEARE—King John, Richard II., Richard III.

C 1868.

1. MILTON—Areopagitica.
2. DUGALD STEWART—Lives of Smith, Robertson, and Reid.
3. CHAUCER—Canterbury Pilgrims.
4. SHAKESPEARE—Julius Cæsar, Coriolanus, Troilus, and Cressida.

D 1869.

1. LOCKE—On the Human Understanding.
2. RUSKIN—Lectures on Architecture, Painting, and Sculpture.
3. CHAUCER—Canterbury Pilgrims.
4. SHAKESPEARE—Winter's Tale, Twelfth Night, As you like it, Midsummer Night's Dream.

E 1870.

1. COLERIDGE—Aids to Reflection.
2. BURKE—On the Sublime and Beautiful, Reflections on the French Revolution.
3. CHAUCER—Canterbury Pilgrims.
4. SHAKESPEARE—Merchant of Venice, Taming of the Shrew, Measure for Measure, Much Ado about Nothing.

II.—SANSKRIT.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

N.B.—The Prakrit passages will not be examined in.

A 1866.

1. } KALIDASA—Shakuntala, I.—IV.
2. }
3. KALIDASA—Raghuvamsha, II.—V.
4. Panchatantra—First Tantra.

B 1867.

1. } KALIDASA—Shakuntala, V.—VII.
2. }
3. KALIDASA—Raghuvamsha, VI.—XI.
4. Panchatantra—Second and Third Tantras.

C 1868.

1. } KALIDASA.—Vikramorvashi.
2. }
3. BHARTRIHARI—Nitishataka.
4. Panchatantra—Fourth and Fifth Tantras.

D 1869.

1. } KALIDASA—Malavikagnimitra.
2. }
3. BHARTRIHARI—Vairagyashataka.
4. Hitopadesha.—I., II.

E 1870.

1. } Nagananda.
2. }
3. KALIDASA—Nalodaya.
4. Hitopadesha—III., IV.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

A 1866.

1. } VISHAKHADATTA— Mudrarakshasa.
2. }
3. KALIDASA—Meghaduta.
4. DANDI—Dashakumaracharitra, First half.

B 1867.

1. } BHAVABHUTI—Uttararamacharitra.
2. }
3. KALIDASA—Rituisamhara.
4. DANDI—Dashakumaracharitra, Second half.

C 1868.

1. HARSHA—Ratnavali.
2. VALMIKE—Ramayana, Ayodhyakanda.
3. HARSHA—Naishadhiya.
4. Tarkasamgraha. The first Three Sargas.

D 1869.

1. } BHAVABHUTI—Malatimadhava.
2. }
3. KALIDASA—Kumarasambhava, I.—VII.
4. BANA BHATTA—Kadambari, First half.

E 1870.

1. } Venisamhara.
2. }
3. KALIDASA—Kumarasambhava, IX.—XVII.
4. BANA BHATTA—Kadambari, Second half.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

A 1866.

1. Rigveda, 1 Ashtaka, 1—120 Suktas.
2. } KRISHNA MISHRA—Prabodhachandrodaya.
3. }
4. Gautama Sutra.

B 1867.

1. Rigveda, 1 Ashtaka, 121—192 Suktas, and Mandala II.
2. KAVIKARNAPURA.—Chaitanya Chandrodaya.
3. SUBANDHU—Vasavadatta
4. Vedanta Sutra and Sharirakabhashya, I., II.

C 1868.

1. Rigveda, Mandalas III., IV.
2. Bhagavadgita.
3. Vedantasutra III., IV.
4. Nyayakusumânjali.

D 1869.

1. Rigveda, Mandalas V., VI.
2. MALLINATHA.—Kiratarjuniya.
3. PANINI, I.—IV. (To be studied with regard to the system of Hindu Grammar.)
4. VOPADEVA—Bhagavata, V. and XI. Skandas.

E 1870.

1. Rigveda, Mandalas VII., VIII.
2. MAGHA—Shishupalavadha.
4. PANINI, V.—VIII. (To be studied with regard to the system of Hindu Grammar.)
3. MADHAVACHARYA—Sarvadarshana Sangraha.

III.—GREEK.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. XENOPHON—Cyropædeia, Bks. I., II.
2. HERODOTUS—Bk. II.
3. HOMER—Iliad, Bk. IV.
4. EURIPIDES—Hecuba.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1. XENOPHON—Anabasis, Bk. I.
2. HERODOTUS—Bk. II.
3. HOMER—Iliad, Bk. I.
4. SOPHOCLES—Œdipus Rex.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

1. THUCYDIDES—Bk. I.
2. DEMOSTHENES—De Coronâ.
3. HOMER—Odyssey, Bks. I. to VI.
4. ÆSCHYLUS—Agamemnon.

IV.—LATIN.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

A 1866.

1. CÆSAR—De Bello Gallico, Bk. I.
2. CICERO—Pro Murenâ.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, Bk. I.
4. OVID—Fasti, Bk. I.

B 1867.

1. CÆSAR—De Bello Gallico, Bk. II.
2. CICERO—Pro Archiâ.

3. VIRGIL—Æneid, Bk. II.
4. OVID—Fasti, Bk. II.

C 1868.

1. CÆSAR—De Bello Gallico, Bk. III.
2. CICERO—Pro Lege Maniliâ.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, Bk. III.
4. OVID—Fasti, Bk. III.

D 1869.

1. CÆSAR—De Bello Gallico, Bk. IV.
2. CICERO—In Catalinam, I., II.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, Bk. IV.
4. OVID—Fasti, Bk. IV.

E 1870.

1. CÆSAR—De Bello Gallico, Bk. V.
2. CICERO—In Catalinam, III., IV.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, Bk. V.
4. OVID—Fasti, Bk. V.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

A 1866.

1. LIVY—Bk. I.
2. CICERO—De Officiis.
3. HORACE—Satires.
4. VIRGIL—Eclogues.

B 1867.

1. LIVY—Bk. II.
2. CICERO—Tusculanæ Disputationes.
3. HORACE—Odes, Bks. III., IV.
4. VIRGIL—Georgics, I., II.

C 1868.

1. LIVY—Bk. III.
2. CICERO—De Finibus Bonorum et Malorum.
3. HORACE—Odes, Bks. I., II.
4. VIRGIL—Georgics, III., IV.

D 1869.

1. Livy—Bk. IV.
2. Cicero—De Natura Deorum.
3. Horace—Epistles.
4. Catullus.

E 1870.

1. Livy—Bk. V.
2. Cicero—De Oratore.
3. Horace—Epodes, Carmen Seculare, and Ars Poetica.
4. Tibullus.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

A 1866.

1. Tacitus—Annals, Bks. I—VI.
2. Cicero—Epistolæ ad Atticum, Bks. I.—III.
3. Plautus—Trinummus.
4. Lucretius, Bks. I., II.

B 1867.

1. Tacitus—Annals, Bks. XI.—XVI.
2. Cicero—Epistolæ ad Atticum, Bks. IV.—VI.
3. Plautus—Bacchæ.
4. Lucretius—Bks. IV., V.

C 1868.

1. Tacitus—Annals, Bks. I.—VI.
2. Cicero—Epistolæ ad Atticum, Bks. VII.—IX.
3. Terence—Andria.
4. Juvenal—Satires, I., III., IV., V., VII.

D 1869.

1. Tacitus—Annals, Bks. XI.—XVI.
2. Cicero—Epistolæ ad Atticum, Bks. X.—XII.
3. Terence—Heautontimorumenus.
4. Juvenal—Satires, VIII., X., XII., XIII., XIV.

E 1870.

1. Tacitus—Histories.
2. Cicero—Epistolæ ad Atticum, Bks. XIII.—XVI.
3. Terence—Eunuchus.
4. Persius.

V.—HEBREW.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. Genesis—Chaps. I.—X.
2. ESTHER.
3. Psalms—I.—XXX.
4. JOB—Chaps. I.—V.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Genesis.
2. RUTH.
3. Psalms—XXXI.—LXXX.
4. JOB—Chaps. VI.—X.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Deuteronomy.
2. DANIEL, including the Chaldee passages.
3. ISAIAH—Chaps. XL.—LXIV.
4. Lamentations of Jeremiah.

VI.—ARABIC.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. Makamat-al-Hariri. First 50 pages.
2. Alf Laila wa Laila. 25 pages of Cairo edition.
3. Tarikh Yamini.
4. Poem of Antara in the Mu'allakat.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Makamat-al-Hariri. Pages 51—100.
2. Alf Laila wa Laila Pages 26—100.
3. Sharistani. First 50 pages.
4. Poem of Tarafa.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Makamat-al-Hariri. Pages 101—200.
2. Alf Laila wa Laila. Nights 17 to 40.
3. Koran. Five Chapters.
4. Poems of Amru and Hareth.

VII.—PORTUGUESE.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. De Barros—Decade I.
2. De Barros—Decade II.
3. Camoes—Lusiados. First half.
4. De Matos—Tragedies. Penelope.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Life of João de Castro.
2. De Barros—Decade III.
3. De Matos—Tragedies. Viriacia.
4. Camóes—Lusiados. Second half.

VIII.—MARATHI.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

For those only who have atriculated before the close of 1863.

A 1868.

1. Kavi Charitra. Second half.
2. Kavinchen Varnana, as in Navanita.
3. Dnyanoba and Namadeva, as in Navanita.
4. Mahipati—Bhakta Vijaya, Adh. I.—VIII.

B 1869.

1. Kavi Charitra. First half.
2. Anekvidya Multatva. First half.
3. Moropant—Aryas as in Navanita, 3rd Ed. pp. 210—240.
4. Ramdas—Dasabodh, Dashaks VII—VIII.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

For those only who have matriculated before the close of 1863.

A 1868.

1. Elphinstone's History of India, by Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, Vol. II., pp. 1—295.

2. Vidya Uddesh Labha ani Santosh.
3. MUKTESHVAR—Adi Parva, VII.—X.
4. MOROPANT—Udyoga Parva, X—XIV.

B 1869.

1. Elphinstone's History of India, by Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, Vol. II. pp. 295—504.
2. Shristijanya Ishvari Dnyan.
3. Waman, as in Sarva Sangraha, pp. 145—234.
4. Mukteshvar Sabha Parva.

IX.—GUJARATI.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

For those only who have matriculated before the close of 1863.

A 1868.

1. Elphinstone's History of India, by Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, Khandas I., II.
2. Alankara Pravesha.
3. Kavya Dohana, pp. 1—77.
4. Nalakhayana, pp. 51.

B 1869.

1. Elphinstone's History of India, by Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, Khandas III.—IV.
2. Charitra Nirupana.
3. Narma Kavita, pp. 1—100.
4. Kavya Dohana, pp. 77—177.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

For those only who have matriculated before the close of 1863.

A 1868.

1. Shristijanya Ishvari Dnyan.
2. Bhuta Nibandh.
3. Kavya Dohana, pp. 177—250.
4. SAMALDAS—Vikrama Charitra.

B. 1869.

1. Vidyana Uddesha Labh tatha Santosh.
2. History of Gujarat (by A. V. S.)
3. Hunarkhán and Sampalakshmi.
4. SAMALDAS—Abola Rani.

X.—CANARESE.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND FOR B. A.

For those only who matriculated before the close of 1863.

1. Katha Manjari.
2. The Seventy Stories.
3. Ravan Dig-Vij.
4. Chambassapa Purana, Cantos 7 to 10.

XI.—HINDUSTANI.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND FOR B. A.

For those only who matriculated before the close of 1863.

1. Bagh-o-Bahar. Second half.
2. Akhalak-i-Hindi. Second half.
3. Masnavi. By MIR HASAN. Second half.
4. Divan-i-Nasikh. Second half.

XII.—PERSIAN.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND FOR B. A.

For those only who matriculated before the close of 1863.

1. FERISHTAH—History of the Emperor Babar.
2. FIRDAUSI—Shah Namah, Book I.
3. SA'ADI—Gulistan, Book I.
4. Divan-i-Hafiz. 30 pages.

XIII.—SINDHI.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND FOR B. A.

For those only who matriculated before the close of 1863.

1. Hikáyat-us-Sálehin.
2. Sássá Punhu.
3. History of India.
4. Æsop's Fables.

PERIODS OF HISTORY FOR A CYCLE OF FIVE YEARS.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

A 1866.

1. Punic Wars.
2. Reign of Elizabeth.

B 1867.

1. Grecian History to 431 B.C.
2. The Saracens. (The period embraced in the History by Ockley, A.D. 632 to A.D. 705.)

C 1868.

1. Roman History to the end of the Pyrrhic War.
2. Europe, from 1789 to 1815.

D 1869.

1. Peloponnesian War.
2. History of England, from the Accession of Charles I. to the landing of Charles II. in England.

E 1870.

1. Rome, from the death of Hannibal to the death of Antony.
2. Reign of Charles V.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

A 1866.

Europe in the Middle Ages.

B 1867.

England, to the death of Richard III.

C 1868.

Europe, from 1688 to 1789.

D 1869.

England, from Henry VII. to William III.

E 1870.

Europe in the 16th Century.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED IN LAW.

I. FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. The Institutes of Justinian; with introduction, and Notes by Sandars; omitting Bk. III., tit. I.—XII.
2. Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law. Bk. I. Chaps. 1—3; and Bks. II., III.
3. Joshua Williams on Personal Property.
4. Smith's Lectures on Contracts.
5. Smith's Manual of Equity Jurisprudence.
6. The Indian Penal Code.
7. The Code of Civil Procedure.
8. The Code of Criminal Procedure.
9. Sir T. Strange's Hindu Law.
10. Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law.
11. Goodeve on Evidence.

II. ADDITIONAL FOR HONOURS IN SUBJECTS (a).

1. Williams on Real Property.
2. Addison on Contracts.
3. Addison on Torts.
4. Smith on Mercantile Law.
5. Best on Evidence.

ADDITIONAL FOR HONOURS IN SUBJECTS (b).

1. Austin's Lectures in Jurisprudence, Vol. I. Outline of Course of Lectures.
2. Bowyer's Commentaries on the Modern Civil Law.
3. Maine's Ancient Law.
4. Story's Conflict of Laws.
5. Wheaton's International Law.

ACADEMIC COSTUME.

1. Academic Costume will be worn at Convocations for conferring Degrees.

2. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are Graduates of other Universities, or as are entitled to wear official* costume or uniform, may appear in the academic dress of their own Universities or in such costume or uniform, wearing in addition the Fellow's Scarf of the University of Bombay.

3. Other Fellows will wear the Fellow's Gown and Scarf of the University of Bombay. The Head Dress of the European Fellows is a College Cap.

4. Gowns and Scarfs of the University will be given for use on the Degree Days to applicants entitled to receive them, according to the order in which their names occur in the list of subscriptions for the use of Costume.

5. Messrs. Watson & Co., Robe-makers to the University, will provide the Academic Costume of any University which Fellows of the University of Bombay are entitled to wear.

6. A Graduate or Candidate for a Degree may have the use of a Gown for one occasion on pre-payment of Rupees 10.

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* Ex. Gr. Judges, Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers, &c.

IV.

Acts.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT No. XXII. OF 1857.

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

(*Received the Assent of the Governour General on the 18th July* 1857.)

AN ACT *to establish and incorporate a University at Bombay.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Bombay and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish a University at Bombay for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honour proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is

expedient that such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)—

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely, The Right Honourable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE, Governour of Bombay,

The Honourable Sir WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,

The Right Reverend JOHN HARDING, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Bombay, *Ex-officio*,

The Honourable Sir HENRY SOMERSET, Lieutenant-General, Knight Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Bombay, *Ex-officio*,

The Honourable JAMES GRANT LUMSDEN, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex-officio*,

The Honourable ARTHUR MALET, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex-officio*,

EDWARD IRVINE HOWARD, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction, *Ex-officio*,

ROBERT HAINES, Esquire, M.B., Acting Educational Inspector, Presidency Division, *Ex-officio*,

C. MOREHEAD, Esquire, M.D., Principal of the Grant Medical College, *Ex-officio*,

JOHN HARKNESS, Esquire, LL.D., Principal of the Elphinstone College, *Ex-officio*,

The Reverend JAMES MCDOUGALL, Acting Principal of the Poona College, *Ex-officio*,

PHILIP WILLIAM LEGEYT, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Council of India,

The Honourable Sir MATTHEW RICHARD SAUSSE, Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,

Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Knight,

METCALF LARKEN, Esquire, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay, and President of the late Board of Education,

JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

BHAO DAJEE, Esquire, Graduate of the Grant Medical College, Member of the late Board of Education,

MATTHEW STOYELL, Esquire, Surgeon in the Bombay Army, Secretary to the late Board of Education,

CLAUDIUS JAMES ERSKINE, Esquire, Civil Service, late Director of Public Instruction,

WILLIAM EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay,

Major General CHARLES WADDINGTON, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Chief Engineer of Public Works,

The Reverend JOHN WILSON, Doctor of Divinity, Fellow of the Royal Society, Honorary President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,

The Reverend PHILIP ANDERSON, Master of Arts, Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment,

HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Commissioner in Sind,

Lieutenant EDWARD FREDERICK TIERNEY FERGUSSON, Indian Navy,

MAHOMED YUSOOF MOORGAY, Cazee of Bombay,

JAMES JOHN BERKLEY, Esquire, Fellow of the Geographical Society, M.I.C.E., President of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution, and Chief Resident Engineer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,

HENRY LACON ANDERSON, Esquire, Secretary to Government,

Being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may

hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Bombay; and such Body Politic shall by such name, have perpetual succession, and shall have a common Seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleided, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University, by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of *ex-officio* and other Fellows as the Governour of Bombay in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Bombay Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided, that if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Senate.

Office vacated by leaving India

Chancellor.

IV. The Governour of Bombay for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honourable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE.

Vice-Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight. The Office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of Office on the First day of January 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the Office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governour of Bombay in Council shall, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that, on any vacancy in the said Office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governour of Bombay in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated, or any future Vice-Chancellor, to such Office.

Fellows.

VI. The Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, the Bishop of Bombay, the Members of the Council of Bombay, the Director or Acting Director of Public Instruction, the Educational Inspector or Acting Educational Inspector of the Presidency Division, the Principals and Acting Principals of Government Colleges, all for the time being, shall, while filling such Offices, be *ex-officio* Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than twenty-six; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall, by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise be reduced below twenty-six, the Governour of Bombay in Council

hall *forthwith*, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, ominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of he said University, as, with the then Fellows of the said Jniversity, shall make the number of such Fellows exclu-ive as aforesaid, twenty-six. But nothing herein contained hall prevent the Governour of Bombay in Council from ominating more than twenty-six persons to be Fellows of he said University if he shall see fit.

The appointment of Fellow may be cancelled.

VII. The Governour of Bombay in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University; and as soon as such order is notified n the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law, or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honours, and the granting of marks of honour for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees, and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meet-

Bye-laws.

ings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matter whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common Seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governour of Bombay in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor, and Vice-Chancellor unless six Fellows at the least shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Power to confer degrees.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall have power after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also

have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees marks of honour for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governour of Bombay in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Examination for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined either by examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honours, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honours which he may have gained in respect

of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Bombay, and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Government of Bombay in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose, such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governour of Bombay in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall, once in every year, be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governour of Bombay in Council may direct.

Annual accounts.

Act No. XLVII. of 1860.

An Act *for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of* 1857.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, established under Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for; It is enacted as follows:—

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay respectively, to confer such Degrees, and to grant such Diplomas or Licences in respect of Degrees as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed, or to be made or passed, by them in the manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to and approved by the Governour General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governour in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II. XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned, and to the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act, and to the examinations for such Degrees.

V.

Bye-laws.

THE SENATE.

1. The Senate shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the Fifth Saturday in the First Term in Arts, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. A meeting of the Senate shall be convened on the requisition of any six of the Members.

N.B.—Six Members of the Senate constitute a quorum; and all questions are decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present, the Chairman, when the numbers are equal, having a second or casting vote. (Act XXII. of 1857, Section IX.)

THE FOUR FACULTIES.

3. There shall be four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering. Every Member of the Senate shall be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.

4. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting.

5. Each Faculty shall elect its own Dean. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its Dean; or in his absence, by the Senior* Fellow belonging to that Faculty.

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* The *ex-officio* Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence. The seniority of the other Fellows, mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, is according to the order in which their names appear there. The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment.

6. Whenever the Office of Dean in any one of the Faculties may have remained vacant for one Calendar month, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint a Dean from the Members of such Faculty.

7. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

THE SYNDICATE.

8. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and seven of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties in the following proportion :—

Three	by the	Faculty	of Arts.
Two	,,	,,	Law
Two	,,	,,	Medicine.
One	,,	,,	Civil Engineering.

9. It will be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and, if necessary, to remove the Examiners and all other Officers of the University, except the Registrar; to order Examinations in conformity with the Regulations; to grant Degrees, Honours, and Rewards; to keep the Accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons; and the Syndicate will, from time to time, frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate.

10. The election of Syndics shall take place within one month before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the names of the persons so elected shall be declared at that Meeting.

11. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

12. On the temporary absence of a Syndic, the Faculty which he represents may elect one of its Members to officiate during such absence.

13. By a temporary absence shall be understood an absence of not more than three months from the Town of Bombay. Any Syndic, who is absent from Bombay for a period of more than three months, or who leaves the Presidency of Bombay without giving notice to the Registrar of his intention to return within three months, shall be held to have permanently vacated his office.

14. On a permanent vacancy in the Syndicate, the Faculty represented by the late Syndic shall proceed to elect another for the remainder of the current year.

15. In the event of any Faculty omitting to elect a Syndic under the preceding Bye-law within one calendar month from the date of the vacancy, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

16. Four Syndics shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority.

17. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior Fellow present, shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate; and if the votes, including that of the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

18. During the year, between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties.

19. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

20. Any Faculty, or any Member of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-law or regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

21. The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise, or modify, any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

22. No question shall be decided by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided by the Syndicate.

THE REGISTRAR.

23. The Registrar shall be appointed by the election of the Senate. The election shall be by means of ballot, and shall take place at the Annual Meeting of the Senate. The Registrar's term of office shall commence on the first day of January next following after such Annual Meeting of the Senate, and shall continue for two years only; but the Registrar may be re-elected. If a vacancy should occur in the office of Registrar between two Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate as Registrar until the next first day of January.

24. The Registrar shall be the Custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

25. All Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such Meetings.

26. Leave of absence may be granted to the Registrar by the Syndicate for a period not exceeding three months. During the absence of the Registrar on leave, an Acting Registrar may be appointed by the Syndicate; but if the Registrar shall be absent for a period of more than three months, his appointment shall become vacant.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

27. A Board of Accounts, consisting of three Fellows of the University, not being members of the Syndicate, shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting. The Vice-Chancellor and Registrar shall be *ex-officio* Chairman and Secretary of the Board.

28. The Board shall meet ordinarily once every three months and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

29. The Board shall examine and audit the University Accounts; prepare the University Budget, and the account of Endowment and Trust Funds; consider ways and means; and make recommendations where necessary to the Syndicate.

30. Members of the Board shall hold office for one year, from the 1st of January next after the Annual Meeting at which they were appointed. They shall be eligble for re-appointment at the expiration of their office. All vacancies in the Board occurring between two Annual Meetings of the Senate shall be temporarily filled up by persons appointed by the Syndicate.

UNIVERSITY TERMS.

31. The University year for the Faculties of Arts, Civil Engineering, and Medicine shall be divided into two Terms. In the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering, the First Term shall commence on the Third Monday in November and shall end on the Third Monday in April. In the Faculty of Medicine, the First Term shall commence on the First of November and shall end on the Thirtieth of April. In the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering, the Second Term shall commence on

the Second Monday in June and shall end on the Third Monday in September. In the Faculty of Medicine, the Second Term shall commence on the Fifteenth of June and end on the Fifteenth of September.

32. Terms can only be kept by matriculated students who shall attend for a prescribed number of days at one or more of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University.

33. The following shall be the number of days' attendance necessary for keeping Terms :—For the First Term ninety days; and for the Second Term in the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering eighty days, and for the Second Term in that of Medicine seventy days. But if an Undergraduate shall, after his Matriculation, attend sixty days during that same Term in which he has matriculated, he shall be held to have kept that Term.

34. The Principals and Heads of Colleges and Institutions will be requested to register the daily attendance of matriculated students, with a view to being able to certify their having kept Term.

35. Days during which Undergraduates or Graduates are engaged in University Examinations may count towards the keeping of their Terms.

36. To keep Term at a College or Recognized Institution, it is implied that an Undergraduate shall go through the full course of study at that College or Institution, and shall not at the same time be holding any appointment which, in the judgment of the Syndicate interferes with his position as a *bonâ fide* student. By this is not meant that a student may not also be employed for a short time in teaching in a Recognized Institution.

ENDOWMENTS.

37. An account of all Endowments and Trust Funds held by the University shall be published annually in the University Calendar.

VI.

Regulations.

I. ARTS.

MATRICULATION.

1. The Examination will be held once a year, at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

2. Candidates for Matriculation must have completed their sixteenth year.

3. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form A.)

4. Two months before the commencement of the Examination, each Candidate must pay or cause to be paid to the Registrar at Bombay, or to such person as he may appoint in the Mofussil, a fee of Rupees 5, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form B.)

5. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for again presenting himself at any subsequent Matriculation Examination on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

6. Candidates will be examined in Languages, Mathematics, and General Knowledge.

I. LANGUAGES.—Three papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following:—

Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Canarese.
Greek.	Portuguese.	Hindustani.
Latin.	Marathi.	Persian.
Hebrew.	Gujarati.	Sindhi.

(Any other language may at any time be added to this list by the Syndicate.)

In English there will be one paper containing one or more passages for paraphrase, and questions in grammar, idiom, etymology, and prosody.

In the second Language there will be one paper containing prose passages for translation from English and into English, and one paper of questions in grammar, idiom, and etymology.

Oral examination in each Language:—

The Candidate will be called upon to read and to explain *extempore* in English, a prose passage from a standard author to be selected by the Examiners.

N.B.—It is essential that the Candidate should not know beforehand from what books he will have to read or translate.

II. Mathematics.—Three papers.

1*st*.—Arithmetic. The examples to be worked from first principles and not merely by rules.

2*nd*.—Algebra to Simple Equations inclusive. Problems will be set involving Simple Equations.

3*rd*.—First four books of Euclid with deductions.

III. General Knowledge.—Two papers.

1*st*.—Elementary History and Geography.

2*nd*.—Elementary knowledge of

a. The mechanical powers.

b. The laws of chemical combination, the chemistry of air and water, and the phenomena of combustion.

c. The solar system.

7. All answers in each branch must be given in English, except when otherwise specified; and Candidates must write their papers in a plain, legible hand.

8. Candidates must satisfy the Examiners in each branch of the Examination.

9. On the morning of the Fourth Monday after the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of passed Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

10. Each passed Candidate will receive a Certificate signed by the Registrar. (*Vide* Form C.)

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

11. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts must have passed the Matriculation Examination, and will be requird to pass two subsequent examinations, the one to be called the First Examination in Arts, and the other the Examination for the Degree of B.A.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

12. The First Examination in Arts will be held once a year in Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in the First Term in Arts.

13. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept four Terms at a College or Institution Recognized in Arts; and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form D.

14. Any Undergraduate of a University recognized by the University of Bombay may be admitted to this Examination provided his testimonials of good conduct and length of study from his own University be satisfactory.

15. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form D.)

16. Each applicant must pay a fee of Rupees 10, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form E.)

17. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions, to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *vivâ voce* in Languages and Mathematics.

18. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Languages.

II. Mathematics.

III. Logic.

IV. History.

V. One of the following to be selected by the Candidates :

A. Butler's Sermons I., II., III., with Preface.

B. Analytical Geometry of the Right Line and Circle by rectangular co-ordinates.

C. Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.

I. LANGUAGES.—Four papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.
Greek.	Hebrew.	

N. B.—Persons who matriculated before the close of 1863 may be examined in Portuguese, Marathi, Gujarati, Canarese, Hindustani, or Sindhi. But after the year 1869, candidates will not be admitted for examination in these languages.

Candidates will be examined in two books of Prose and two of Poetry in each language. These books will be notified by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

In each language there will be two papers and a *vivâ voce* examination. Each paper on English will contain a passage to be paraphrased. The papers on the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*. The papers on each language will contain questions in grammar, idiom, and etymology, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II. MATHEMATICS.—Two papers and *vivâ voce*.

1. { Arithmetic, with the nature and use of Logarithms.
   Algebra, to Quadratic Equations inclusive.
2. { Euclid, Books I. to VI., with deductions.
   Trigonometry, Solutions of Plane Triangles, and expressions for the area.

III. LOGIC.—One paper.

Logic (Whately and Fowler). The Examination will comprise easy questions in Logical Analysis.

IV. HISTORY.—One paper.

1. Ancient History.
2. Modern History.

A definite period of each will be notified by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

V. One of the following to be selected by the Candidate;

A. Butler's Sermons, I., II., III., with Preface.

B. Analytical Geometry of the Right Line and Circle by rectangular coordinates.

C. Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.

(*a*) *Chemistry* :—

Matters : hypothesis of its ultimate composition.
Material forms : solid, liquid, gaseous.
Chemical affinity.
The laws of combination by weight and volume.
The atomic hypothesis of Dalton.

(*b*.) *Heat* :—

The natural and artificial sources of heat.
Expansion of solids, liquids, and gases.
Thermometers and pyrometers.
Conduction and convection.

(*c*) *Eletriity* :—

Frictional and atmospheric electricity.

19. On the morning of the Second Monday after the Examination, the Examiners will arrange in alphabetical order such of the Candidates as have passed.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

20. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in the First Term in Arts.

21. No undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination, unless he shall have kept six Terms in the University of Bombay ; and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form F.

22. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form F.)

23. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rupees 20, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form G.)

24. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination for Bachelor of Arts, on a new application under Form F. being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

25. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions, to be answered on paper in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidate will also be examined *vivâ voce* in all subjects except Mathematics.

26. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Languages.

II. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

III., IV. and V. Three of the following, to be selected by the Candidate :—

A. History.
B. Logic and Moral Philosophy.
C. Political Economy.
D. Dynamics and Hydrostatics.
E. Optics and Astronomy.
F. Analytical Geometry of two dimensions.
G. Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.
H. Physiology, vegetable and animal.

I. LANGUAGES.—Four papers.

1. English.

2. One of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.
Greek.	Hebrew.	

N. B. Persons who matriculated before the close of 1863, may be examined in Portuguese, Marathi, Gujarati, Canarese, Hindustani, Persian or Sindhi. But after the year 1870, candidates will not be admitted for examination in these languages.

Candidates will be examined in four books (two Prose and two Poetry) in each language, notified by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

In each language there will be two papers and a *vivâ voce* examination. The papers on English will contain passages to be paraphrased. The papers on the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*. The papers on each language will contain questions in grammar, idiom, and etymology, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II. MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—Three Papers.

1*st*. *Arithmetic*, from first principles, with the nature and use of Logarithms.

Algebra, to Quadratic Equations inclusive, with Proportion and Variation, Permutations and Combinations, the Progressions, and the Binomial Theorem.

2nd. Trigonometry, solution of plane triangles, with expressions, for the area.

Conic Sections, geometrically.

3rd. Euclid, the first six books, and the eleventh book to Prop. XXI., with deductions.

Mechanics, Composition and Resolution of Forces, Centre of Gravity, and the Mechanical Powers.

III., IV. and V. Three of the following subjects. (Two papers in each and *vivâ voce.*)

A. History.

Candidates will be required to take up one of the following subjects :—

a. England : in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.

Or,

b. Ancient History, including *Greece*, from the invasion of Darius to the death of Alexander, and *Rome*, from the Gallic invasion to the death of Augustus.

And also one of the following :

c. India. Including the period from the invasion of Baber to the death of Aurungzebe, and the History of the Marathas.

Or,

d. The History of the Jews, from the first king to the taking of Jerusalem by Titus.

The Examination will comprise questions on Geography, Physical as well as Political, connected with the subjects taken up.

B. Logic and Moral Philosophy.

1st.—Logic (Thomson's Outline of the Laws of Thought, Books I., II. and III., of Mill's Logic), with questions in Logical Analysis.

2nd.—Moral Philosophy. First Part of Butler's Analogy with the Sermons and the Dissertation on the Nature of Virtue; *or* (at the option of the Candidate), Whewell's Elements of Morality.

C. Political Economy.

Smith's Wealth of Nations;
J. S. Mill's Political Economy, Books, I., and III.;
Application of the Science to the Economic History of England.

D. Dynamics and Hydrostatics.

a. Laws of Motion, Bodies falling *in vacuo* and down inclined planes, Circular and Parabolic Motions, the Pendulum, and Impact.

b. Equilibrium of Liquids. Equilibrium of Gases under varying pressures and temperatures. Specific Gravity. The Hydrostatic Balance, Barometer, Suction-pump, Forcing-pump, Air-pump, Siphon, Hydraulic Press, and Steam-engine.

E. Optics and Astronomy.

a. Reflection and Refraction at plane and spherical surfaces. Dispersion of Light. The Rainbow. The Sextant. Lenses, the Telescopes, the Eye.

b. Apparent Motions of the Heavenly Bodies. Instruments. Phenomena depending on change of place. Atmospheric Refraction. Comparison of Diameters of Earth, Sun, Moon, and Planets. Ptolemaic and Copernican Systems. Eclipses. Sidereal, Solar, and Mean Time, Apparent Time. Latitude, Longitude, and Variation of the Compass.

F. Analytical Geometry of two Dimensions.

a. Co-ordinates of a point. Rectangular and Oblique Co-ordinates. Polar Co-ordinates. Length of a line. Area of a triangle. Locus of an equation to the straight line. Polar Equation to the straight line. Transformation of Co-ordinates. Equation to the Circle. Polar Equation to the Circle. Properties of the Circle.

b. Equation to the Parabola. Polar equation to the Parabola. Properties of the Parabola.

Equation to the Ellipse. Eccentric angle. Connection between Ellipse and Parabola. Polar equation to the Ellipse. Properties of the Ellipse.

Equation to the Hyperbola. Asymptotes. Polar equation to the Hyperbola. Properties of the Hyperbola.

G. Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.

a. Matter: Hypothesis of its ultimate constitution.

Material Forms. Solid, Liquid, Gaseous.

Chemical Affinity. The Laws of Combination by weight and volume. The Atomic Hypothesis of Dalton.

The Natural History of the following elements and compounds :—

Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon ; Water, Atmospheric Air ; Olefiant and Light-Carburetted Hydrogen Gases.
(Combustion, its nature and phenomena.)
The Oxides of Nitrogen.
Sulphur. Sulphuric Acid. Sulphuretted- Hydrogen.
Phosphorus. Phosphoric Acid.
Chlorine. Iodine. Bromine. Fluorine.
The Constitution of Salts. Isomorphism. Crystallization.
The Alkalies and Alkaline Earths, and the Earth Alumina.
The Metals: Iron, Zinc, Tin, Copper, Lead, Arsenic, Mercury, Silver, Gold, Platinum.

b. Heat : Natural and artificial sources. Expansion of Solids, Liquids and Gases. Conduction and Convection of Heat. Latent Heat. Specific Heat. Radiation. Equilibrium of Temperature.

c. Electricity, Frictional, Atmospheric, Voltaic. Electro Magnetism. Magneto-Electricity. Thermo-Electricity.

II. Physiology, Vegetable and Animal.

Cell-life. Vegetable Respiration. Assimilation and Circulation. Vegetable Embryology. Germination. Circulation of the blood. Respiration. Animal Heat. Digestion. Absorption. Secretion. Nervous Functions. Sight. Smell. Hearing. Taste. Reproduction.

27. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will arrange in two classes, each in alphabetical order, and publish the names of the Candidates who have passed. Those placed in the First Class will be considered to have taken Honours in the B. A. Examination.

28. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form H.)

MASTER OF ARTS.

29. The Examinations for the Degree of Master of Arts will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

30. The Examinations will comprise the following branches:—

I. Languages.
II. History and Philosophy.
III. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
IV. Natural Sciences.

I. Languages. (Six papers).

Candidates must take up English, with one or more of the following:—Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Arabic, and Hebrew.

The subjects in each Language will be announced by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The following papers will be set:—

1st and *2nd*. Questions on the English books taken up by the Candidate, including points of Scholarship, Comparative Philology, Criticism, and the History of Literature.

3rd and *4th*. Similar questions on the Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Arabic, or Hebrew books taken up by the Candidate.

5th. Translation from English into the second language, and *vice versâ*.

6th. Original English composition in Prose and Verse.

II. History and Philosophy. (Six papers.)

1st and *2nd*. Questions on a period to be announced by the Syndicate two years before the examination, including Constitutional Law, Manners, Literature, Political Geography, and Ethnology.

3rd. Politics as a Science, including Political Economy.

4th. Logic, including the Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences.

5th. The History of Greek Philosophy.

6th. The History of Modern Philosophy, from the time of Charlemagne to the end of the 18th Century.

In lieu of the 5th and 6th papers, a Candidate may bring up—

(*a*.) Historical or external Evidences of Christianity.

(*b*.) Moral or internal Evidences of Christianity.

III. MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
(Six papers.)

1st. Euclid and Geometrical Conic Sections.
2nd. Algebra and Trigonometry.
3rd. Newton's Principia, Book I., § I.—III., and Astronomy.
4th. Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus.
5th. Statics and Dynamics.
6th. Hydrostatics and Optics.

IV. NATURAL SCIENCES. (Six papers.)

a. { Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, and Physiology.
Botany and Vegetable Physiology.
Geology. }

b. { Light, Heat, and Electricity
Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic.
Meteorology and Physical Geography. }

The Candidate will be required to select for examination one of the sub-sections *a* and *b*, and to be acquainted with the history of the sciences, therein enumerated.

31. Any person, being a Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts, and should he pass the Examination, in any one of the above branches he will be admitted to the Degree of M.A., on the expiration of five years from the date of his Matriculation.

32. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least three months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form J.)

33. A fee of Rupees 50 must be paid to the Registrar, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form K.)

34. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent M.A. Examination, on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

35. In the week following the Examinations, the Examiners in each branch will arrange in two classes alphabetically, and publish the names of those Candidates who have passed. Those placed in the First Class in any branch of the M. A. Examination shall be considered to have taken Honours in that branch.

36. Certificates of having passed the M. A. Examination will be given under Form L.

II. LAW.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

2. No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he be a Bachelor of Arts of at least two years' standing in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and unless he produce certificates to the effect that he has attended for periods amounting to at least three years, three-fourths of the Lectures proper to his class, in some School or Schools of Law recognised by the University.

3. Application must be made to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form M.)

4. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rupees 25, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form N.)

5. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination, on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

6. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

7. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be examined in the Principles of Jurisprudence and in the several systems of Municipal Law administered by the High Court of Bombay.

8. There will be four papers, namely :—

1. Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law.
2. Personal and Property Law, including the Hindu and Mahommedan Laws of Family and Succession, and the Indian Succession Act of 1865.
3. Contract, Torts, and the Penal Code.
4. The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, and the Law of Evidence.

9. On the morning of the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination the Examiners will arrange in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, the names of such of the Candidates as may have passed.

10. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form O.)

HONOURS.

11. Any Candidate who has been placed in the first division will be allowed to compete for Honours, provided that, during the period intervening between the declarations of the results of the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws and the Examination for Honours in Law, he have attended Lectures in some School or Schools of Law recognized by the University.

12. The examination will commence on the morning of the First Wednesday in the Second Term in Arts.

13. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

14. Each Candidate for Honours will be examined in one of the following subjects to be chosen by himself:—

a. The Laws of all races administered by the High Court in all its jurisdictions.

b. Roman Civil Law and International Law.

15. The following papers will be set:—

In subject *a.* (Three Papers).

1. Personal and Property Law, including the Hindu and Mahommedan Laws of Family and Succession, and the Indian Succession Act of 1865.
2. Contracts, Torts, and the Penal Code.
3. The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, and the Law of Evidence.

In subject *b.* (Three Papers.)

1. The Roman Civil Law.
2. International Private Law.
3. International Public Law.

N.B.—The Registrar, on his receiving the applications of the candidates (Form M) will inform the Examiners if subject *a*, or subject *b*, or both subject *a* and subject *b*, have been chosen by candidates, if allowed to compete for Honours.

16. The Examiners will publish on the Friday in the ensuing week lists of the successful Candidates in two classes, the names in each class being arranged in alphabetical order. No Candidate shall be placed in the First Class unless the Examiners are of opinion that he has exhibited considerable original ability as well as great industry.

III. MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE.

1. A Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine must be a Bachelor of Arts of the University of Bombay, or of some University recognized by it; or he must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay. He must have been engaged during four University years in professional study at a School of Medicine.

2. The Candidate will be required to pass two Examinations.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

3. The First Examination will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday after 12th September.

4. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have produced Certificates to the following effect:—

a. Of having completed his nineteenth year.

b. Of having been engaged in Medical studies for at least two University years.

c. Of having attended the following courses:—

In Descriptive Anatomy.	2 Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
In Physiology and General Anatomy.	2 Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
In Chemistry	2 Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
In Botany	2 Courses, each of at least 30 Lectures.
In Materia Medica	2 Courses, each of at least 60 Lectures.
In Practical Chemistry, including General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry and the Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs.	2 Courses of instruction, each of three months.

In Practical Pharmacy, 1 course of Instruction of at least four months; producing a certificate of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

In Comparative Anatomy. { 1 Course of at least 24 Lectures.

d. Of having been engaged in Dissection for two First Terms in Medicine, in the course of which he must have dissected the whole human body twice.

5. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form P.)

6. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rupees 5, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form Q.)

7. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent First Examination, on a new application being forwarded under Form P, and a fresh fee paid.

8. The Examination will be written, oral, and practical.

9. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

1. Anatomy, Descriptive.
2. ——— Practical.
3. ——— General, and Physiology.
4. Chemistry, including General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and the Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs.
5. Chemistry, Practical.
6. Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
7. Botany.*
8. Comparative Anatomy.

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* In Systematic Botany the candidate will be required to possess a competent acquaintance with the following Natural Orders :—

Anonaceæ, Menispermaceæ, Nymphæaceæ, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ, Sterculiaceæ, Aurantiaceæ, Vitaceæ, Anacardiaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ Cinchonaceæ, Compositæ, Asclepiadaceæ, Apocynaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Solanaceæ, Atropaceæ, Labiatæ, Acanthaceæ, Lauraceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Urticaceæ, Artocarpaceæ, Coniferæ, Orchidaceæ, Zingiberaceæ, Cannaceæ, Liliaceæ, Melanthaceæ, Palmaceæ, Araceæ, Graminaceæ; and with the general structure of the Cryptogamic orders.

Written examinations will be given in subjects 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8.

10. On the Second Monday after the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in two divisions, in alphabetical order.

11. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form R.)

SECOND EXAMINATION.

12. The Second Examination will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the First Monday after December 12.

13. No Candidate will be admitted to this Examination within two years of the time of his passing the First Examination.

14. Each Candidate must, subsequently to passing the First Examination, have attended the following Courses :—

In Medicine	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures,
In Surgery	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures,
On Diseases of the Eye	2 Courses, each of at least 20 lectures,
On Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children	2 Courses, each of at least 60 lectures,
In Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology	2 Courses, of at least 60 lectures in the aggregate,
In Dental Surgery	1 Course of at least 20 lectures,
In Pathology.....	1 Course of at least 30 lectures,
In Hygiene	1 Course of at least 20 lectures;

and have dissected the surgical regions and performed operations on the dead subject during two Terms in Medicine, and have attended a Lying-in-Hospital for nine months, and have conducted Midwifery cases; and have attended Hospital Practice during a period of at least two University years, in the following manner, viz :—

(a) Eighteen months at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals (during at least nine of which he must have officiated as Clinical Clerk), with Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance;

(*b*) Eighteen months at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals (during at least nine of which he must have officiated as Surgical Dresser) with Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance; and

(*c*) Six months at the practice of an Eye Infirmary.

15. Each Candidate will be required to produce Reports of six Medical and of six Surgical Cases, drawn up and written by himself, during the periods of service as Clinical Clerk and Surgical Dresser respectively, the said Reports to be duly authenticated by the Professors of Clinical Medicine and Surgery; and must produce a certificate of good moral conduct from the head of the College in which he has studied.

16. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form S.)

17. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rupees 25, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form T.)

18. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Second Examination, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

19. The Examination will be written, oral, and practical.

20. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

1. Principles and Practice of Medicine.
2. Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Diseases of the Eye.
3. Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.
4. Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology.
5. Surgical Anatomy.
6. Pathology.
7. Hygiene.
8. Dental Surgery.

Written Examinations will be held in each of the first four subjects.

N.B.—Persons who have passed the First Examination for L.M. before the close of 1865, may be admitted to the examination in Physiology and General Anatomy under the old rules.

21. The Clinical Examination in Medicine and Surgery will be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital, and will be of a nature faithfully and fully to test the Candidate's practical ability in taking, recording, and treating cases of disease, in investigating the pathology of disease, microscopically, chemically, and otherwise, and in surgical manipulations.

22. The Examination in Surgery will include the performance of Surgical operations on the dead body.

23. On the second Monday after the conclusion of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two classes, the names in each class being arranged in alphabetical order.

24. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form U.)

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

25. The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine will be held annually at Bombay, commmencing on the Third Monday in the First Term in Arts.

26. Each Candidate must have obtained the Degree, at least, of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay or some University recognized by it, and must have regularly attended the Medical and Surgical practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals for a period of two years subsequent to his having taken a Degree in Medicine and Surgery at the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it.

27. Each Candidate must produce testimonials signed by at east two Doctors of Medicine, that he is, in habits and character, a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

28. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form V.)

29. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rupees 100, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form W.)

30. Candidates will be examined in Medicine, including—

1. Practice of Physic.
2. Surgery.
3. Midwifery.

31. The Examination will be (*a*) written (one paper being set in each of the above subjects), (*b*) oral, (*c*) clinical, in the wards of a hospital, and (*d*) practical, in a dissecting-room.

32. On the second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

33. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form X.)

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. A Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay.

2. A Candidate will be required to pass two Examinations. The one to be called the First Examination in Civil Engineering, and the other the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

3. The First Examination will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the fourth Monday in November.

4. No Candidate will be admitted to this Examination unless he produces satisfactory testimonials of having kept four terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering recognized by the University of Bombay.

N.B.—If an Undergraduate has kept two or more terms in a College or Institution in Arts recognized by the University of Bombay, and has passed an Examination in the subjects of the first year of a School or College of Civil Engineering in a manner satisfactory to the Head of such School or College,—this will be considered an equivalent for having kept two terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering.

5. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination (*vide* Form Y).

6. Each applicant must pay a fee of Rupees 5, for which a receipt will be given (*vide* Form Z.)

7. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent First Examination on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

8. The Examination will be written and oral.

9. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. MATHEMATICS. (Three papers and oral).

1st. a. *Arithmetic*—From first principles, with the nature and use of Logarithms.

b. *Algebra*—To the end of Quadratic Equations inclusive, with Proportion and Variation, Permutations and Combinations, the Progressions and the Binomial Theorem.

2nd. c. *Euclid*—The first four and the 6th Books, with the definitions of the 5th Book, and the 11th Book to proposition XXI., with simple deductions.

d. *Trigonometry*—Solution of plane triangles, with expressions for the area.

3rd. e. *Conic Sections*—Geometrically, the Parabola and the Ellipse, as given in Goodwin's Course.

f. *Analytical Geometry*—The Point, the Straight Line, and the Circle.

II. MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS. (Two papers and oral.)
Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

III. EXPERIMENTAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.
(One paper and oral.)

Elementary Chemical Physics including Heat, Electricity and Magnetism, and the general principles of Chemical Science.

IV. ENGINEERING. (Three papers and oral.)

1st. Properties and strength of Materials, Earth-works, Construction of Roads.

2nd. Bridges, Oblique Bridge.

3rd. Construction of the Steam Engine, Elementary Carpentry, Surveying with Compass and Chain, and Levelling with the Dumpy or Y Level.

V. ENGINEERING DRAWING.

Each Candidate will be required to exhibit the drawings executed by him during the term preceding the Examination. Each drawing to bear the following Certificate :—

Certified that this drawing was executed within the walls of _____ * by _____ and completed on the _____

(Signed) _____

Principal of the

_____

Date _____

* Enter the name of the School or College of Engineering.

10. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two divisions, the names in each division being arranged in alphabetical order.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

11. The Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering will be held annually in Bombay commencing on the fourth Monday in November.

12. No Undergraduate will be admitted to the Examination unless he shall have kept two terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering recognized by the University of Bombay, subsequently to passing the First Examination.

13. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination (*vide* Form AA.)

14. Each applicant must pay a fee of Rupees 25, for which a receipt will be given (*vide* Form AB).

15. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

16. The Examination will be written, oral, and practical.

17. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. MATHEMATICS. (Three papers and oral).

1st. *a. Euclid* and *Geometric Conic Sections.*

2nd. { *b. Trigonometry*—Plane and Spherical.
{ *c. Analytical Conic Sections.*

3rd. { d. *Differential Calculus*—Including Taylor's and Maclaurin's Theorems, and Maxima and Minima.
e. *Integral Calculus*—Elementary examples in Integration. }

II. APPLIED MATHEMATICS. (Two papers and oral.)

1st. Statics, Dynamics and the Theory of the Arch.

2nd. Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Optics.

III. EXPERIMENTAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

(Two papers and practical.)

1st. { a. Electrity and Magnetism.
b. Inorganic chemistry, including the chemistry of the non-metallic substances and of the principal metals, and qualitative analysis of salts and minerals. }

2nd. { c. Heat.
d. Elementary Geology including the general description, succession and classification of stratified rocks; igneous rocks and volcanoes; the more simple phenomena connected with the elevation and disruption of stratified masses. Geology of India. General character and distribution of organic remains in the various strata. }

IV. ARCHITECTURE. (One paper.)

The Classic orders; the characteristics of the Gothic, Saracenic, and Hindoo Architecture.

V. ENGINEERING. (Four papers with oral and practical Examination.)

1st. Geometrical and Topographical drawing and Descriptive Geometry. Trigonometrical Surveying; Traversing with the Theodolite; Levelling with a spirit level, and the adjustments and use of Instruments; method of finding azimuth, latitude and longitude at a place.

2nd. Designing and Estimating; Specification; Setting out works on the ground.

3rd. Irrigation; Construction of Roads and Railways; Mortars and Cements; Quarrying and Blasting Rocks.

4th. Construction of the Steam Engine and other Machinery; Principles of framing in wood and in iron.

VI. ENGINEERING DRAWING.

Each candidate will be required to exhibit the drawings executed by him during the term preceding the examination.

Each drawing to bear the following certificate :—

Certified that this drawing was executed within the walls of _____ * by _____ and completed on the _____

(Signed) _____

Principal of the

_____

(Date)

* Enter the name of the School or College of Engineering.

18. The Practical Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering will be conducted in a place appointed by the Examiners, and be of a nature to test fully the Candidates' practical ability in the Subjects III. and V. of Regulation 17.

19. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two Classes, the names in each class being arranged in alphabetical order.

20. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AC.)

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

21. The Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in the First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering.

22. Each candidate must have obtained the Degree, at least, of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and must have practised as a Civil Engineer for at least three years after receiving the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it.

23. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AD.)

24. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rupees 50, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AE.)

25. In the Examination each candidate will be required to submit with due authentication the working drawings and specifications of such engineering works as may have been designed and executed by himself during the two previous years.

26. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates arranged in alphabetical order.

27. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AF.)

GENERAL.

No question shall be put at any University Examination, calling for a declaration of religious belief on the part of the Candidate, and no answer or translation given by any Candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarity of religious belief.

ADMISSION TO DEGREES.

1. Degrees will be conferred on the Second Tuesday in January, and such other Graduation days, as may be appointed by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.

2. Persons entitled to Degrees, and desirous of being admitted, must apply in writing ten days previously to the Registrar, who will communicate their names, together with the necessary certificates to the respective Deans of Faculty, for submission to the Senate on the next Graduation day.

3. The Senate will, on the motion of the Deans of Faculty respectively, pass the necessary graces in that behalf, and the Deans of Faculty will then present the persons so approved of to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor successively in the following order :—Licentiate of Civil Engineering, Licentiate of Medicine, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Master of Civil Engineering, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Medicine.

4. As he presents each Candidate, the Dean of Faculty will address the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor in the following words :—

Mr. Chancellor (or Mr. Vice-Chancellor, or my Lord, if he be a nobleman,) I present to you (name and College) who has been examined and found qualified for the degree of_____ to which I pray he may be admitted :
and the Chancellor will answer :—

By the authority given me as Chancellor of this University, I admit you (name) to the Degree of_____ and I charge you that ever in your life and conversation you show yourself worthy of the same.

The Chancellor will at the same time present each Graduate successively with the Certificate of the Degree conferred on him.

5. Nothing in the foregoing Bye-laws is to be held to prevent the Chancellor admitting to the Degree of M.D. or M.A. any person who may be presented to him by the Senate with a certificate that he has been examined and judged worthy of such special distinction.

VII.

Forms.

I. ARTS.

MATRICULATION.

FORM A.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay.

I wish to be examined in the English and the_____ languages.

I am, Sir,

You obedient Servant,

(Name with Surname in the English and Vernacular characters)._____

Birth place ..... { Village. Talooka. Zilla.

Birth day ..... { According to Christian or Native chronology.

Father's ..... { Name. Occupation.

(Race and Religion)...._____

(Where educated)...._____

(Date)

I certify that_____ has been (in my School) or (under my tuition) from_____to_____ and that I assent to the above Application.

Signature of Applicant's last Schoolmaster or Teacher. } _____

Date { (*Enter place*) (*Enter day and year*) } _____

N. B.—If the period of School attendance or tuition named in the certificate be less than one year, the Applicant must forward *another* Application with the certificate signed by his last previous Teacher, so as to cover altogether not less than a year.

(1). *Certificate of moral Character* to be signed by a person of known respectability.

I certify that I have known_____ for_____years, and believe him to be a person of good moral character.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

(2). *Cetificate of Age* to be signed by a person of known respectability.

I certify that I have known the family of the above_____ for_____years, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief he has completed his sixteenth year, or will have completed his sixteenth year before the commencement of the ensuing Matriculation examination.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

FORM B.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____Rs. 5, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Matriculation Examination.

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

FORM C.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____duly passed the Matriculation Examination held in the month of_____18

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

FORM D.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts. I wish to be examined in the English and_____languages, and in*

I am, &c.

(Name)......_____

Race and Religion)......_____

(College)......_____

(Date of Matriculation)......_____

(Date)

Certificate to be signed by the Heads of Colleges or Institutions at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that_____has attended since his matriculation the number of days under specified, at the _____of which I am_____

---

* Insert one of the following:

A. Butler's Sermons I., II., III., with Preface.

B. Analytical Geometry.

C. Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.

	No. of days.	Remarks
186	First Term	
	Second Term	
186	First Term	
	Second Term	
186	First Term	
	Second Term	

I further certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the said _____ _____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts at the University of Bombay.

(Date) (Signed) _____

FORM E.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from___ _____ _Rupees 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination in Arts.

(Signed) _____

(Date)

EXAMINATION FOR B.A.

FORM F.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

In addition to the necessary subjects, I offer to be examined in the _____ languages, and in*

I am &c.

(Name) ..... _____
(Race and Religion) ..... _____
(College) ..... _____
(Date of First Examination in Arts) _____

(Date)

Certificate to signed by the Heads of Colleges or Institutions at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended since his passing the First Examination in Arts the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am _____

Number of days.	Remarks.
First Term 186 _____ Second Term	
First Term 186 _____ Second Term	
First Term 186 _____ Second Term	

I further certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the said _____ is a person of

* Insert three of the following:—A. History.—B. Logic and Moral Philosophy.—C. Political Economy.—D. Dynamics and Hydrostatics.—E. Optics and Astronomy.—F. Analytical Geometry of two dimensions.—G. Chemistry, Heat and Electricity.—H. Physiology, vegetable and animal.

good conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of Bombay.

(Date) (Signed)_____

FORM G.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMAY.

Received from_____Rupees 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(Signed)_____

(Date) Registrar.

FORM H.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, held in the month of _____, and was placed in the_____Class.

(Signature of the holder.)_____

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

Date)

MASTER OF ARTS.

FORM J.

To the REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself for examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in the University of Bombay.

I offer to be examined in*

I am, &c.

(Name and Degree) ..... _____
(Race and Religion) ..... _____
(College) ..... _____
(Date of Graduation) ..... _____
(Date).

FORM K.

University of Bombay.

Received from _____ Rupees 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts.

(Signed)_____
Registrar.

(Date)

FORM L.

University of Bombay.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners in † _____ _____ at the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts, held in the month of_____

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signed)_____ _____
Registrar.

(Date)

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* Insert one or more of the following:—

1. The English and _____ languages.
2. History and Philosophy.
3. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
4. Natural Sciences.

† Specify the branch or branches of examination.

II. LAW.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

FORM M.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws; and if allowed to compete for Honours, I will choose subject _____ *

I am, &c.

(Name).. .....
(Race and Religion).....
(College) .....
(Date of Graduation in Arts)....
(Date)

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Head of the School of Law in which the Candidate may have studied.

I certify that _____ has studied in the _____ of which I am _____ as under specified

Period of Study.		Remarks.
From	to	

(Signed)____

(Dated)

* Enter *a* or *b*

N.B.—If the Candidate has not studied for the requisite period in one School of Law, he must furnish supplementary Certificates in the above tabular form.

N.B.—If the applicant is not a graduate of the University of Bombay, he must append a certificate of graduation, and testimonials of moral character, satisfactory to the Syndicate.

FORM N.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____Rupees 25, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

FORM O.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, held in the month of_____, and was placed in the_____Division.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

III. MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE.

First Examination.

FORM P.

To the

Registrar of the University of Bombay.

Sir,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine in the University of Bombay.

I am, &c.

(Name) ..... _____
(Race and Religion) ..... _____
(College) ..... _____
(Date of Graduation, or Matriculation, as the case may be) ..... _____
(Date)

Certificates.

(1) I certify that_____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, has completed his nineteenth year.

(Signature of some person of known respectability) _____
(Date)

---

(2) I certify that_____has been engaged in Medical study in the School of Medicine_____for _____Sessions of nine months each.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine.)
(Date)

---

(3) I certify that_____has attended _____Courses of Lectures in Descriptive

Anatomy, of _____ Lectures respectively.

(Signed) _____

(Date)

---

(4) I certify that _____ has attended _____ Courses of Lectures in Physiology and General Anatomy, of _____ Lectures respectively.

(Signed) _____

(Date)

---

(5) I certify that _____ has attended _____ Courses of Lectures in Chemistry, of _____ Lectures respectively.

(Signed) _____

(Date)

---

(6) I certify that _____ has attended _____ Courses of Lectures in Botany, of _____ Lectures respectively.

(Signed) _____

(Date)

---

(7) I certify that _____ has attended _____ Courses of Lectures in Materia Medica, of _____ Lectures respectively.

(Signed) _____

(Date)

---

(8) I certify that _____ has attended _____ Courses in Practical Chemistry, including General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and the Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs, of _____ months respectively.

(Signed) _____

(Date)

(9) I certify that _____ has attended _____ Courses of Practical Pharmacy of _____ months, and that he has acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of medicines.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

---

(10) I certify that _____ has been engaged in Dissection for two Seasons, in the course of which he has dissected the whole human body twice.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

FORM Q.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____Rupees 5, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine.

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

FORM R.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners at the First Examination for the degree of Licentiate of Medicine, held in the month of _____, and was placed in the_____Division.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

SECOND EXAMINATION.

FORM S.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine.

I have, &c.

(Signed)_____

(Name) ..... _____
(Race and Religion) ..... _____
(College) ..... _____
(Date of passing the First Examination) ..... } _____
(Date)

CERTIFICATES.

(1.) I certify that_____ to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine.)

(Date)

---

(2) I certify that_____ has attended _____ Courses of Lectures in Physiology and General Anatomy of_____ Lectures respectively during the year_____

(Signed)_____

(Date)

---

(3) I certify that_____ has attended _____ Courses of Lectures in Medicine, of _____ Lectures respectively, during the years _____ and _____

((Signed)_____

(Date)

(4) I certify that _____ has attended _____ Courses of Lectures in Surgery of _____ Lectures respectively, during the years _____ and _____

(Signed) _____

(Date)

---

(5) I certify that _____ has attended _____ Courses of Lectures on Diseases of the Eye of _____ Lectures respectively, during the years _____ and _____

(Signed) _____

(Date)

---

(6) I certify that _____ has attended _____ Courses of Lectures on Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, of _____ Lectures respectively, during the years _____ and _____

(Signed) _____

(Date)

---

(7) I certify that _____ has attended _____ Courses of Lectures in Medical Jurisprudence, of _____ Lectures respectively, during the years _____ and _____

(Signed) _____

(Date)

---

(8) I certify that _____ has attended _____ Courses of Instruction in Practical Toxicology, of _____ months respectively, during the years _____ and _____

(Signed) _____

(Date)

---

(9) I certify that _____ has dissected the surgical regions, and performed operations on the dead subject during _____ Sessions in the years _____ and _____

(Signed) _____

(Date)

(10) I certify that _____ has attended _____ Lying in Hospital, and has conducted _____ Midwifery cases, during the year _____

(Signed) _____

(Date)

---

(11) I certify that _____ has attended at the Surgical Practice of _____ Hospital for _____ months, during _____ of which he has officiated as Surgical Dresser, and that he has attended _____ Lectures on Clinical Surgery, during the year _____ and _____

(Signed) _____

(Date)

---

(12) I certify that _____ has attended at the Medical Practice of _____ Hospital, for _____ months, during _____ of which he has officiated as Clinical Clerk, and that he has attended _____ Lectures on Clinical Medicine during the years _____ and _____

(Signed) _____

(Date)

---

(13) I certify that _____ has attended the practice at _____ Eye Infirmary for _____ months, during the year _____

(Signed) _____

(Date)

FORM T.

University of Bombay.

Received from _____ Rupees 25, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine.

(Signed)

Registrar.

(Date)

FORM U.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners at the Second Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine held in the month of_____, and was placed in the_____class.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

FORM V.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

I enclose testimonials signed by Doctors_____ and_____; and_____of my having obtained the Degree of_____in the University of_____; and the Degree of _____in Medicine in the University of_____

I am, &c.

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) ..

(Date)

I certify that_____has attended the Medical and Surgical practice of_____Hospital during the years_____and_____

(Signed)_____

(Date)

FORM W.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rupees 100, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

FORM X.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, held in the month of_____

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

Date)

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM Y.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c.

(Name)....._____
(Race and Religion) ....._____
(College) ....._____
(Date of Matriculation) ....._____

Date { (Enter place)
(Enter time)

(Signed)_____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of College or Institution in Arts at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended since his matriculation the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am _____

(Signed)_____

(Date)

Number of days.	Remarks.
186 -6 . First Term Second Term	
186 -6 . First Term Second Term	
186 -6 . First Term Second Term	

Certificates to be signed by the Head of School or College of Civil Engineering at which the Candidate may have studied.

(1.) I certify that_____ ____ has attended since his matriculation the number of days under specified, at the_____at which I am_____

Number of Days.	Remarks.
186 -6 . First Term Second Term	
186 -6 . First Term Second Term	
186 -6 . First Term Second Term	

(2.) I further certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the said_____

is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

FORM Z.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____Rupees 5, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Signed)_____ _____

Registrar.

(Date)

FORM AA.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

I have, &c.

(Name) ......_____

(Race and Religion) ....._____

(College) ....._____

(Date of passing the First Exam. in C.E.) ....._____

(Signed)_____

(Date)

Certificates to be signed by the Head of School or College of Civil Engineering.

I certify that_____has attended subsequently to his passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering, the number of days under specified, at the _____of which I am_____

(Signed)_____

(Date)

Number of Days.	Remarks.
First Term 186 -6 ._____ Second Term	
First Term 186 -6 ._____ Second Term	
First Term 186 -6 ._____ Second Term	

2. I further certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the said_____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering at the University of Bombay.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

FORM AB.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rupees 25, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

FORM AC.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the degree of Licentiate

of Civil Engineering held in the month of_____
and was placed in the_____class.

(Signed)_____

(Date) Registrar.

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM AD.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Exmination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

I have, &c.

(Signed)_____

(Name).....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) .....

(Date of Graduation in Arts).. .....

(Ditto ditto in Civil Engineering)_____

(Date)

CERTIFICATES.

1. I certifythat_____has passed a period extending from _____ to_____in actual practice on works under me.

(Signature of Engineer in charge of)_____

(Date)_____

2. I certify that_____has passed the period extending from_____to_____in actual practice as a Civil Engineer, during which period he has been engaged on the following works.

(Signature of Engineer)_____

(Date)_____

FORM AE.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____Rs. 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)_____

FORM AF.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the degree of Master of Civil Engineering held in the month of_____

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____

(Date) Registrar.

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY'S TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

FORM AG.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to present myself as Candidate for the Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship.

If I am elected, I pledge myself to accept the Fellowship, and to comply with its conditions.

I enclose herewith testimonials of my fitness for election.

I am, &c.

(Name and Degree.)....._____

(Race.) ....._____

(College.) ....._____

(Date of Graduation.) ...._____

(Date.)_____

JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM **AH.**

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,—I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarship Examination.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(Name with Surname.) .. _____
(Date—Enter place) .... _____
(Enter time.) ..... _____

JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM **AI.**

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship.

I enclose a copy of my Matriculation Certificate (Form C), and also a certificate that I was born in the village of_____ in the Province of Kattyawar, signed by (here enter the name of some person holding an official appointment in Kattyawar).

I am, &c.,

(Signature)_____

VIII.

Endowments.

I.

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY'S TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to Government, dated the 19th August 1862, offered the sum of Rs. 20,000 in 4 per cent. Government securities, for the purpose of endowing a Travelling Fellowship for Hindoo Graduates of the University of Bombay. This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 26th March 1863, and the following regulations were passed for the awarding and tenure of the Fellowship :—

1. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy's Travelling Fellowship shall be open to all Graduates of the University of Bombay being Hindoos, who shall not be of more than five years' standing from the date of their graduation. By the term Graduates is to be understood Masters and Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Laws, Doctors and Licentiates of Medicine, and Masters and Licentiates of Civil Engineering: and by the term date of graduation is to be understood the date of the candidate's

receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Licentiate of Medicine or Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

2. Candidates for the Fellowship must forward an application to the Registrar under Form AG* one week before the day of election.

3. The election shall take place without examination by the votes of the Syndicate, the Vic-Chancellor or Senior Fellow present having a casting vote.

4. Whenever there is a vacancy in the Fellowship, a convenient day for holding an election shall be appointed by the Syndicate, who shall give due notice of the same in the *Government Gazette.*

5. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Fellowship shall be tenable by any one Fellow for a space of three years. The conditions of tenure are that the Fellow must leave Bombay and proceed to Europe within two months after his election; that he shall spend at least six months out of each year in England; and that he shall report twice a year to the University Registrar as to the mode in which his time has been spent.

6. Any violation of the above conditions shall *ipso facto* cause the Fellowship to be vacated; and the Syndicate shall be empowered, for any just cause, to recall and deprive of his Fellowship any one who may have been elected.

7. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellow shall receive through the University Registrar, in half-yearly instalments, payable in advance, from the day of his leaving India, the interest due upon the endowment, together with any accumulations that may have taken place during previous vacancies.

Year.	Fellow.
1867 ..	Jayakar, Atmárám Sadáshiv, L.M.
1868 ..	Shripád Bábáji Thakur, B.A.

II.

THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD-MEDAL.

Limjee Manockjee and Cowasjee Manockjee, Esquires, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the University, date

* See page 100.

the 27th May 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Securities, for the purpose of founding an annual Gold-Medal, to bear the name of their father, the late Manockjee Limjee, Esquire, and to be awarded each year to the best Essay by a University Student, on certain prescribed subjects. This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 3rd September 1863, and the following regulations were passed for the awarding of the Medal :—

1. The Manockjee Limjee Gold-Medal shall be awarded annually for the best Essay by a University Student, in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates in the University of Bombay, who shall not be of more than five years' standing from the date of their graduation, on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays. By the term Graduates is to be understood Masters and Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Laws, Doctors and Licentiates of Medicine, and Masters and Licentiates of Civil Engineering; and by the term date of graduation is to be understood the date of the Candidates' receiving the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or Licentiate of Medicine, or Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

3. Competitive Essays shall be written in the English language on the subject appointed for the current year, and shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in September. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover, containing the name of the competitor, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

4. The subject of the Essay shall be in alternate years, (*a*) some question of Indian History or Antiquities; (*b*) some question connected with the introduction into India of European Science and Art.

5. The subject for the competition is to be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essays.

6. The Judges shall be two in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in November.

7. The Medal shall be presented to the successful candidate on the Convocation for conferring degrees next ensuing after

the Judges' decision. The Medallist shall on the same occasion read aloud selected portions of his Essay.

8. The successful Essay shall be printed at the expense of the University.

9. The Medal shall not be awarded to any Essay, which in the opinion of the Judges, would not, when printed, be creditable to the University. But if only one Essay be sent in, nothing shall hinder the Judges from awarding to it the Medal, if it appears to them to come up to the proper standard.

10. Whenever a year passes without the Medal being awarded, the interest of the Endowment shall go towards the printing of Essays and other expenses connected with the Prize.

11. On all occasions of Academical costume, Medallists shall be entitled to wear their Medals.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.
1865..	*The Rise and Spread of Buddhism in India.*	No Essay received.
1866..	*The Advantages and Means of Diffusing a Scientific Practice of Medicine in India.*	Medal not awarded.
1867..	*The Unprinted Literature of the Maráthás.*	Ditto.
1868..	*Comparison of different styles of Architecture in respect of their suitability of Public and Domestic Buildings in India.*	

III.

THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the address of the Registrar of the University, under date the 10th August 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the encouragement of the study of Sanskrit, in the Univer-

sity of Bombay. This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 24th September 1863, and the following Regulations for the awarding of the proceeds of the endowment were passed :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called the Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship, of the value of four hundred Rupees, tenable for one year, and payable half-yearly, shall be annually competed for.

2. Persons eligible to be candidates shall be Bachelors of Arts of the University of Bombay of not more than two years' standing.

3. The Examination shall commence on the first Tuesday in March. Candidates must send in their names to the Registrar one month before.

4. There shall be two Examiners appointed by the Syndicate. They shall announce the result of the Examination to the Syndicate on or before the third Tuesday in March. The result will be published by the Syndicate in the *Government Gazette.*

5. The Examination shall consist of four papers, which shall be of such kind as the Examiners may think best fitted to test the Candidate's knowledge of the Sanskrit language and literature, and his power of translating Sanskrit into English, and English into Sanskrit. Four hours shall be allowed for each paper. No books shall be prescribed beforehand as subjects of Examination.

6. The Scholarship shall not be assigned, except to a Candidate, whom the Examiners consider deserving of reward for his special knowledge and ability as a Sanskrit Scholar.

7. Whenever the Scholarship is not awarded, the interest of the endowment shall go to the general expenses of the Scholarship.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1866-67 ...	*Bhágvat, Rámchandra Govind.*	Poona.
1867-68 ...	*Maráthé, Káshináth Bálkrishná.*	Do.
1868-69 ...	*Káthavaté, Abáji Vishnu.*	Do.

IV.

THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE PRIZE.

Homejee Cursetjee Dady Sett, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, dated 10th September 1863, wrote as follows :—

"It has been suggested to me that the establishment of an Annual Prize or Medal for the best English Poem by a University student would afford a useful stimulus to the cultivation of Literature and to the development of good taste and refinement in this Presidency. Concurring in this view, I hereby beg to offer to the University of Bombay the sum of Rupees 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. Securities, and hope that the University may be pleased to accept this sum, and apply it to the carrying out of the above object, under such Regulations as they may think best."

This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 21st December 1863, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the prize :—

1. The Homejee Cursetjee Prize, consisting of Books to the value of Rupees 200, shall be awarded annually for the best English Poem by a University student, in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Matriculated students of the University of Bombay, who shall not be of more than four years' standing from the date of their Matriculation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Poems.

2. Competitive poems shall be written in the Heroic metre or in the Spenserian stanza, and shall not exceed 150 lines in length. Each poem shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing and his Post Office address, and a declaration that the poem sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

4. The subject for the competition shall be annually announced by the Syndicate during the month of January. The competitive poems shall be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 2nd Saturday in June. The prize shall be decided by the votes of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate at a meeting to be held for the purpose on or before the 30th of September. The Chairman of the meeting to have a casting vote.

5. The successful poem shall be published in the local newspapers.

6. The Prize shall be awarded to the successful candidate at the Convocation for conferring Degrees next after the decision of the Syndicate.

7. The Prize shall not be awarded to any poem which in the opinion of the Syndicate would not, when printed, be creditable to the University.

8. On the occasions when the prize is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such a way as they shall think most expedient to the furtherance of the purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.
1864..	*The Himalaya Mountains*	Vikáji, Frámji Rastamji,
1865..	*The Indian Seasons*.....	*Prize not awarded.*
1866..	*Alexandria*	*Ditto.*
1867..	*The Solar System*	Modi, Barzorji Edalji.
1868..	*India Three Thousand years ago*..	

V.

THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

Venayekrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., Justice of the Peace, "wishing to perpetuate in the University the memory

of the interest taken by his revered father during the last 42 years in the cause of education in the Presidency, and of his attachment to the sacred language of India." offered in letters of the 16th September and 4th December 1865, to the address of the Registrar, for the acceptance of the Senate, six Sanskrit Scholarships, three of Rs. 25 each, and three of Rs. 20 each per mensem : one of each kind to be awarded annually at the Matriculation Examination, and to be tenable for three years in a College or Institution in Arts recognized by the University. At the Annual Meeting of the Senate held on the 18th December 1865, it was unanimously resolved—"That the liberal benefaction of Venayekrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., be accepted, with the expression of the grateful remembrance by the University of the many and important services rendered by his honoured father to the cause of both elementary and advanced education in Western India, during his long and useful career as a citizen of Bombay." The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. Two Scholarships, one of Rs. 25 and one of Rs. 20 per mensem, will be awarded every year to the two candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination, and answered best in a special Examination, in Sanskrit, to be called the Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarship Examination. These Scholarships will be tenable for three years at any of the Colleges or Institutions in Arts recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. These Scholarships shall be awarded according to the results (1) of the Matriculation Examination in Sanskrit, and (2) of a Supplementary Examination, to be held on the Fourth Monday in November.

3. The Supplementary Examination shall consist of the following two papers :—

The First Paper will consist of translation from passages in the following episodes of the Mahabharata :—

a. Matsyopakhyana.
b. Savitryupakhyana.
c. Draupadipramatha.
d. Shakuntalakhyana.

The Second Paper will contain a passage or passages in Sanskrit (not taken from the preceding books) to be translated into English, and a passage or passages in English to be translated into Sanskrit.

4. The Matriculation Examiners in Sanskrit each year shall be *ex-officio* Examiners for these Scholarships.

5. Candidates must forward their application to the Registrar (*vide* Form AH)* along with their application for permission to attend the Matriculation Examination of the same year.

6. The names of the successful candidates, arranged in the order of merit, will be published along with the list of the candidates who may have passed the Matriculation Examination.

YEAR.	SCHOLARS.	SCHOOLS.
1866..	Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev	Ratnagiri High School.
	Shikharé, Govind Shripat	Dhoolia High School.
1867..	Pendse, Káshináth Balvant ..	Poona High School (*formerly Elphinstone High School*).
	Godebolé Náráyan Bálkrishná.	Elphinstone High School.

VI.

THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

His Highness the Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nowanuggur, being "desirous of encouraging English Education in Kattyawar," offered in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, dated 25th February 1866, the sum of Rupees 4,500, for the founding of a Scholarship tenable by a Native of Kattyawar for two years in an Institution recognized by the University. At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 5th April 1866 it was resolved:—"That the handsome benefaction of His Highness the Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nowanuggur be accepted with the best thanks of the University." The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

I. A Scholarship, to be entitled the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem, tenable for two years, shall be biennially, or whenever vacant, announced for competition.

* See page 101.

2. The object of the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship is to assist in maintaining Natives of Kattyawar while studying in the University of Bombay.

3. Persons to be eligible for competition must be *bonâ fide* Natives of Kattyawar, who have passed the Matriculation Examination.

4. Should there be more Candidates than one, the Scholarship shall be awarded to that Candidate who shall appear from the University Records to have obtained the highest marks for proficiency in English at the Matriculation Examination. Provided always that no Candidate who has once held the Scholarship is to be considered eligible for re-election.

5. The Scholarship, when vacant, shall be announced for competition in the first week of December. Applications of Candidates under Form AI* must be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 31st December.

6. On applications being received, the Syndicate shall proceed to adjudge the Scholarship on some day during the first week of January.

7. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution; which bill shall certify under the signature of the Head that the scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

8. Should the scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

9. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year, or part of a year, shall be added to next year's Scholarship, so as to increase the monthly stipends payable.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1867..	Vohorá, Kallianrái Lakshumishankar	Surat High School.
1868..	Desái, Saváilál Govindrám	Elphinstone High School.

* See page 101.

VII.

THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., Justice of the Peace, being desirous of marking his interest in the Bombay University, offered on the occasion of the Convocation for conferring Degrees which was held on the 14th of January 1868, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the same date, the sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent Government Paper for the founding of a Latin Scholarship to be awarded each year to the best Candidate in Latin at the Matriculation Examination. The offer was accepted by the Senate on the 31st of March 1868 with their best thanks, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the Scholarship :—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, shall be awarded every year to that candidate who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination, and who shall have obtained the highest marks for proficiency in Latin at such examination.

2. The stipend of the scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution; which bill shall certify, under the signature of the Head, that the scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

3. Should the scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavorably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the scholarship to be forfeited.

4. The scholarship shall be awarded at the final meeting of the Matriculation Examiners, and the name of the Cowasjee Jehanghier Scholar for the ensuing year shall be published by the Examiners together with their list of matriculated students.

5. A diploma of the scholarship, signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and by the Examiners in Latin, shall be presented to the scholar by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor at the Convocation for conferring Degrees.

6. In case of the student who is elected, declining to proceed to College, the stipend of the scholarship for the ensuing year may be conferred on the candidate who shall have obtained the second place in the Examination in Latin.

7. In case of the scholarship lapsing, through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the year, any savings which may result may be added to next year's scholarship, so as to increase the half-yearly stipends payable; or may be used at the discretion of the Syndicate to create a second scholarship for the ensuing year.

IX.

Benefactions.

I.

UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, dated the 27th April 1863, offered the sum of Rupees 1,00,000 for the erection of University Buildings, under the following conditions :—That Government contribute the remainder of the sum necessary for the buildings, and grant a site on the Esplanade, and that no subscription from any other private persons be received for this object.

This offer was accepted by Government, and referred to the University, and at a Convocation of the Senate held on the 18th July 1863, the following Resolution was passed :—

"That the Senate accept the noble gift of Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esquire, with the liberal augmentation offered by Govern-

ment, and with the recognition of the liabilities imposed on this University by its holding the University Buildings when completed, according to the Act of Incorporation; but on the understanding that Mr. Cowasjee concurs in the interpretation which Government puts upon his conditions in the third and fourth paragraphs of its letter, No. 260, dated 29th May 1863, to the address of Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Vice-Chancellor."

Note.—The interpretation of Government referred to was as follows:—

"His Excellency in Council understands the third condition specified in Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier's letter as implying that a building for the University is to be completed at the joint expense of that gentleman and of Government without accepting contributions from any other source, so that it may form in itself a separate and permanent monument of Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier's desire to provide the University with a local habitation.

"As however, the duties and wants of the University increase, His Excellency the Governor in Council hopes that the example so worthily set by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier will be followed by other University Benefactors, and Government feel assured that that gentleman would be the last to exclude those who may wish to follow his noble example from adding to or adorning the edifice which he has been the first to raise."

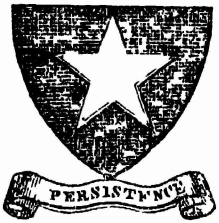
This interpretation was formally accepted by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier in a letter to Government, dated the 8th August 1863.

II.

UNIVERSITY ARMS AND COMMON SEAL.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in a letter to G. M. Birdwood, Esq., M.D., Fellow of the University, dated 24th September 1863, forwarded a donation of Rupees 1,200 to meet the expense of a Grant of Arms to the University, and the engraving of a University Seal. This donation was accepted at a Convocation of the Senate held on the same day with a vote of thanks to the donor for his timely and liberal benefaction.

III.



UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Premchund Roychund, Esquire, in a letter to Government, dated the 27th August 1864, made the following request.—

"I have the honour to request, that Government will have the goodness to communicate to the University of Bombay my desire to offer most respectfully to that learned body the sum of Rupees (2,00,000) two lacs, towards the erection of a University Library, which may be an ornament to this City, and, by becoming a storehouse of the learned works, not only of the past but of many generations to come, may be a means of promoting the high ends of the University."

At a Meeting of the Senate, held on the 10th September 1864, it was resolved "that the Senate cordially and unanimously accept, with their best thanks, Mr. Premchund Roychund's noble gift."

IV.

THE RAJABAI TOWER.

Premchund Roychund, Esquire, in a letter to Government dated the 6th October 1864, made the following request:—

"I have the honour to request, that Government will do me the favour to offer to the University of Bombay, in the name

of my good Mother Rajabai, two (2,00,000) lacs of Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large clock and a set of joybells.

"If there be no architectural objections, I should like the Tower to be in connexion with the University Library."

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 10th December 1864, it was unanimously resolved "that the Senate do accept the noble gift of Mr Premchund Roychund of two lacs of Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large clock and a set of joybells; and that the grateful thanks of the Senate be conveyed to Mr. Premchund Roychund."

It was further unanimously resolved "that the Tower be named THE RAJABAI TOWER, in commemoration of Mr. Premchund Roychund's mother."

V.

UNIVERSITY MACE.

Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the Registrar, dated the 18th November 1864, offered Rs. 1,200, for the purpose of providing the University with a Mace.

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 10th December 1864, it was unanimously resolved "that Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy's handsome offer of Rs. 1,200 for a Mace for the University be accepted with thanks."

X.

The University, 1868-69.

SENATE.

CHANCELLOR.

His Excellency the Right Honourable SIR WILLIAM ROBERT SEYMOUR VESEY FITZGERALD, K.C.S.I., D.C.L.

VICE CHANCELLOR.

The Honourable Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A., LL.D.

FELLOWS.

1. The Honourable Sir Richard Couch, Knight, *Chief Justice.* 1863.
2. The Right Rev. John Harding, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Bombay.**
3. His Excellency Lord Napier, G.C.S.I., G.CB.† (*Members of Council.*)
4. The Honourable Barrow Helbert Ellis. 1858. (*Members of Council.*)
5. The Honourable Samuel Mansfield, C.S.I. 1862. (*Members of Council.*)
6. The Honourable Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A., LL.D., *Director of Public Instruction.* 1860.
7. Major Thomas Waddington, *Educational Inspector, Central Division.* 1863.
8. Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A., *Principal, Elphinstone College.* 1866.
9. William Wordsworth, B.A., *Principal, Poona College.*†
10. William Guyer Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P., *Principal, Grant Medical College.* 1864.
11. W. S. Howard, Esq., C.E., *Acting Principal, Poona Civil Engineering College.*†

(Ex-Officio.)

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* Named in the Act of Incorporation.
† Not gazetted.

12. Bhau Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S.*
13. The Reverend John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.*

1858.

14. The Honourable Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, M.A.
The Honourable Barrow Helbert Ellis.
15. The Honourable Colonel William Frederick Marriott, C.S.I.
16. Major General Harry Rivers, R.E.
17. Rao Saheb Bhaskar Damodar.

1860.

18. The Honourable Michael Robert Westropp, B.A.
19. Walter Richard Cassels, Esq.
20. William Loudon, Esq.
21. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.
22. Narayan Dinanathji, Esq.
The Honourable Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A., LL.D.

1862.

23. Lieut.-Col. John Archibald Ballard, R.E., C.B.
24. Colonel Henry James Barr.
25. The Honourable Lyttelton Holyoake Bayley.
26. George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.
27. Major Thomas Candy.
28. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq.
29. Lieut.-Colonel Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
30. Colonel Frederick John Goldsmid, C.B.
31. John Powell Hughlings, B.A.
32. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.
The Honourable Samuel Mansfield, C.S.I.
33. The Reverend Ward Maule, S.C.L.
34. William James Moore, M.D., L.R.C.P.
35. The Honourable Henry Newton.
36. Richard Tuohill Reid, LL.D.
37. The Honourable Michael John Maxwell Shaw Stewart, C.S.
38. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.

1863.

The Honourable Sir Richard Couch, Knight.
39. The Hon. Henry Pendock St. George Tucker.
40. John Raynor Arthur, C.S.

---

* Named in the Act of Incorporation.

41 Henry Napier Bruce Erskine, C.S.
42. Maxwell Melvill, C.S.
43. Charles Robertson Ovans, C.S.
44. James Braithwaite Peile, B.A.
45. William George Pedder, B.A.
46. Raymond West, B.A.
47. William Heurtley Newnham, B.A.
48. John William Shaw Wyllie, B.A.
49. James Bellot Richey, B.A.
50. Herbert Mills Birdwood, M.A.
51. Colonel William Lockyer Merewether, *C.B.*
52. Captain Edward Burnes Thomas Holland, R.E.
Major Thomas Waddington.
53. Henry Vandyke Carter, M.D.
54. Francis James Candy, M.A.
55. Johann Georg Bühler, Ph. D.
56. Andrew Richard Scoble, Barrister-at-Law
57. John Philip Green, LL.B.
58. John Pares Bickersteth, M.A.
59. Robert Hannay, Esq.
60. The Honourable Munguldass Nathoobhoy.
61. Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.

1864.

62. The Reverend James Aitken.
63. Thomas Chisholm Anstey, Barrister-at-Law.
64. Forster Fitzgerald Arbuthnot, C.S.
65. Bugwandass Purshotumdass Esq.
66. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Esq.
67. The Reverend Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee.
68. Colonel J. Barnes Dunsterville.
69. Nicholas Fernandes, Esq.
70. Lieut. Col. James George Fife, R.E.
71. Charles Gonne, C.S.
72. Thomas Child Hayllar, Barrister-at-Law.
William Guyer Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P.
73 Herbert Edward Jacomb, C.S.
74. Thomas Blackadder Johnstone, M.D.
75. Colonel Michael Kavanagh KennedyR.,E.
76. Joshua King, M.A.
77. George Morison Macpherson, M.A.
78. Captain J. Nasmyth, R.E.
79. Robert George Oxenham, M.A.
80. Khan Bahadoor Pudumjee Pestonjee.

81. George Scott, C.S.
82. Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
83. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq.
84. The Right Reverend Doctor Steins.
85. The Reverend Richard Stothert, M.A.
86. Major General Charles William Tremenheere, R.E., C.B.
87. Venayekrao Vasudevji, Esq.
88. Venayekrao Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq.
89. William Wedderburn, C.S.
90. James Sewell White, Barrister-at-Law.
91. Colonel Henry St. Clair Wilkins, R.E.
92. Andrew Grant, Esq.
93. Dadoba Pandurang, Esq.

1865.

94. The Reverend William Beynon.
95. Henry Coke, M.A.
96. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel, Esq.
97. Theodore Cracraft Hope, C.S.
98. Karsandas Madhavdas, Esq.
99. Keyopant Laxuman Chhatre, Esq.
100. Muncherjee Byramjee Cola, M.D.
101. John Marriott, B.A.
102. Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram.
103. Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B.
104. Premchund Roychund, Esq.
105. Frank Savignac Stedman, Esq.
106. The Reverend J. V. S. Taylor, B.A.

1866. (February.)

107. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.
108. The Honourable George Foggo.
109. Alexander John Hunter, Esq.
110. William Allan Russell, M.A.

1866. (April.)

111. Francis Broughton, F.R.C.S.
112. Henry Spencer Bellairs, M.A.
Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A.
113. John Cruickshank, M.D.
114. William Dymock, B.A.
115. Richard Ardill Dallas, LL.D.
116. Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq.

117. William Albert East, B.A.
118. Abraham Nickson Hojel, Esq.
119. Dustoor Hoshangji Jamaspji.
120. Lieut. George Adolphus Jacob.
121. Colonel William Kendall, R.E.
122. Franz Kielhorn, Ph. D.
123. T. B. Kirkham, Esq.
124. The Reverend Charles Kirk, M.A.
125. Khurshedjee Rustumjee Cama, Esq.
126. John Thomas Mackenzie, M.B.
127. Robert Hill Pinhey, C.S.
128. Edward Hope Percival, C.S.
129. Dustoor Peshuton Byramjee, Esq.
130. J. R. Rushton, Esq.
131. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.
132. Vithal Narayan Pathak, M.A.
133. Vasudev Pandurang, Esq.
134. The Reverend Trenham King Weatherhead, S.C.L.
135. The Reverend Charles Gilder.

1867.

136. The Honourable Augustus Brooke Warden.
137. The Honourable James Gibbs.
138. The Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight.
139. The Venerable C. H. Leigh Lye, M.A.
140. Lieut. Colonel George Sligo Anderson.
141. The Rev. Dugald Cameron Boyd, M.A.
142. Krishna Shastri Chiplunkar, Esq.
143. Major Godfrey Clerk.
144. Arthur Travers Crawford, C.S.
145. T. B. Curtis, Esq.
146. Alexander Faulkner, Esq.
147. The Reverend A. Forbes, B.A.
148. Captain Charles Thomas Haig, R.E.
149. Rowland Hamilton, Esq.
150. Clarence Bovill Izon, C.S.
151. I. B. Lyon, Esq.
152. Pherozshah Mervanji Mehta, B.A.
153. John George Moore, C.S.
154. Shankar Pandurang Pandit, M.A.
155. Adam Macdougal Rogers, Esq.
156. Charles Watts Russell, B.A.
157. Satyendra Nath Tagore, C.S.
158. James Taylor, Esq.

159. Bal Mangesh Wagle, M.A., LL.B.
160. Alexander Valentine Ward, Esq.
161. The Reverend G. A. F. Watson, M.A.
162. Lieut. Edward William West.
163. The Honourable Framjee Nasserwanjee Patel.
164. Francis Shortt Arnott, M.D., C.B.
165. N. Dalzell, M.A.
166. The Reverend Duncan Macpherson, M.A.
167. Narayan Vasudevji, Esq.

1868.

168. Captain W. A. Baker, R.E.
169. The Honourable Alexander Brown.
170. The Reverend C. J. Cameron, B.A.
171. W. Collum, M.D.,
172. Captain A. Davidson, R.E.
173. Dhirajlal Dalpatram, G.G.M.C.
174. Dhirajlal Mathuradas, Esq.
175. William Draper, M.A.
176. Lieut. W. M. Ducat, R.E.
177. J. Dunbar, M.A.
178. G. S. Vesey Fitzgerald, Esq.
179. C. E. Fox, M.A.
180. Lieut. Colonel J. A. Fuller, R.E.
181. A. Gordon, M.D., C.B.
182. W. Gray, M.B.
183. Captain H. F. Hancock, R.E.
184. F. G. Joynt, Esq.
185. Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, B.A., LL.B.
186. J. Macpherson, B.A.
187. The Right Rev. Leo Meurin, D.D.
188. Narayan Daji, G.G.M.C.
189. J. O'Leary, B.A.
190. Ramchandra Rao Appa Saheb, Chief of Jamkhandi.
191. E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.
192. The Rev. G. C. Reynell, M.A.
193. A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I.
194. Shantaram Narayan, Esq.
195. J. H. Sylvester, F.G.S.
196. Lieut. Col. J. S. Trevor, R.E.,
197. The Reverend J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

1. The Reverend John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., *Dean*. 1857.
2. Sir Alex. Grant, Bart., M.A., LL.D., *Vice-Chancellor*. 1860.
3. The Honourable Sir Richard Couch, Knight. 1863.
4. The Right Reverend John Harding, D.D. 1857.
5. The Honourable B. H. Ellis. 1858.
6. Major T. Waddington. 1863.
7. K. M. Chatfield, B.A. 1866.
8. W. Wordsworth, B.A.*
9. Bhau Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S. 1857.

1858.

10. The Honourable Sir. J. Arnould, Knight, M.A.
11. The Honourable Colonel W. F. Marriott, C.S.I.
12. Rao Saheb Bhaskar Damodar.

1860.

13. W. R. Cassels, Esq.
14. W. Loudon, Esq.
15. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.

1862.

16. Lieut. Colonel J. A. Ballard, R.E., C.B.
17. The Honourable L. H. Bayley.
18. Major T. Candy.
19. G. C. M. Birdwood, M.D.
20. Colonel F. J. Goldsmid, C.B.
21. J. P. Hughlings, B.A.
22. R. T. Reid, LL.D.
23. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.

1863.

24. J. R. Arthur, C.S.
25. H. N. B. Erskine, C.S.
26. M. Melvill, C.S.
27. C. R. Ovans, C.S.
28. J. B. Peile, B.A.
29. W. G. Pedder, B.A.
30. R. West, B.A.

---

* Not gazetted.

31. W. H. Newnham, B.A.
32. J. W. S. Wyllie, B.A.
33. J. B. Richey, B. A.
34. H. M. Birdwood, M.A.
35. F. J. Candy, M.A.
36. J. G. Buhler, Ph. D.
37. R. Hannay, Esq.
38. The Honourable Munguldass Nathoobhoy.

1864.

39. The Reverend J. Aitken.
40. F. F. Arbuthnot, C.S.
41. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Esq.
42. The Reverend Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee.
43. N. Fernandes, Esq.
44. C. Gonne, C.S.
45. H. E. Jacomb, C.S.
46. J. King, M.A.
47. G. M. Macpherson, M.A.
48. R. G. Oxenham, M.A.
49. G. Scott, C.S.
50. R. S. Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
51. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq.
52. The Right Reverend Doctor Stems.
53. The Reverend R. Stothert, M.A.
54. Venayekrao Vasudevji, Esq.
55. W. Wedderburn, C.S.
56. Andrew Grant, Esq.
57. Dadoba Pandurang, Esq.

1865.

58. The Reverend William Beynon.
59. Henry Coke, M.A.
60. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel, Esq.
61. Karsandas Madhavdas, Esq..
62. Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram.
63. The Reverend J. V. S. Taylor, B.A.

1866.

64. Keropant Laxuman Chhatre, Esq.
65. Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B.
66. W. A. Russell, M.A.
67. H. S. Bellairs, M.A.
68. W. A. East, B.A.

69. Dustoor Hoshangji Jamaspji.
70. Lieut. G. A. Jacob.
71. F. Kielhorn, Ph. D.
72. T. B. Kirkham, Esq.
73. The Reverend C. Kirk, M.A.
74. Khurshedjee Rustumjee Cama, Esq.
75. E. H. Percival, C.S.
76. Dustoor Peshuton Byramjee.
77. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.
78. Vithal Narayan Pathak, M.A.
79. The Reverend T. K. Weatherhead, S.C.L.
80. The Reverend C. Gilder.

1867.

81. The Venerable C. H. Leigh Lye, M.A.
82. The Reverend D. C. Boyd, M.A.
83. Krishna Shastri Chiplunkar, Esq.
84. Major Godfrey Clerk.
85. T. B. Curtis, Esq.
86. A. Faulkner, Esq.
87. The Reverend A. Forbes, B.A.
88. Rowland Hamilton, Esq.
89. Phirozshah Mervanji Mehta, B.A.
90. J. G. Moore, Esq.
91. Shankar Pandurang Pandit, M.A.
92. C. Watts Russell, B.A.
93. Satyendra Nath Tagore, C.S.
94. James Taylor, Esq.
95. Bal Mangesh Wagle, M.A., LL.B.
96. The Reverend G. A. F. Watson, M.A.
97. Lieut. Edward West.
98. N. Dalzell, M.A.
99. The Reverend D. Macpherson, M. A.
100. Narayan Vasudevji, Esq.

1868.

101. The Honourable A. Brown.
102. The Reverend C. J. Cameron, B.A.
103. W. Draper, M.A.
104. G. S. V. Fitzgerald, Esq.
105. The Right Rev. L. Meurin, D.D.
106. E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.
107. The Reverend G. C. Reynell, M.A.
108. The Reverend J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D.

FACULTY OF LAW.

1. The Honourable H. P. St. G. Tucker, *Dean*. 1863.
2. Sir Alex. Grant, Bart.,M.A., LL.D., *Vice-Chancellor*. 1860.
3. The Honourable Sir Richard Couch, Knight. 1863.
4. His Excellency Major General Sir Robert Napier, G.C.S.I., G.C.B.*
5. The Honourable B. H. Ellis. 1858.
6. The Honourable S. Mansfield, C.S.I. 1862.
7. K. M. Chatfield, B.A. 1866.

1858.

8. The Honourable Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, M.A.
9. Rao Saheb Bhaskar Damodar.

1860.

10. The Honourable Michael Robert Westropp, B.A.
11. W. Loudon, Esq.
12. Narayan Dinanathji, Esq.

1862.

13. The Honourable L. H. Bayley.
14. G. C. M. Birdwood, M.D.
15. J. P. Hughlings, B.A.
16. The Reverend W. Maule, S.C.L.
17. The Honourable H. Newton.
18. R. T. Reid, LL.D.
19. The Honourable M. J. M. Shaw Stewart, C.S.
20. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.

1863.

21. J. B. Peile, B.A.
22. R. West, B.A.
23. W. H. Newnham, B.A.
24. H. M. Birdwood, M.A.
25. A. R. Scoble, Barrister-at-Law.
26. J. P. Green, LL.B.
27. J. P. Bickersteth, M.A.
28. Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.

---

* Not gazetted.

1864.

29. The Reverend J. Aitken.
30. T. Chisholm Anstey, Barrister-at-Law.
31. C. Gonne, C.S.
32. T. C. Hayllar, Barrister-at-Law.
33. R. S. Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
34. Venayekrao Vasudevji, Esq.
35. V. Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq.
36. W. Wedderburn, C.S.
37. J. S. White, Barrister-at-Law.
38. Dadoba Pandurang, Esq.

1865.

39. T. C. Hope, C.S.
40. John Marriott, B.A.
41. The Reverend T. K. Weatherhead, S.C.L.
42. Satyendra Nath Tagore, C.S.
43. James Taylor, Esq.
44. Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B.

1866.

45. Rustumjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.
46. The Honourable G. Foggo.
47. A. J. Hunter, Esq.
48. R. A. Dallas, LL.D.
49. Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq.
50. R. H. Pinhey, C.S.
51. Vasudev Pandurang, Esq.

1867.

52. The Honourable A. B. Warden.
53. The Honourable J. Gibbs.
54. The Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight.
55. Bal Mangesh Wagle, M.A., LL.B.
56. The Honourable Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel.

1868.

57. The Honourable A. Brown.
58. Dhirajlal Mathuradas, Esq.
59. J. Dunbar, M.A.
60. C. E. Fox, M.A.
61. Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, B.A., LL.B.

62. J. Macpherson, B.A.
63. J. O'Leary, B.A.
64. Ramchandra Rao Appa Saheb, Chief of Jamkhandi.
65. A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I.
66. Shantaram Narayan, Esq.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

1. F. S. Arnott, M.D.,C.B., *Dean.* 1867.
2. W. G. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P. 1864.

1857.

3. Bhau Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S.
4. The Reverend J. Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.

1858.

5. Rao Saheb Bhaskar Damodar.

1862.

6. G. C. M. Birdwood, M.D.
7. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.
8. W. J. Moore, M.D., L.R.C.P.

1863.

9. H. V. Carter, M.D.

1864.

10. T. B. Johnstone, M.D.

1865.

11. F. S. Stedman. Esq.
12. Muncherjee Byramjee Cola, M.D.

1866.

13. F. Broughton, F.R.C.S.
14. J. Cruickshank, M.D.
15. W. Dymock, B.A.
16. A. N. Hojel, Esq.
17. J. T. Mackenzie, M.B.

1867.

18. I. B. Lyon, Esq.
19. A. M. Rogers, Esq.
20. A. V. Ward, Esq.

1868.

21. W. Collum, M.D.
22. Dhirajlal Dalpatram, G.G.M.C.
23. A. Gordon, M.D., C.B.
24. W. Gray, M.B.
25. F. G. Joynt, Esq.
26. Narayan Daji, G.G.M.C.
27. J. H. Sylvester, F.G.S.

FACULTY OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. Lieut Col. J. S. Trevor, R.E., *Dean.* 1868.
2. W. S. Howard, C.E.*

1858.

3. The Honourable Lieut. Col. W. F. Marriott, C.S.I.
4. Major General H. Rivers, R.E.

1860.

5. W. Loudon, Esq.

1862.

6. Lieut. Col. J. A. Ballard, R.E., C.B.
7. Colonel H. J. Barr.
8. G. C. M. Birdwood, M.D.
9. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq.
10. Lieut. Col. A. DeLisle, R.E.
11. J. P. Hughlings, B.A.
12. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.

1863.

13. H. M. Birdwood, M.A.
14. Major W. L. Merewether, C.B.
15. Captain E. B. Holland, R.E.
16. F. J. Candy, M.A.
17. The Honourable Munguldass Nathoobhoy.

1864.

18. Major General C. W. Tremenheere, R.E., C.B.
19. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq.
20. Colonel J. Barnes Dunsterville.

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* Not gazetted.

21. Lieut. Col. J. G. Fife, R.E.
22. Colonel M. K. Kennedy, R.E.
23. Joshua King, M.A.
24. Capt. L. Nasmyth, R.E.
25. Khan Bahadoor Pudumjee Pestonjee.
26. V. Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq.
27. Colonel St. Clair Wilkins, R.E.

1865.

28. Henry Coke, M.A.
29. Keropant Laxuman Chhatre, Esq.
30. Premchund Roychund, Esq.

1866.

31. Colonel W. Kendall, R.E.
32. J. R. Rushton, Esq.

1867.

33. Lieut. Col. G. S. Anderson.
34. A. T. Crawford, C.S.
35. Captain C. T. Haig, R.E.

1868.

36. Captain W. A. Baker, R.E.
37. Captain A. Davidson, R.E.
38. Lieut. W. M. Ducat, R.E.
39. Lieut. Col. J. A. Fuller, R.E.
40. Captain H. F. Hancock, R.E.

SYNDICATE.

Sir A. Grant, Bart., M.A., LL.D., Vice-Chancellor, *President.*

The Rev. J. Wilson, D.D., F.R.S. .....
K. M. Chatfield, B.A. .....
W. Wedderburn, Esq. C.S. ..... } *Syndics in Arts.*

H. M. Birdwood, M.A .....
C. E. Fox, M.A. ..... } *Syndics in Law.*

W. G. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P. .....
T. B. Johnstone, M.D. ..... } *Syndics in Medicine.*

Major General C. W. Tremenheere, R.E., C.B. ..... } *Syndic in Civil Engineering.*

George C. M. Birdwood, M.D.....Registrar, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

Sir A. Grant, Bart., M.A.. LL.D., Vice-Chancellor, *Chairman.*
W. Loudon, Esq.
The Honourable Munguldass Nathoobhoy.
The Honourable G. Foggo.
George C. M. Birdwood, M.D., Registrar, *Secretary.*

REGISTRAR.

George C. M. Birdwood, M.D.

Succession Lists.

CHANCELLORS.

1857 John, Lord Elphinstone, G.C.H.
1860 Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B.
1862 Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, K.C.B.,G.C.S.I.
1867 THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR WILLIAM ROBERT SEYMOUR VESEY FITZGERALD, K.C.S.I., D.C.L.

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1857 Sir William Yardley, Knight, Chief Justice.
1858 Sir Henry Davison, Knight, Chief Justice.
1860 Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, M.A., Puisne Justice.
1863 Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
1865 The Hon. Alexander Kinloch Forbes, Judge of the High Court.
1865 SIR ALEXANDER GRANT, BART., M.A., LL.D.

DEANS.

I.—DEAN IN ARTS.

1859 Aug., John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
1862 July, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
1863 Feb., The REV. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.

II.—Dean in Law.

1860 July, Arthur James Lewis, Esq., Advocate General.
1861 Jan., William Loudon, Esq., Administrator General.
1862 Jan., James Fraser Hore, M.A.
1866 Jan., Richard Tuohill Reid, LL.D.
1868 Jan., The Honourable H. P. St. G. Tucker.

III.—Dean in Medicine.

1858 March, B. P. Rooke, M.D.
1860 Oct., John Peet, M.D.
1865 Jan., Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
1865 Oct., Robert Haines, M.B.
1866 June, William Guyer Hunter, F.R.C.S.E.
1867 April, Frank Savignac Stedman, Esq.
1868 Jan., Francis Shortt Arnott, M.D., C.B.

IV.—Dean in Civil Engineering.

1858 Feb., The Hon. Arthur Malet.
1860 Aug., Col. Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers.
1862 Jan., Col. H. B. Turner, Bombay Engineers.
1862 Sept., Major Genl. Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers.
1863 June, Col. Harry Rivers, Bombay Engineers.
1865 April, Capt. H. St. Clair Wilkins, R.E.
1865 Oct., Lieut. Col. Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
1867 Jan. Major General C. W. Tremenhecre, R.E., C.B
1868 Jan., Lieut. Col. Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
1868 April, Lieut. Col. J. S. Trevor, R.E.

REGISTRAR.

1858 Jan., Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
1866 July, George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.
1867 April, John Powell Hughlings, B.A.
1868 Jan., G. Christopher Molesworth Birdwood. M.D.

DECEASED AND RETIRED FELLOWS.

Named in the Act of Incorporation.

* The Right Honourable John, Lord Elphinstone.
Sir William Yardley, Knight.
* Lieut. General Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B.
* The Honourable James Grant Lumsden, C.S.
The Honourable Arthur Malet, C.S.
* Edward Irvine Howard, M.A.
* Robert Haines, M.B.
Charles Morehead, M.D.
John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
* The Reverend James McDougall.
* The Honourable Phillip William LeGeyt, C.S.
* Sir Matthew Richard Sausse, Knight.
* Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Knight.
* Metcalfe Larken, C.S.
* The Honourable Jugonnath Sunkersett.
* Bomanjee Hormasjee, Esq.
Matthew Stovell, M.D.,M.R.C.S.E., C.S.I.
The Honourable Claudius James Erskine, C.S.
The Honourable William Edward Frere, C.S.
* Major General Charles Waddington, C.B.
* The Reverend Philip Anderson, M.A.
Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, K.C.B.,G.C.S.I.
Lieutenant Edward Frederick Tierny Fergusson, I.N.
* Mahomed Yusoof Moorgay, Cazee of Bombay.
* James John Berkley, F.G.S., M.I.C.E.
The Honourable Henry Lacon Anderson, C.S.

1857.

* The Honourable H. W. Reeves, C.S.

1858.

* The Honourable A. J. Lewis.
J. J. Lowndes, Esq.
Colonel H. B. Turner.
* The Reverend William Kew Fletcher, M.A.
* Major J. H. G. Crawford.
The Reverend John Murray Mitchell, LL.D.
B. P. Rooke, M.D.
H. J. Giraud, M.D.

---

* Deceased. † *Ex-officio*; not gazetted.

1860.

† Lieutenant General Sir William Mansfield, K.C.B., G.C.S.I.
† John Peet, M.D.
A. H. Leith, M.D.
H. J. Carter, F.R.S.
Colonel W. Scott.
* The Honourable A. K. Forbes, C.S.
The Reverend J. Glasgow, D.D.
R. W. Graham, C.E.
* D. Grierson, M.D.
W. Hart, C.S.
Martin Haug, Ph.D.
* The Rev. C. M. Isenberg.
Colonel J. Pottinger, C.B.

1862.

† The Honourable Jonathan Duncan Inverarity.
James Fraser Hore., M.A.
The Reverend Francis Gell, B.A.
* Gokuldas Tejpal, Esq.
* Rao Bahadoor Muggunbhai Kurrumchund.

1863.

W. C. Coles, M.D.
G. R. Ballingall, M.D.
Captain W. C. Barker, I.N.
D. J. Kennelly, F.R.A.S.
The Reverend Charles Durell DuPort, M.A.

1864.

George Inverarity, C.S.
* William Hanbury, B.A.

1865.

Captain Sherard Osborn, C.B.,R.N.

1866.

W. J. Jeaffreson, B.A.

1867.

* C. F. Kelly, M. A.
* M. H. Scott, Esq.

1868.

* Captain C. W. Finch, R.E.

---

* Deceased. † *Ex-officio*; not gazetted.

GRADUATES.*

M. A.

1865.

	College.§	Branch.
Ránadé, Mahádev Govind.....	E.	History.†
Wágle, Bál Mangesh	E.	History & Political Economy.

1866.

Bápat, Janárdan Vináyak	E.	History & Philosophy.
Bhágvat, Govind Rámchandra.	P.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Bhándárkar, Rámkrishná Gopál.	E. & P.	English and Sanskrit.
Dalvi, Dinánáth Atmárám.....	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.‡
Páthak, Vithal Náráyan	F. G. A.	History & Philosophy.

1867.

Gazdar, Jamshedji Jivanji	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

1868.

Páthak, Shápurji Hormasji	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.‖

Second Class.

Mánkar, Ganpatráo Amritráo ...	P.	History & Philosophy.
Pandit, Shankar Pándurang.....	E.	English and Latin.
Patel, Dádábhái Sorábji	E.	History & Philosophy.
Patel, Rastamji Mervánji	E.	Ditto.
Sayani, Rahimtulláh Muhámmad.	E.	English and Latin.
Unválá, Jamshedji Navroji	E.	Dio.

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* The names are arranged alphabetically according to the surname in order of time.
† With Honours and Gold Medal.
‡ With Honours, Class III.
‖ With Honours, Class II.
§ For the names of Colleges and Schools see List of Abbreviations, page 13.

B. A.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
1862.					
Second Division.					
Modak, Váman Abáji	Maráthi ...	Physical Geography with its influence on History.	.....	.....	E.
1863.					
Second Division.					
Bedarkar, Khanderáo Chimanráo	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	.....	E.
Madgávkar, Rámchandra Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....	E.
Márphátiá, Nagindás Tulsidás	Gujeráthi .	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	Ditto ...	.....	E.
1864.					
Second Division.					
Kotháre, Girdharlál Dayáldás	Ditto ...	Physical Geography, &c.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	.....	E. & P.
Kunte, Mahádev Moreshvar	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	.....	F. G. A.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
Second Division—contd.		1	2	3	
Mehtá, Phirozsháh Mervánji*	Gujeráthi	Chemistry, Heat, & Electricity.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	.....	E.
Modi, Kaikhosru Edalji	Ditto ...	Physical Geography, &c.	Ditto ...	.....	E.
Munshi, Mansukhlál Mugutlál	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....	E.
Shroff, Hormasji Ratanji*	Ditto ...	Chemistry, Heat, & Electricity.	Ditto ...	.....	E.
1865.					
First Division.					
Panjábi, Chuharmal Kundanmal	Persian ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Second Division.					
Bál, Keshav Bápuji	Maráthi ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	E.
Dátiyá, Motilál Rámprasád	Gujeráthi.	Physical Geography, &c.	Ditto ...	History. ...	E.
Ghásválá, Ardesir Frámji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Jatár, Shrirám Bhikáji	Maráthi ...	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.	Ditto. ...	Ditto ...	P.

Kohiárji, Ratansháh Eraksháh	Gujeráthi.	Physical Geography.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Atmárám	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
1866.					
Second Division.					
Gádgil, Janárdan Sakhárám	Maráthi ...	Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Garud, Dhondu Shámráo	Sanskrit....	Dynamics and Hydrostatics	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Káne, Mahádev Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	E.
Naik, Balvant Sitárám	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	P.
Paránjapye, Shivrám Bápuji	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	P.
Thákur, Báláji Bábáji	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	History. ...	E.
Udás, Yashvant Anandráo	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
1867.					
First Division.					
Bhat, Gangádhar Anant†	Maráthi ...	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	P.
Párekh, Gokuldás Káhándás	Persian ...	Ditto. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.

* Passed in 1864 M.A. Examination in History and Philosophy.
† Passed in 1867 M.A. Examination in Mathematics & Natural Philosophy, Class I.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
Second Division.		1	2	3	
Askedkar, Lakshuman Yádav	Sanskrit	Analytical Geometry.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.	E.
Bennett, Hormasji Pestanji*	Latin	Political Economy.	Ditto	History.	E.
Bhojváni, Alumal Trikamdás	Sindhi	Ditto	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Dádáchanji, Kerahásji Rastamji†	Latin	Ditto	Ditto	History.	E.
Gimi, Dorábji Edalji	Gujeráthi	Political Economy.	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Godbolé, Káshináth Rámchandra	Maráthi	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	P.
Kunte, Anná Moreshvar	Sanskrit	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	E.
Maráthe, Káshináth Bálkrishná	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	Ditto	P.
Oka, Rámchandra Govind	Maráthi	Ditto	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto	P.
Sáthe, Náráyan Vináyak	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	P.
Vakhárkar, Balvant Bhikáji	Ditto	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	P.

1868.

First Class.					
Apté, Mahádev Chimnáji	Maráthi	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	P.
Dalál, Jamshedji Ardesir	Latin	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Desái, Ambálál Sákarlál	Sanskrit	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Desmukh, Krishnaráo Gopál	Maráthi	Ditto	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	P.
Patvardhan, Sitárám Vishvanáth	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Second Class.					
Bhátavdekar, Gajánan Krishná	Sanskrit	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History	E.
Bhedvár, Phirozsháh Dádábhái	Gujeráthi	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.	P.
Chemburkar, Krishnaráo Antobá	Maráthi	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	E.
Davlatjádá, Chandulál Mathurádás*	Latin	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History	E.
Dhurandhar, Sadáshiv Vishvanáth	Maráthi	Ditto	Ditto	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	E.
Dubásh, Jamshedji Kharshedji	Gujeráthi	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.	E.

* Passed in 1867 M.A. Examination in English and Latin, Class II.
† Passed in 1867 M. A. Examination in History and Philosophy, Class II.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
Second Class—(contd).		1	2	3	
Káthavaté, Abáji Vishnu	Sanskrit	Analytical Geometry.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy. &	P.
Kher, Krishnáji Náráyan	Ditto	History	Ditto	Dynamics. Hydrostatics.	E.
Madgávkar, Dinánáth Vishnu	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Political Economy.	E.
Modi, Bamanji Edalji	Latin	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Nádkarni, Ghanashám Nilkant	Sanskrit	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Nánávati, Mánekji Nasarvánji	Latin	History	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Nánávati, Nágardás Narotamdás	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Pádhaye, Hari Gopál	Sanskrit	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	Ditto	P.
Phadke, Narhar Gadádhar	Maráthi	Ditto	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	P.
Soman, Vásudev Gopál	Sanskrit	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	E.
Telang, Káshináth Trimbak	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	History	E.
Thákur, Shripád Bábáji	Greek	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Vikáji, Frámji Rastamji	Gujeráthi	Physiology	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.

LL. B.

1866.

First Division.

Ránadé, Mahádev Govind, M. A.* ..... L.
Wágle, Bál Mangesh, M. A.† ..... L.

1867.

Second Division.

Bedarkar, Khanderáo Chimanráo, B. A. ..... L.
Kotháre, Girdharlál Dayáldás, B. A..... L.

1868.

Second Division.

Dalvi, Dinánáth Atmárám, M.A. ..... L.
Márphátia, Nagindás Tulsidás, B.A ..... L.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Atmárám, B. A. ..... L.

L. M.

1862.

Second Division.

Lámná, Nasarvánji Jehángir ..... G.
Sanzgiré, Shántárám Vithal ..... G.
Vikáji, Kaikhosru Rastamji ..... G.
‡ Barzorji Behrámji ..... G.

1863.

Second Division.

DeRozario, Luis Phillippe ..... G.
Rávut, Sakhárám Arjun..... G.
‡ Sheik Abdul Karim..... G.

1864.

Second Division.

DeSouza, Philip Clement ..... G.
Khodi, Rastamji Nasarvánji ..... G.
Vaidya, Gopál Shivrám ..... G.

---

* Passed also Honours in Law Examination, Class I.
† Passed also Honours in Law Examination, Class II.
‡ Surname not known.

1865.

First Division.

Howell, John Alexander ..... G.
Nádirshah, Rastamji Jamshedji ..... G.

Second Division.

DeSouza, Pedro Jose Lucio ..... G.
Hakim, Sheik Sultan ..... G.
Kothére, Shámráo Jagannáth ..... G.

1866.

First Class.

Baptista, Paulo Maria ..... G.

1867.

First Class.

Goradya, Amidás Manji ..... G.
Jayakar, Atmárám Sadáshiv ..... G.

1868.

First Class.

Gonsalves, João Francisco ..... G.
Hakim, Abdul Rahim ..... G.

Second Class.

Daphtaré, Girdharlál Ratanlál ..... G.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

Under-Graduates who have passed the First Examination in Arts.

1861.

Bál, Krishnáji Bápuji ..... E.
Parmánand, Náráyan Mahádev ..... E.

1862.

Mayadev, Trimbakráo Bápuji ..... E.

1863.

Keskar, Hari Bhagvant ..... E.
† Barzorji Kharshedji ..... P.

---

† Surname not known.

1864

Devbhankar, Náráyan Váman	P
Dhairyaván, Keshav Vináyak	E.
Mistri, Pálanji Aderji	E.
Ránadé, Govind Krishná	E
Soda, Tulsidás Devidas	E
Távernvála, Sorábji Mancherji	E.

1865 (*March*)

Sáne, Bálají Bápuji	E.
† Govindás Varjivandas	E.

1865 (*December*)

Angal, Rámchandra Govind	P
Angriá, Jaisingráo Esji	P
Chichgar, Hormasji Mancherji	E.
Khambáta, Nasarvanji Navroji	F G A &E
† Dváirkanáth Rághobá	P
† Rováshankar Tripurashankar	E.

1866

Aitken, Benjamín	F G A
Barve, Anandráo Sakhárám	F G A
Bhat, Chintáman Naráyan	P
Boyce, Pestanji Edalji	E
Brito, Julius Lucas	F G A
Deshmukh, Ramchandra Gopál	P
Gundoriá, Mánoklál Gordhandas	E
Láivalá, Ghelábhái Máneklál	E
Patvardhan, Vishnu Gopál	P.
Tulu, Raoji Vásudev	E

1867

Ajgavkar, Atchyut Náráyan	P.
Bhabhá, Hormasji Jehanghierji	E.
Bhátvadekar, Vináyak Rámchandra	P
Contractor, Bamanji Phirozsháh	P
Jatar, Damodar Bhikáji	P
Joshi, Ganesh Parashurám	P
Kolhátkar, Váman Mahádev	E
Kotháre, Anandráo Krishnaráo	E
Mehtá, Tápidas Dayáram	E
Modi, Barzorji Edalji	E
Modi, Barzorji Rastamji	E

† Surname not known.

Mulá, Fardunji Kávasji ..... E.
Nánávati, Dádábhái Nasarvánji ..... E.
Patel, Behrámji Frámji ..... E.
Patel, Mancherji Frámji ..... E.
Patel, Nasarvánji Hirjibhái ..... E.
Patvardhan, Vináyak Rámchandra ..... P.
Talyárkhán, Mánekshâh Jihánghiershâh ..... E.
Tilak, Narhar Purshotam ..... P.
Vaidya, Vásudev Hari ..... E.
† Navroji Dorábji ..... P.

Under-Graduates who have passed the First Examination for L. M.

1864.

Second Division.

Da Cunha, Joseph Gerson ..... G.
Gomes, Antonio Simplicio ..... G.

1865.

First Division.

Pereira, Mathias Francisco ..... G.

Under-Graduates who have passed the First Examination in Civil Engineering.

1866.

First Division.

Tilak, Gopál Ráoji ..... P. E.

Second Division.

Dátár, Náro Govind. ..... P. E.

Under-Graduates who have passed the Matriculation Examination only.

1859.

Bhágvat, Bháskar Hari ..... E.
Gokhalé, Bábá Krishnáji. ..... P.

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† Surname not known

Kirtané, Vináyak Janardan	E
Mánde, Bhikají Rámchandra	P
Sindhe, Babájí Lakshuman	P
Shirgávkar, Mahádev Náráyan	E
Váknis, Yashvantráo Abájí	P
Yájnik, Javerilal Umáshankar	E
† Bhái Rámchandra	E
† Nánábhai Haridás	L
† Pándurang Bálájí	P
† Venkatráo Rámchandra	P
† Vishnu Bálkrishná	P

1860

Bhende, Ramákánt Krishná	P
Pendharkar, Mahádájí Vishnu	E
Varde, Vishnu Sadáshiv	E.
† Ardesir Pestanji	E
† Frámji Sorábji	E
† Govind Lakshuman	P
† Paraishurám Vishnu	E
† Raghunáth Náráyan	E
† Rámchandra Anandráo	E
† Uttamrám Narbherám	E.
† Vináyak Balvantráo	E

1861

† Bamanji Sorábji	E
† Bápuji Rámchandra	E
† Bháskar Bálkrishná	E S.
† Dádábhái Dosábhái	E
† Dhanjibhái Shápurji	E.
† Dinsháh Edalji	E.
† Dorabji Padamji	P.
† Frámji Bamanji	E.
† Hirjibhái Aspendiárji	E.
† Hormasji Jehángbier	E.
† Jamshedji Mánekji	E
† Kávasji Edalji	E.
† Navroji Padamji	P.
† Ramchandra Bhairav	P.
† Thákurdás Keshavlál	E.
† Trimbak Náráyan	E
† Vináyak Krishná	P

† Surname not known

† Virbhadra Madivallayyá	B
† Vishnu Sadáshiv	P

1862

Christie, Albert D L	P C
Joshi, Náná Bápu	G
Rodrigues, Vincent	E S
Thosar, Nana Mahádáji	P
† Balnáráyan Gavirnaráyan	E
† Dadábhái Shápurji	E
† Govind Balvant	P
† Hormasji Shápurji	E
† Mervánji Edalji	E
† Nasarvánji Sorabji	E
† Ráoji Ganesh	P
† Vasudev Ballál	E

1863 (*March*)

Bakhalé, Váman Ganesh	P
Bathiválla, Framji Jamshedji	E
Bhat, Nárayan Rámchandra	E
Desái, Manilál Govindrám	F. G A.
Devidás, Bhagvándas Manmohandás	E
Gokhale, Báláji Vináyak	P.
Jayakar, Shamráo Káshináth	E
Joshi, Krishnaji Káshináth	P
Kamlákar, Ganpat Pándurang	E.
Limaye, Mahádáji Lakshuman	P
Mehtá, Phirozhah Rastamji	E
Modi, Edalji Ratanji	E
Názar, Kuvarji Sorábji	E
Oza, Lakshumishankar Hariprasád	E.
Pillo, Armogam Naráyansvámi	P.
Sábde, Govind Keshav .	E
Saranjáme, Váman Prabhakar	P
Wádia, Hormasji Ardesir	E
† Krishnáji Bhikáji	P
† Rangayá, C	E

1863 (*November*)

Bápat, Váman Náráyan ..	P
Bhat, Ramkrishná Devshankar	E
Dáte, Jagannáth Náráyan ..	P

† Surname not known

Deshmukh, Ganesh Dádáji	P.
Dhekne, Ganesh Govind	P. S.
Dhond, Sájo Krishná	P.
Engineer, Rastamji Mánekji	E.
Gháte, Náráyan Sakhárám	P.
Gokhalé, Ganesh Náráyan	P.
Háte, Nánábhái Harichandra	E.
Inámdár, Jayasatyabodhráo Tirmalráo	F. G. A.
Kále, Krishnáji Govind	E.
Kále, Mothábhái Sadánandji	E.
Kápadiá, Dorábji Temulji	E.
Navalkar, Dinánáth Harichandra	E.
Nene, Gopál Balvant	P.
Párkhi, Ganesh Yashvant	P.
Pátankar, Krishnáji Náráyan	P. S.
Phadké, Shridhar Bápuji	E.
Puro, Rámchandra Hari	E.
Ranadive, Dvárkánáth Náráyan	P.
Samarth, Bálkrishná Mártand	E.
Sanjáná, Pestanji Kávasji	E.
Sokle, Ganesh Náráyan	P.
† Abdul Ali Akbar Ali	E. S.
† Ganpatráo Nánábhái	E. S.
† Jagjivan Atmárám	E. S.
† Lallubhái Gordhandás	E. S.
† Mádhavácharam Balvácharam	S.
† Manidharprasád Tápiprasád	S.
† Moru Sadáshiv	P. M.
† Nasarvánji Kharshedji	E. S.
† Sadáshiv Hari	E.&P.T.
† Samukhrám Navindrám	S.
† Sheik Hayát	P. M.
† Virprasád Tápiprasád	A.

1864

Abhyánkar, Gopál Bálkrishná	P. M.
Ajgávkar, Vásudev Náráyan	P.
Balsárá, Ratanji Shápurji	E.&E.S.
Banáji, Eraksháh Mánekji	S.
Bápat, Rámkrishná Chimnáji	P.
Bhadkamkar, Vásudev Nilkant	Sa. & P.
Bhágvat, Shankar Rámchandra	P. S.

† Surname not known.

Bhándárkar, Ráoji Ganesh	F.G.A.
Bhat, Balvant Gopál	E. S.
Bhátkhande, Gopál Janárdan	P. & B.
Bhátkhande, Shripat Vaijanáth	B.
Bháve, Ráoji Prabhákar	P.S.&P.V
Bhidé, Bhikáji Rámchandra	P. S.
Bramhe, Náráyan Bálkrishná	P.
Cámá, Phirozsháh Ratanji	E.
Contractor, Frámji Rastamji	J.
Cooper, Sorábji Navroji	E.
Cooper, Mánekji Bejanji	J.
Dúruválá, Rastamji Ardesir	E. S.
Davé, Bhánushankar Náranshankar	E.
Davé, Atmáshankar Tripuráshankar	S.
DeGama, Jeronimo Accacio	F.G.A.
Desái, Nitchábhái Murárji	S.
Gambhir, Sorábji Mervánji	E.
Gandhi, Shankar Ráoji	P. M.
Ganjikar, Rámchandra Bhikáji	E. S.
Ganpulé, Náráyan Vináyak	P. S.
Godbolé, Vithal Búpuji	E. S.
Godbolé, Keshav Pándurang	P. M.
Gokhalé, Dinkar Ballál	P.
Gokhalé, Náráyan Krishná	P.&P.S.
Gole, Vithal Mahádev	P. S.
Gorakshkar, Rámchandra Lakshuman	E.
Guná, Harjivandás Válirám	F. G A.
Gupté, Rajárám Chimnáji	P. M.
Hakim, Abdul Ghání	E. S.
Hirpáthak, Gopál Bábáji	P. M.
Joshi, Dattu Narsingh	F. G. A.
Joshi, Vishvanáth Raghunáth	P. & P. S.
Kálé, Gangádhar Hari	P. S.
Kálé, Nánábhái Sadánandji	E. S.
Karáni, Phirozsháh Nasarvánji	E.
Karmarkar, Krishnáji Náráyan	M.
Kelkar, Krishnáji Raghunáth	P. S.
Khambáttá, Nasarvánji Jehanghierji	E. S.
Khambáttá, Pestanji Aspendiárji	E. S.
Khándekar, Trimbak Gangádhar	P.
Khisti, Yashvant Hari	G. A. & E.
Khori, Edalji Jamshedji	E.
Kotháre, Báláji Sitárám	F. G. A.
Kotháre, Nánu Náráyan	E. S. & P.
Lálkáká, Ratanji Jamshedji	E. & A.
Mahádthalkar, Trimbak Abáji	E. S.
Máráthe, Náráyan Sadáshiv	P. M.

Mávlankar, Krishnaráo Narsopant ..... E. S. & A.
Menezes, Joseph Philip de ..... E. S.
Motiválá, Dosábhái Bejanji ..... J.
Mudholkar, Báláji Narsinh ..... E. S.
Mudliar, Cupusvámi Viziárangam ..... P.
Mutálik, Náráyan Anant ..... P.
Nánávati, Dáyábhái Harjivandás ..... E. & S.
Nátu, Káshináth Govind ..... P. M.
Navalkar, Ganpat Shrikrishná ..... E.
Paradé, Malku Sayáji ..... P. M.
Paránjapye, Náráyan Mádhav ..... D. & P.
Paránjapye, Váman Ganesh ..... E. & Ar.
Pháthak, Atmárám Bápu ..... P. E.
Pradhán, Bajábá Rámchandra ..... P. & P. S.
Punigar, Bamanji Edalji ..... J.
Ránadé, Váman Govind ..... P. V.
Reshimválá, Keshavlál Narbherám ..... P. T.
Rishi, Lakshuman Govind ..... P. V. & P. S.
Sahasrabudhé, Hari Konddev ..... P.
Sáthé, Krishnáji Keshav ..... P. S.
Sethná, Jamshedji Rastamji ..... E. S. & P. T.
Shribastam, Lálá Suruplál ..... P.
Sohoni, Anant Vináyak ..... P. M.
Tivarékar, Ganpat Krishná ..... E. S.
Travádi, Motinárám Gavrinárám ..... S.
Umarigar, Hormasji Rastamji ..... J.
Vaidya, Govind Vishnu ..... E. S.
Vakil, Ratanrám Jayánand ..... S.
Vohorá, Kallianrái Lakshumishankar ..... S.
Wágle, Bhagvant Mangesh ..... E. S.
† Chhaganlál Bhudharphi ..... Br.
† Ghelábhái Thákurdás ..... S.
† Harilál Chhaganlál ..... A.
† Khandubhái Gulábbhái ..... S.
† Mádhavráo Bháskarji ..... L. & E.
† Mániklál Jagjivan ..... A.
† Motilál Ranchhoddás ..... S.

1865

Abhyánkar, Rámchandra Hari ..... G. A.
Akhund, Gulám Alli Ebráhim ..... H.
Bákhle, Rámchandra Ganesh ..... P. S.
Bháchech, Davlatrám Manirám ..... A. & G. P.

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† Surname not known.

Bhánap, Rámchandra Vináyak ..... F. G. A. & P. S.
Bhat, Moreshvar Náráyan ..... P. M.
Bhat, Nilkant Náráyan ..... P. S.
Bhátvadekar, Náráyan Rámchandra ..... N. & P. T.
Bháve, Anant Gopál ..... P. S.
Bháve, Vásudev Shridhar ..... P. S.
Bhidé, Lakshuman Vishnu ..... P. S.
Chhápgar, Dinsháh Jijibhái ..... E.S.&P.T.
Chiplunkar, Vishnu Krishná ..... P. S.
Chitalé, Mahádev Bálkrishná ..... P. S.
Dáne, Krishnaráo Váman ..... F. G. A.
Dátár, Bháskar Dhonddev ..... P. S.
Davé, Krishnáji Sidheshvar ..... P. S.
Desái, Ranchhodlál Kapurchand ..... A.
Deshpánde, Dattátraya Bhagvant ..... D.
Dhairyaván, Ganpat Mádhavráo ..... G.&E.S.E.
Dhámnaskar, Rámchandra Vithobá ..... R.
Dhodupkar, Dámodar Keshav ..... D.
Dholé, Rámchandra Ganeshpant ..... P. M.
Devátiá, Ratanlál Trimbaklál ..... G.P.&A.
Draper, Jijibhái Kharshedji ..... P. T.
Gádgil, Krishnáji Parashurám ..... P. S.
Gangan, Rámchandra Harshet ..... R.
Garadé, Bhikáji Balvant ..... F.G.A.
Godbolé, Vináyak Náráyan ..... F.G.A.
Gokhalé, Dámodar Vidhiádhar ..... P. S.
Golé, Bálají Mahádev ..... P. S.
Hansotia, Ichhárám Nagindás ..... E. S.
Javeri, Navindhlál Govindlál ..... S.
Joglekar, Bálkrishná Rámchandra ..... P. T. & D.
Joshi, Rámchandra Krishnájipant ..... P. M.
Joshi, Váman Raghunáth ..... P. M.
Kabé, Gopál Venkáji ..... B.
Kángá, Bhikáji Kávasji ..... C.
Kángá, Ratanji Edalji ..... C.
Karandikar, Chintáman Sakhárám ..... E. S.
Karandikar, Náráyan Govind ..... P. S.
Kiráne, Gangádhar Rámkrishná ..... P. V.
Kirtané, Nilkant Janárdan ..... P. S.
Kolatkar, Krishnáji Hari ..... P.T.& L.
Lád, Vithal Bháu ..... E. S.
Limaye. Ganpat Venkatesh ..... B.
Mahádik, Govind Lakshuman ..... P. S.
Maráthe, Krishnáji Trimbak ..... P. S.
Medh, Kallianrái Dolatrái ..... A.&G.P.C.
Medh, Motilál Dolatrái ..... A.&.G.P.C.

Mehtá, Harisukhrám Mánikrám ..... S.
Mehtá, Krishnalál Govindás ..... S.
Mehtá, Nágardás Kaliándás ..... F.G.A.
Mehtá, Venishankar Govindrám ..... E.&S.
Mistri, Kávasji Mancherji ..... E. S.
Modak, Báláji Prabhákar ..... B.
Modak, Hari Náráyan ..... P.T.&P.H.
Mokalkar, Sundar Morobá ..... F. G. A.
Mudliar, Arjun Rangasvámi ..... P. S.
Mujámundar, Ishvarrái Lakshumanrái ..... P. T.
Nágávkar, Abraham Samuel ..... P. S.
Nárimán, Temulji Bhikáji ..... E. S.
Nemankar, Gangádhar Vásudev ..... P. S.
Ozarkar, Váman Báláji ..... D.
Paránjapye, Hari Mahádev ..... F. G. A.
Paránjapye, Mahádev Yashvant ..... P. M.
Paránjapye, Parashurám Náráyan ..... F. G. A.
Parvaté, Mahádev Balvant ..... P. S.
Páthak, Hari Sakhárám ..... F. G. A.
Páthak, Shrikrishná Bápu ..... P. M.
Patvardhan, Gangádhar Pándurang ..... F. G. A.
Patvardhan, Shivrám Rámchandra ..... E. S.
Pille, T. Vásudev Náráyansvámi ..... P. S.
Pitalé, Bál Niláji ..... E. S.
Ratanpárakhi, Dattátraya Sitárám ..... F. G. A.
Rege, Keshav Shridhar ..... R.
Sambaré, Ganesh Raghunáth ..... B.
Sáne, Govind Gangádhar ..... P. S.
Sanjáná, Edalji Jamshedji ..... P. S.
Sáthe, Vishnu Raghunáth ..... P. E. & P. S.
Shá, Shivdás Anandji ..... E S.
Shirválkar, Shridhar Náráyan ..... P. M.
Shrihatikár, Hanumant Rámchandra ..... B. & P.
Sirvái, Kharshedji Nasarvánji ..... E. S.
Saváni, Chintáman Hari ..... P. S.
Soman, Sitárám Gopál ..... D.
Takle, Ganesh Gangádhar ..... F. G. A. & N.
Taláti, Edalji Dorábji ..... S.
Talpadé, Náná Dvárkánáth ..... E.
Talpade, Vináyak Vishvanáth ..... F.G.S.
Thákur, Chunilál Máneklál ..... Br.
Velinkar, Bábá Lakshumanji ..... E. S.
Velkar, Vináyak Pándurang ..... E.S.&P.T.
Vinávalá, Maganbhái Kasturchand ..... E. S.
Vohorá, Chamanrái Harái ..... A. & G.P.C.
Wágle, Hari Bhikáji ..... S. W.

† Ganpatrám Anuprám ..... S.
† Malukchand Bechardás ..... A.
† Manmohan Lakshumanji ..... E. S.

1866

Abhyánkar, Prabhákar Govind ..... P. S.
Adárkar, Anant Náráyan ..... P.T.& E.S.
Adváni, Jhámat Nárumal ..... H.
Adváni, Táráchand Shokirám ..... H.
Ajinkya, Sitánáth Gopináth ..... P. S.
Athalé, Bhikdev Vásudev ..... R
Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev ..... R.
Bharuchá, Rastamji Ratanji ..... E. S.
Bhat, Gopál Anant ..... P. S.
Bhavanái, Dolatrám Suratsing ..... H.
Bháve, Krishnáji Balvantráo ..... P. S.
Chavabal, Bandu Janárdan ..... P.T.&.E.S.
Chhatre, Nilkant Vináyak ..... P. S.
Chichgar, Nánábhái Ratanji ..... E. S.
Chitnis, Sábájiráo Chintáman ..... R.
Dalál, Hirálál Narottamdás ..... S.
Dántrá, Sorábsháh Hormasji ..... E. S.
Dárvekar, Trimbak Rámchandra ..... A G. S.
Dátár, Rámchandra Hari ..... P.
Dávar, Jehánghier Edalji ..... B. P.
Deshpánde, Keshav Bramhagiri ..... D.
Devakulé, Ráoji Moreshvar ..... P. S.
Devanalkar, Bhiku Rághobá ..... G. A.
Dixit, Chhabilrám Dolatrám ..... S.
Eráni, Ardesir Mervánji ..... B. P.
Fansalkar, Váman Parashurám ..... P. S.
Fernandes, Edward Elias ..... P. S.
Gadre, Ráoji Pándurang ..... P. S.
Gánu, Vináyak Janárdan ..... P. M.
Godámbe, Yashvant Pándurang ..... F. G. A.
Gokhalé, Ganesh Káshináth ..... P. S.
Gokhalé, Govind Rámchandra ..... B.
Hulegolakar, Krishnaráo Mahádev ..... E. S.
Jahágirdár, Dáyábhái Motirám ..... S.
Jálnápurkar, Narhar Ganesh ..... P. M.
Joshi, Náráyan Bábáji ..... P. E. &. P. S.
Kankodiválá, Dáyábhái Jadurám ..... S.
Kantak, Shántárám Vináyak ..... E. S.

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† Surname not known.

Kantáválá, Hargovind Dvárkádás	A.
Kápadiá, Hormasji Pestanji	F. G. A.
Karandikar, Gopál Govind	R.
Kavishvar, Chunilál Dalpatrám	A.
Kelkar, Yashvant Moreshvar	E. S.
Khádilkar, Ganesh Vishvanáth	R.
Kharé, Trimbak Sakhárám	P. S.
Khárkar, Atmárám Vithal	E. S.
Kirtikar, Kánobá Ranchoddás	F. G. A.
Kolá, Barzorji Jamshedji	E. S.
Madan, Jamshedji Fardunji	E. S.
Mahájani, Vishnu Moreshvar	P. S.
Mahiskar, Gopál Raghunáth	P. E. & B.
Mánkar, Ganpat Sarottam	F. G. A.
Marzbán, Ardesir Mervánji	E. S.
Mátiá, Tuljárám Harivalabh	F. G. A.
Mehtú, Krishnamukhrám Atmárám	S.
Mehtú, Hormasji Mervánji	E. S.
Modak, Janárdan Báláji	P. S.
Modi, Dinsháh Sorábji	B. P.
Modi, Kávasji Edalji	S.
Modi, Nasarvánji Jamshedji	B. P.
Modi, Pestanji Edalji	B. P.
Muthé, Ráoji Nánáji	F. G. A
Nádkarni, Raghunáth Náráyan	R.
Oja, Chaturbhuj Lálchand	K.
Pandit, Sitárám Náráyan	R.
Paránjapye, Lakshuman Vishnu	P. N.
Párikh, Chhotálál Vithaldás	A.
Páthak, Anant Náráyan	D.
Penthe, Sakhárám Náráyan	R.
Pinge, Báláji Bhikáji	E. S.
Pitre, Janárdan Mahádev	R.
Prabhákar, Anandráo Sitárám	E. S.
Ráo, Ganpat Sadáshiv	E. S.
Ráoji, Ardesir Sheriárji	J.
Ratnágar, Nasarvánji Jamshedji	E. S.
Sádhalé, Rámchandra Náráyan	P. S
Saráiyá, Rámdás Gangádás	F. G. A.
Saráiyá, Purshotam Bápuji	N. & A.
Sáte, Dáji Shivrám	B. G.
Sáte, Gopál Moreshvar	E. S.
Savadi, Shrinivás Rámchandra	B.
Sávánur, Rámchandra Anáji	B.
Sethná, Hormasji Dorábji	J.
Sethná, Hormasji Kuvarji	B. P.

Shikharé, Govind Shripat ..... D.
Shirgávkar, Báláji Náráyan ..... E. S.
Talvalkar, Raghunáth Bálkrishná ..... P. S.
Tarvadi, Lálshankar Umiáshankar ..... A.
Valles, Domingos Braz ..... E. S.
Vijayakar, Vasantráo Bápuji ..... E. S.
Yavalékar, Govind Gopál ..... P.T.&N.
† Ishvarlál Vandrávandás ..... A.
† Pestanji Dorábji ..... P S..

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Adhikári, Bálkrishná Dáji ..... P. T. & E. S.
Aitken, Edward Hamilton ..... P. T.
Alpáiválá, Dádábhái Jamshedji ..... E. S.
Ambardekar, Govind Krishná ..... B.
Antao, John Alcantara ..... E. S. & St. X. S.
Arvandekar, Sitárám Bhikáji ..... M.
Bápat, Govind Raghunáth ..... R.
Bápat, Vishnu Sakhárám ..... Ak. & F. G. A.
Bárbhái, Mulji Bhavánidás ..... P. T.
Bedford, Robert ..... E. S.
Beheré, Janárdan Ballál ..... R.
Bhagat, Fázal Gulám Husein ..... E. S.
Bhágvat, Rajárám Rámkrishná ..... E. S.
Bhángávkar, Káshináth Náráyan ..... D.
Bhat, Dámodar Dinánáth ..... A.
Bhávnagri, Mancherji Morvánji ..... E. S.
Bhidé, Káshináth Vithal ..... P. T. & E. S.
Bhidé, Vásudev Mahádev ..... P. E.
Bramhachári, Lakshmináráyan Parsádrái ..... A. & .N.
Chándorkar, Chintu Náráyan ..... P. S
Chavbal, Rámchandra Shridhar ..... B. G.
Chhatre, Atmárám Moréshvar ..... E. S
Chokshi, Mániklál Gordhandás ..... S.
Contractor, Dorábji Jamshedji ..... B. P.
Contractor, Navroji Mánekji ..... B. P.
Dábke, Vishnu Apáji ..... R.
DádiBarjorná, Frámji Navroji ..... E. S.
Dalál, Dalpatrám Vithaldás ..... S.
Dámle, Sadáshiv Govind ..... Ak. & E. S.
Dángo, Govind Vishnu ..... P. S.
Dáruválá, Jamshedji Nasarvánji ..... E. S.
Dávar, Hirjibhái Frámji ..... E. S. & B. P.
Dave, Harikrishná Lálshankar ..... S.
Desái, Atchyut Bháskar ..... R.

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† Surname not known.

Desái, Dayálji Murárji ..... S.
Desái, Harilál Káhándás ..... A. & G. P.
Desái, Prabhulál Mulchand ..... P. T. & A.
Desái, Ranchhodlál Bhagvándás ..... A. & G. P.
Desái, Saváilál Govindrám ..... E. S.
Desái, Vináyak Yashvant ..... M.
DeSouza, Antonio Manoel ..... E. S.
Devdhar, Vishvanáth Sadáshiv ..... P. S
Dhairyaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo ..... E. S.
Dhavle, Keshav Balvantráo ..... P. S.
Dhulekar, Dámodar Bálkrishná ..... P. S.
Divánji, Jamnáprasád Thákurdás ..... S.
Dixit, Amarji Bholánáth ..... A.
Durkál, Bhagvándás. Gopálráo ..... A. & G. P.
Gadre, Rámchandra Venkatesh ..... P. S.
Godbolé, Náráyan Bálkrishná ..... E. S.
Godbolé, Rámchandra Jagannáth ..... P. S.
Gogte, Keshav Dáji ..... E. S.
Gogte, Ráoji Lakshuman ..... P. S.
Gokhalé, Bháskar Dhonddev ..... B.
Gokhalé, Vishnu Balvantráo ..... P. M.
Golé, Náráyan Balvant ..... P. S.
Gorakshakar, Náráyan Lakshuman ..... E. S.
Goré, Náráyan Krishná ..... R.
Hátvalne, Shankar Rámchandra ..... P. S.
Jamáspásá, Frámji Mancherji ..... Sir J. J. Z. M. & E. S.
Jambusariá, Bejanji Mánekji ..... J.
Jog, Govind Lakshuman ..... B. G.
Jog, Krishnáji Sakhárám ..... P. T. &. A.
Joshi, Báláji Khanderáo ..... P. M.
Joshi, Báláji Náráyan ..... E. S.
Joshi, Bháskar Shridhar ..... E. S.
Joshi, Bhovánishankar Girjáshankar ..... S. & Br.
Joshi, Frámji Rastamji ..... E. S.
Joshi, Mádhav Náráyan ..... Sh. & P. T.
Joshi, Narso Pándurang ..... S.P.
Joshi, Parashurám Ballál ..... E. S.
Kámat, Dharmáji Ganesh ..... E. S.
Kándáválá, Dosábhái Barzorji ..... J.
Káne, Rámkrishná Ballál ..... F. G. A.
Kángá, Jamshedji Behrámji ..... P. S.
Kápadiá, Jagjivan Bhovánishankar ..... S.
Karáni, Fardunji Bejanji ..... P. T. &. E. S.
Karmarkar, Vithal Bápuji ..... R.
Karve, Purshotam Gangádhar ..... P. M.
Káshikar, Mahádev Sakhárám ..... R.
Khambátá, Jamshedji Dinsháh ..... G. & E. S.

Khambátá, Kávasji Dinsháh ..... K.
Khárkar, Bápuji Mahipat..... O. & E. S.
Kirloskar, Sakhárám Rámchandra ..... B. & K..
Kirpálni, Tejumal Parshurám ..... H. & P. T.
Kirpekar, Hari Náráyan ..... P. S. & Sa.
Kirtikar, Janárdan Sundarji ..... E. S.
Kirtikar, Vithal Khanderáo ..... E. S.
Kolatkar, Lakshuman Shivrám ..... P. S.
Koparkar, Govind Bálkrishná ..... G. A.
Kotháre, Yashvantráo Bháskarji ..... E. S.
Lord, Hormasji Navroji ..... J. & E. S.
Macnee, Henry Charles ..... H. & Mr. C.
Mahájan, Rájárám Sadáshiv ..... P. S.
Mánkar, Jagannáth Lakshuman ..... F. G. A.
Mansukháni, Vasanmal Jayarámdás ..... H.
Maráthe, Antáji Trimbak ..... P. T. & N
Marzbán, Jehánghier Behrámji ..... E. S.
Masáni, Hormasji Dádábhái ..... J.
Master, Sorábji Bamanji ..... E. S.
Matádár, Ranchhod Nágardás ..... A.
Mehendalé, Bálkrishná Vishnu ..... P. S.
Mehtá, Chunilál Umedrám ..... S.
Mehtá, Maganlál Ranchhodlál ..... A.
Mehtá, Valabhrám Vagerám ..... S.
Mirzá, Gulámrájá Fraidun ..... H.
Mirzá, Sádikáli Fraidun ..... H.
Mistri, Edalji Jamshedji ..... F. G. A. & P. T.
Mudholkar, Shrinivás Narsingráo ..... P. S. & D.
Mudliar, Dámodar Vijayarangam ..... P. S.
Musaríph, Eknáth Dhonddev ..... B. G.
Mutálik Desái, Rágvendráo Bhimáji ..... B.
Nágul, Shivu Ashená ..... P. M.
Nánávati, Rastamji Hormasji ..... A.
Pánandhikar, Gopál Venkatesh ..... M.
Pandit, Ganesh Gopál ..... E. S.
Párak, Dhanjisháh Navroji ..... P. S.
Párikh, Lallubhái Pránvalabh ..... A. & Nd.
Pátak, Pestanji Hormasji ..... E. S.
Patel, Kásam Virji ..... E. S.
Pathidár, Atmárám Joitárám ..... S.
Patvardhan, Keshav Vishvanáth ..... P. S.
Paudvál, Dvárkánáth Sakhárám ..... E. S.
Pendsé, Káshináth Balvant ..... P. S. & E. S.
Phátak, Vináyak Ganesh ..... E. S.
Pingle, Váman Shripat ..... D.
Pradhán, Vishvanáth Bálkrishná ..... P. T. & E. S.
Ráne, Bábáji Dhonddev ..... E. S.

Sahasrabudhe, Báláji Rámchandra ..... P. S.
Sahasrabudhe, Báláji Shridhar ..... P. S.
Sajgiré, Narhar Ghanashám ..... M.
Sáthe, Trimbak Moreshvar ..... P. T. & P. S.
Sáve, Vásudev Deváji ..... F. G. A.
Sávle, Dinkar Krishná ..... F. G. A.
Sayáni, Ibrahim Muhammad ..... E. S.
Sequeira, Thomas Caetano ..... G. A.
Sháh, Tribhuvandás Motichand ..... Rj.
Sheikh, Jamáludin Muhammad ..... D.
Shevadè, Govind Vináyak ..... R.
Shirválkar, Trimbak Sakhárám ..... E. S.
Shroff, Edalji Sorábji ..... E. S.
Shroff, Surajrám Bhánábhái ..... E. S.
Shrotri, Bápu Janárdan ..... Sa.
Soman, Ganesh Náráyan ..... F. G. A. &. P. T.
Soman, Máhádáji Hari ..... B. G.
Tagoré, Vithal Hari ..... B. G.
Támbe, Rámchandra Balvant ..... B. G.
Támboli, Nasarvánji Frámji ..... B. P.
Tátke, Vásudev Prabhákar ..... P. T. &. P. V.
Thakar, Javerilál Lallubhái ..... P. T. & Nd.
Thákur, Hari Náráyan ..... Sh.
Thorát, Sakhárám Dhondu ..... M.
Unválá, Manchersháh Framji ..... E. S.
Vaidya, Govind Bagáji ..... S.
Vaidya, Rámchandra Janárdan ..... E. S.
Vaidya, Váman Khandoráo ..... E. S.
Vas, Fulgence Marian ..... E. S.
Vasávadá, Dulerái Rámji ..... Rj.
Váslekar, Náňáji Náráyan ..... E. S.
Vikáji, Mánikshah Bápuji ..... B. P.
Wádiyá, Dosábhái Nasarvánji ..... J.
Wádiyá, Hormasji Hirjibhái ..... B. P.
Wádiyá, Mervánji Nasarvánji ..... J.

EXAMINERS AND LISTS, 1867-68.

I. ARTS.

I. MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1867.

EXAMINERS.

K. M. Chatfield, B.A.	In English.
The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.	
W. Wordsworth, B.A.	In Elementary History and Geography, with part of *vivâ voce* in English.
W. Draper, M.A.	
The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S. ...	In Sanskrit.
F. Kielhorn, Ph. D.	
J. P. Hughlings, B.A.	In Latin.
W. A. East, B.A.	
N. Fernandes, Esq.	In Portuguese.
S. A. De Carvalho, G.G.M.C.	
Lieut. G. A. Jacob	In Marathi.
Krishna Shastri Chiplunkar, Esq.	
The Rev. J. V. S. Taylor, B.A.	In Gujerathi.
Mansukhlal Mugutlal Munshi, B.A ...	
The Rev. W. Beynon	In Canarese.
Venkat Rango Katti, Esq.	
A. Faulkner, Esq.	In Hindustani.
Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, B.A. ...	
Rao Saheb Narayan Jagonnath, Vaidya	In Sindhi.
Alumal Trikamdas Bhojvani, B.A.	
Professor Kero Laxuman Chhatre	In Arithmetic and Algebra.
Andrew Lyon, Esq., C.S	
Major T. Waddington	In Euclid and Elementary Natural Science.
I. B. Lyon, Esq.	

Passed the Examination.

Adhikári, Bálkrishná Dáji	Private Tuition (formerly Elphinstone H. School).
Aitken, Edward Hamilton.....	Private Tuition.
Alpáiválá, Dádábhái Jamshedji	Elphinstone High School.
Ambardekar, Govind Krishná	Belgaum Sirdars' High School.

Antao, John Alcantara	Elphinstone High School (formerly St. Xavier's S).
Arvandekar, Sitárám Bhikáji	Robert Money Institution.
Bápat, Govind Raghunáth	Rutnagherry H. School.
Bápat, Vishnu Sakhárám	Akola High School (formerly Free G. A. Institution, Bombay).
Bárbhái, Mulji Bhavánidás.....	Private Tuition.
Bedford, Robert	Elphinstone High School.
Beheré, Janárdan Ballál	Rutnagherry High School.
Bhagat, Fázal Gulám Husein	Elphinstone High School.
Bhágvat, Rajárám Rámkrishná	Elphinstone High School.
Bhángávkar, Káshináth Náráyan	Dhoolia High School.
Bhat, Dámodar Dinánáth	Ahmedabad High School.
Bhávnagri, Mancherji Mervánji.....	Elphinstone High School.
Bhidé, Káshináth Vithal.....	Private Tuition (formerly Elphinstone H. School).
Bhidé, Vásudev Mahádev	Poona Civil Engineering College.
Brambachári, Lakshmináráyan Parsádrái.	Ahmedabad High School (formerly Neriad English School).
Chándorkar, Chintu Náráyan.....	Poona High School.
Chavbal, Rámchandra Shridhar	Baba Gokhley's School, Poona.
Chhatre, Atmárám Moréshvar	Elphinstone High School.
Chokshi, Mániklál Gordhandás	Surat High School.
Contractor, Dorábji Jamshedji	Bombay Proprietory School.
Contractor, Navroji Mánekji	Bombay Proprietory Schl.
Dábke, Vishnu Apáji	Rutnagherry High School.
DadiBarjorná, Frámji Navroji	Elphinstone High School.
Dalál, Dalpatrám Vithaldás	Surat High School.
Dámle, Sadáshiv Govind	Akola H. School (formerly ElphinstoneHigh School).
Dánge, Govind Vishnu	Poona High School.
Dáruválá, Jamshedji Nasarvánji	Elphinstone High School.
Dávar, Hirjibhái Frámji	Elphinstone High School (formerly Bombay Proprietory School).
Davé, Harikrishná Lálshankar	Surat High School.
Desái, Atchyut Bháskar	Rutnagherry High School.
Desái, Dayálji Murárji	Surat High School.
Desái, Harilál Káhándás	Ahmedabad High School and G. P. College.
Desái, Prabhulál Mulchand	Private Tuition (formerly Ahmedabad H. School).

Desái, Ranchhodlál Bhagvándás	Ahmedabad High School and G. P. College.
Desái, Saváilál Govindrám.....	Elphinstone High School.
Desái, Vináyak Yashvant	Robert Money Institution.
DeSouza, Antonio Manoel	Elphinstone High School.
Devdhar, Vishvanáth Sadáshiv.....	Poona High School.
Dhairyaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo.....	Elphinstone High School.
Dhavle, Keshav Balvantráo	Poona High School.
Dhulekar, Dámodar Bálkrishná.....	Poona High School.
Divánji, Jamnáprasád Thákurdás	Surat High School.
Dixit, Amarji Bholánáth	Ahmedabad High School.
Durkál, Bhagvândás Gopálráo	Ahmedabad High School and G. P. College.
Gadre, Rámchandra Venkatesh	Poona High School.
Godbolé, Náráyan Bálkrishná	Elphinstone High School.
Godbolé, Rámchandra Jagannáth.....	Poona High School.
Gogte, Keshav Dáji	Elphinstone High School.
Gogte, Ráoji Lakshuman	Poona High School.
Gokhalé, Bháskar Dhonddev.....	Belgaum Sirdars' High School.
Gokhalé, Vishnu Balvantráo	Poona Free Church Mission Institution.
Golé, Náráyan Balvant	Poona High School.
Gorakshakar, Náráyan Lakshuman ...	Elphinstone High School.
Goré, Náráyan Krishná	Rutnagherry H. School.
Hátvalne, Shankar Rámchandra	Poona High School.
Jámáspásá, Frámji Mancherji	Sir J. J. Zarthosti Madresa (formerly Elphinstone High School).
Jambusariá, Bejanji Mánekji.....	Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsi Benevolent Institution, Bombay.
Jog, Govind Lakshuman	Baba Gokhley's School, P.
Jog, Krishnáji Sakhárám	Private Tuition (formerly Ahmednuggur Government English School).
Joshi, Báláji Khanderáo.....	Poona Free Church Mission Institution.
Joshi, Báláji Náráyan.....	Elphinstone High School..
Joshi, Bháskar Shridhar	Elphinstone High School.
Joshi, Bhovánishankar Girjáshankar..	Surat High School (formerly Broach Government Eng. School).
Joshi, Frámji Rastamji	Elphinstone High School.
Joshi, Mádhav Náráyan.....	Sholapore English School (formerly Private Tuition).

Joshi, Narso Pándurang	Poona High School.
Joshi, Parashurám Ballál	Elphinstone High School,
Kámat, Dharmáji Ganesh	Elphinstone High School.
Káne, Rámkrishná Ballál	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Kángá, Jamshedji Behrámji	Poona High School.
Kápadiá, Jagjivan Bhovánishankar ...	Surat High School.
Kándáválá, Dosábhái Barzorji	Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsi Benevolent Institution, Bombay.
Karáni, Fardunji Bejanji	Private Tuition (formerly Elphinstone High School).
Karmarkar, Vithal Bápuji	Rutnagherry High School.
Karve, Purshotam Gangádhar	Poona Free Church Mission Institution.
Káshikar, Mahádev Sakhárám	Rutnagherry High School.
Khambátá, Jamshedji Dinsháh	Grant Medical College (formerly Elphinstone High School).
Khambátá, Kávasji Dinsháh	Kurrachi High School.
Khárkar, Bápuji Mahipat	Oomerawati High School (formerly Elphinstone High School).
Kirloskar, Sakhárám Rámchandra ...	Belgaum Sirdars' High School (formerly Kolapore High School).
Kirpálni, Tejumal Parshurám	Hydrabad High School (formerly Private Tuition).
Kirpekar, Hári Náráyan	Poona High School (formerly Sattara Govt. English School).
Kirtikár, Janárdan Sundarji	Elphinstone High School.
Kirtikar, Vithal Khanderáo	Elphinstone High School.
Kolatkar, Lakshuman Shivrám.....	Poona High School.
Koparkar, Govind Bálkrishná	General Assembly's Institution.
Kotháre, Yashvantráo Bháskarji	Elphinstone High School.
Lord, Hormasji Navroji	Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsi Benevolent Institution (formerly Elphinstone High School).
Macnee, Henry Charles	Hydrabad High School (formerly Mr. Cassidy's School, Poona).
Mahájan, Rájárám Sadáshiv	Poona High School.

Mánkar, Jagannáth Lakshuman	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Mansukháni, Vasanmal Jayarámdás...	Hydrabad High School.
Maráthe, Antáji Trimbak	Private Tuition (formerly Nassick Govt. English School).
Marzbán, Jehánghier Behrámji.....	Elphinstone High School.
Masáni, Hormasji Dádábhái	Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsi Benevolent Institution, Bombay.
Master, Sorábji Bamanji	Elphinstone High School.
Matádár, Ranchhod Nágardás	Ahmedabad High School.
Mehendalé, Bálkrishná Vishnu.....	Poona High School.
Mehtá, Chunilál Umedrám	Surat High School.
Mehtá, Maganlál Ránchhodlál	Ahmedabad High School.
Mehtá, Valabhrám Vagerám	Surat High School.
Mirzá, Gulámrájá Fraidun.....	Hydrabad High School.
Mirzá, Sádikáli Fraidun	Hydrabad High School.
Mistri, Edalji Jamshedji.....	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay (formerly Private Tuition.)
Mudholkar, Shrinivás Narsingráo	Poona High School (formerly Dhoolia H. School).
Mudliar, Dámodar Vijayarangam.....	Poona High School.
Musariph, Eknáth Dhonddev	Baba Gokhley's School, Poona.
Mutálik Desái, Rágvendráo Bhimáji...	Belgaum Sirdars' High School.
Nágul, Shivu Ashoná.....	Poona Free Church Mission Institution.
Nánávati, Rastamji Hormasji	Ahmedabad High School.
Pánandhikar, Gopál Venkatesh.....	Robert Money Institution.
Pandit, Ganesh Gopál	Elphinstone High School.
Párak, Dhanjisháh Navroji	Poona High School.
Párikh, Lallubhái Pránvalabh	Ahmedabad High School (formerly Neriad Govt. English School).
Pátak, Pestanji Hormasji	Elphinstone High School.
Patel, Kásam Virji	Elphinstone High School.
Pathidár, Atmárám Joitárám	Surat High School.
Patvardhan, Keshav Vishvanáth	Poona High School.
Paudvál, Dvárkánáth Sakhárám	Elphinstone High School.
Pendsé, Káshináth Balvant	Poona High School (formerly Elphinstone High School).
Phátak, Vináyak Ganesh	Elphinstone High School.
Pingle, Váman Shripat	Dhoolia High School.

Pradhán, Vishvanáth Bálkrishná	Private Tuition (formerly Elphinstone H. School).
Ráne, Bábáji Dhonddev.....	Elphinstone High School.
Sahasrabudhe, Bálájí Rámchandra ...	Poona High School.
Sahasrabudhe, Bálájí Shridhar	Poona High School.
Sajgiré, Narhar Ghanashám.....	Robert Money Institution.
Sáthe, Trimbak Moreshvar	Private Tuition (formerly Poona High School).
Sáve, Vásudev Devájí	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Sávle, Dinkar Krishná	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Sayáni, Ibrahim Muhammad.....	Elphinstone High School.
Sequeira, Thomas Caetano	General Assembly's Institution.
Sháh, Tribhuvandás Motichand	Rajkote High School.
Sheikh, Jamáludin Muhammad.....	Dhoolia High School.
Shevadé, Govind Vináyak.....	Rutnagherry High School.
Shirválkar, Trimbak Sakhárám	Elphinstone High School.
Shroff, Edalji Sorábji.....	Elphinstone High School.
Shroff, Surajrám Bhánábhái	Elphinstone High School.
Shrotri, Bápu Janárdan	Sattara Government English School.
Soman, Ganesh Náráyan	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay (formerly Private Tuition).
Soman, Máhádáji Hari	Baba Gokhley's School, Poona.
Tagoré, Vithal Hari	Baba Gokhley's School, Poona.
Támbe, Rámchandra Bálvant	Baba Gokhley's School, Poona.
Támboli, Nasarvánji Frámji	Bombay Proprietory School.
Tátke, Vásudev Prabhákar	Private Tuition (formerly Poona Vernacular College).
Thakar, Javerilál Lallubhái	Private Tuition (formerly Neriad Government English School).
Thákur, Hari Náráyan	Sholapore Government English School.
Thorát, Sakhárám Dhondu	Robert Money Institution.
Unválá, Manchorsháh Frámji	Elphinstone High School.
Vaidya, Govind Bagáji	Poona High School.
Vaidya, Rámchandra Janárdan.....	Elphinstone High School.

Vaidya, Váman Khanderáo	Elphinstone High School.
Vas, Fulgence Marian	Elphinstone High School.
Vasávadá, Dulerái Ránji	Rajkote High School.
Váslekar, Nánáji Náráyan	Elphinstone High School.
Vikáji, Mánikshâh Bápuji	Bombay Proprietory School.
Wádiyá, Dosábhái Nasarvánji	Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsi Benevolent Institution.
Wádiyá, Hormasji Hirjibhái	Bombay Proprietory School.
Wádiyá, Mervánji Nasarvánji	Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsi Benevolent Institution.

II.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1867.

EXAMINERS.

J. P. Hughlings, B.A.	In English and History.
John Jardine, Esq., C.S.	
G. C. M. Birdwood, M.D	
R. G. Oxenham, M.A	
J. G. Bühler, Ph.D.	In Sanskrit.
Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.	
J. G. Bühler, Ph.D.	In Latin.
W. A. East, B.A.	
R. H. Pinhey, Esq., C. S.	In Marathi.
Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, B.A., LL.B.	
The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S....	In Gujerathi.
Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, B.A.	
H. M. Birdwood, M.A.	In Mathematics and Analytical Geometry.
W. Draper, M.A.	
K. M. Chatfield, B.A.	In Logic and Butler's Sermons.
The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.	
The Rev. James Aitken	In Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.
I. B. Lyon, Esq.....	

Passed the Examination.

Ajgávkar, Atchyut Náráyan	Poona College.
Bhábhá, Hormasji Jehánghierji	Elphinstone College.
Bhátvadekar, Vináyak Rámchandra...	Poona College.

Contractor, Bamanji Phirozsháh	Poona College.
Jatár, Dámodar Bhikáji	Poona College.
Joshi, Ganesh Parashurám	Poona College.
Kolatkar, Váman Mahádev	Elphinstone College.
Kotháro, Anandráo Krishnaráo.....	Elphinstone College.
Mehtá, Tápidás Dayárám	Elphinstone College.
Modi, Barzorji Edalji	Elphinstone College.
Modi, Barzorji Rastamji.....	Elphinstone College.
Mula, Fardunji Kávasji	Elphinstone College.
Nánávati, Dádábhái Nasarvánji	Elphinstone College.
Patel, Behrámji Frámji	Elphinstone College.
Patel, Mancherji Frámji.....	Elphinstone College.
Patel, Nasarvánji Hirjibhái	Elphinstone College.
Patvardhan, Vináyak Rámchandra	Poona College.
Talyárkhán, Mánekshah Jehánghiersháh.	Elphinstone College.
Tilak, Narhar Purshotam	Poona College.
Vaidya, Vásudev Hari	Elphinstone College.
* Navroji, Dorábji	Poona College.

* Surname not known.

III.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

NOVEMBER. 1867.

EXAMINERS.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.	In English and History
The Rev. D. MACPHERSON, M.A.	
J. G. BÜHLER, Ph. D.	In Sanskrit.
RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A. .	
R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.	In Latin and Greek.
A. BARRETT, Esq.	
R. H. PINHEY, Esq., C.S.	In Marathi.
JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL, B.A.	
The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S. ...	In Gujerathi.
NAGINDAS TULSIDAS MARPHATIA, B.A. ...	
H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.	In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Dynamics and Hydrostatics, Optics and Astronomy, and Analytical Geometry of two dimensions.
W. DRAPER, M.A.	

K. M. Chatfield, B.A.	In Logic and Moral Philosophy.
The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.	
J. P. Hughlings, B.A.	In Political Economy.
Rowland Hamilton, Esq.	
The Rev. James Aitken	In Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.
I. B. Lyon, Esq.	
F. S. Stedman, Esq.	In Physiology (Animal and Vegetable).
A. V. Ward; Esq.	

Passed the Examination.

First Class.

Apte, Mahádev Chimnáji	Poona College.
Dalál, Jamshedji Ardesir	Elphinstone College.
Desái, Ambálál Sákarlál	Elphinstone College.
Deshmukh, Krishnaráo Gopál	Poona College.
Patvardhan, Sitárám Vishvanáth	Elphinstone College.

Second Class.

Bhátvadekar, Gajánan Krishná	Elphinstone College.
Bhedvár, Phirozsháh Dádábhái	Poona College.
Chemburkar, Krishnaráo Antobá	Elphinstone College.
Davlatjádá, Chandulál Mathurádás ...	Elphinstone College.
Dhurandhar, Sadáshiv Vishvanáth ...	Elphinstone College.
Dubásh, Jamshedji Kharshedji	Elphinstone College.
Káthavaté, Abáji Vishnu	Poona College.
Kher, Krishnáji Náráyan	Elphinstone College.
Madgávkar, Dinánáth Vishnu	Elphinstone College.
Modi, Bamanji Edalji	Elphinstone College.
Nádkarni, Ghanashám Nilkant	Elphinstone College.
Nánávati, Mánekji Nasarvánji	Elphinstone College.
Nánávati, Nágardás Narotamdás	Elphinstone College.
Pádhye, Hari Gopál	Poona College.
Phadke, Narhar Gadádhar	Poona College.
Soman, Vásudev Gopál	Elphinstone College.
Telang, Káshináth Trimbak	Elphinstone College.
Thákur, Shripád Bábáji	Elphinstone College.
Vikáji, Frámji Rastamji	Elphinstone College.

IV.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M. A.

1867.

(I.) LANGUAGES (ENGLISH, SANSKRIT, AND LATIN).

EXAMINERS.

J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A. ..... } In English.
The Rev. D. MACPHERSON, M.A. ..... }

K. M. CHATFIELD, B.A. ..... } In Latin.
E. REHATSEK, M.C.E. ..... }

The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S. ... } In Sanskrit.
J. G. BÜHLER, Ph.D. ..... }

Passed the Examination.

Class II.

Bennett, Hormasji Pestanji ..... Elphinstone College.

(2.) HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

EXAMINERS.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A. ..... } In History and Philo-
The Rev. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D. ..... } sophy.

Passed the Examination.

Class II.

Dádáchanji, Kershásji Rastamji ..... Elphinstone College.
Mánkar, Ganpatráo Amritráo ..... Poona College.
Patel, Dádábhái Sorábji ..... Elphinstone College.
Patel, Rastamji Mervánji ..... Elphinstone College.

(3.) MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

EXAMINERS.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A. ..... } In Mathematics and
Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE. ..... } Natural Philosophy.

Passed the Examination.

*Class I.**

Bhat, Gangádhar Anant ..... Poona College.

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* Those placed in the First Class in any branch of the M. A. Examination will be considered to have taken Honours in that Branch.

II. LAW.

1867.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

EXAMINERS.

JOHN MARRIOTT, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.
R. M. A. BRANSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Passed the Examination.

Second Division.

Dalvi, Dinánáth Atmárám, M.A.....	Govt. Law School.
Márphátiá, Nagindás Tulsidás, B.A.	Govt. Law School.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Atmárám, B.A.....	Govt. Law School.

III. MEDICINE.

(1.) FIRST L. M. EXAMINATION.

1867.

EXAMINERS.

J. H. SYLVESTER, F.G.S.....	In Anatomy (Descriptive and Practical).
J. T. MACKENZIE, M.B.	
F. S. STEDMAN, Esq.	In Anatomy (General) and Physiology.
A. V. WARD, Esq.	
W. GRAY, M.B.	In Chemistry.
I. B. LYON, Esq.	
J. H. SYLVESTER, F.G.S.	In Botany and Materia Medica.
W. DYMOCK, B.A.	

Passed the Examination.

None.

(2.) SECOND L. M. EXAMINATION.

1867.

EXAMINERS.

F. S. STEDMAN, Esq.....	In Physiology and General Anatomy.
A. V. WARD, Esq.....	
F. G. JOYNT, Esq	In Medicine.
J. T. MACKENZIE, M.B.	

F. S. STEDMAN, Esq. ..... } In Surgery.
J. CRUICKSHANK, M.D ..... }

T. B. JOHNSTONE, M.D. ..... } In Medical Jurisprudence.
W. DYMOCK, B.A. ..... }

F. BROUGHTON, F.R.C.S. ..... } In Midwifery.
DAVID YOUNG, M.D. ..... }

Passed the Examination.

First Class.

João Francisco Gonsalves ..... Grant Medical College.
Abdul Rahim Hakim ..... Grant Medical College.

Second Class.

Girdharlál Ratanlál Daphtaré ..... Grant Medical College.

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

(1.) FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING. 1867.

EXAMINERS.

Prof. KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE ..... } In Mathematics and
Lieut. HENRY DOVETON, R.E ..... } Mathematical Physics.

The Rev. JAMES AITKEN ..... } In Experimental and
I. B. LYON, Esq. ..... } Natural Science.

Captain C. W. FINCH, R.E. ..... } In Engineering and
Lieut. A. W. BAIRD, R.E. ..... } Engineering Drawing.

Passed the Examination.

None.

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(2) EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.C.E. 1867.

EXAMINERS.

Prof. KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE ..... } In Mathematics.
Lieut. A. E. DUMMLER, R.E. ..... }

Prof. KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE ..... } In Applied Mathematics.
Lieut. A. E. DUMMLER, R.E. ..... }

The Rev. JAMES AITKEN ..... } In Experimental and
I. B. LYON, Esq. ..... } Natural Science.

Captain C. W. FINCH, R.E. .....
W. EMERSON, Esq. ..... } In Architecture, Engineering, and Engineering Drawing.

Passed the Examination.

None.

V. SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION FOR THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS. 1867.

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.
" F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.

Scholarships awarded.

Rs. 25 to	Rs. 20 to
Pendse, Káshináth Balvant, Poona High School (formerly Elphinstone High School).	Godbolé, Náráyan Bálkrishná, Elphinstone High School.

VI. BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTAMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION. 1868.

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.
F. KIELHORN, Ph. D.

Scholarship awarded to

Káthavaté, Abáji Vishnu, B.A. ..... Poona College.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

JANUARY 14TH, 1868.

L. M.

First Class.

João Francisco Gonsalves ..... Grant Medical College.
Abdul Rahim Hakim ..... Grant Medical College.

Second Class.

Girdharlál Ratanlál Daphtaré ..... Grant Medical College.

B. A.

First Class.

Mahádev Chimnáji Apte	Poona College.
Jamshedji Ardesir Dalál	Elphinstone College.
Ambálál Sákarlál Desái	Elphinstone College.
Krishnaráo Gopál Deshmukh	Poona College.
Sitárám Vishvanáth Patvardhan	Elphinstone College.

Second Class.

Gajánan Krishná Bhátavadekar.....	Elphinstone College.
Phirozsháh Dádábhái Bhedvár	Poona College.
Krishnaráo Antobá Chemburkar	Elphinstone College.
Chandulál Mathurádás Davlatjádá ...	Elphinstone College.
Sadáshiv Vishvanáth Dhurandhar ...	Elphinstone College.
Jamshedji Kharshedji Dubásh	Elphinstone College.
Abáji Vishnu Káthavaté	Poona College.
Krishnáji Náráyan Khor	Elphinstone College
Dinánáth Vishnu Madgávkar	Elphinstone College.
Bamanji Edalji Modi	Elphinstone College.
Ghanashám Nilkant Nádkarni	Elphinstone College.
Mánekji Nasarvánji Nánávati	Elphinstone College.
Nágardás Narotamdás Nánávati	Elphinstone College.
Hari Gopál Pádhye	Poona College.
Narhar Gadádhar Phadke	Poona College.
Vásudev Gopál Soman	Elphinstone College.
Káshináth Trimbak Telang	Elphinstone College.
Shripád Bábáji Thákur	Elphinstone College.
Frámji Rastamji Vikáji	Elphinstone College.

LL. B.

Second Division.

Dinánáth Atmárám Dalvi	Government Law School.
Nagindás Tulsidás Márphátiá	Government Law School.
Thákurdás Atmárám Mehtá	Government Law School.

M. A.

First Class.

Shápurji Hormasji Páthak	Elphinstone College.

Second Class.

Ganpátráo Amritráo Mánkar	Poona College.
Shankar Pándurang Pandit	Elphinstone College.
Dádábhái Sorábji Patel	Elphinstone College.
Rastamji Mervánji Patel	Elphinstone College.
Rahimtuláh Muhammad Sayáni	Elphinstone College.
Jamshedji Navroji Unválá.....	Elphinstone College.

XI.

Recognition.

RECOGNITION OF INSTITUTIONS IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES.

1. Any College or other Institution desirous of being recognized in any Faculty by the University of Bombay, must forward, with its application, the following documents signed in each case by the responsible authority, and countersigned by two members of the Senate :—

(*a.*) A statement showing the present staff of Instructors and the course of study in the Faculty in which recognition is desired, during the last two years, provided the Institution has existed for such a period.

(*b.*) A declaration, that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard of the highest degree in the Faculty in which recognition is desired.

2. By the term Responsible Authority is to be understood the Managing Board in the case of an Institution under such a Board, and the Director of Public Instruction in the case of Government Institutions.

3. The fact of an Institution having been once recognized in any Faculty by the University, is not to prevent the Senate withdrawing their recognition in that Faculty, in the case of the Institutions changing its course of instruction or ceasing to educate up to the University standard.

RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS—UNIVERSITIES.

The Universities of Great Britain and Ireland and of India, in all the Faculties in which Degrees are granted by them respectively.

II. COLLEGES AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS RECOGNIZED IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES.

I.	Elphinstone College, Bombay	In Arts.
II.	Poona College	In Arts.
III.	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	In Arts.
IV.	Government Law School, Bombay ..	In Law.
V.	Grant Medical College, Bombay	In Medicine.
VI.	Poona Civil Engineering College	In Civil Engineering.

I. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

Elphinstone College arose by a separation in the year 1856 of the Professorial element from the "Elphinstone Institution," which henceforth became a High School.

The Elphinstone Institution had its origin in a meeting of the Bombay Native Education Society on the 22nd August 1827, to consider the most appropriate method of testifying the affectionate and respectful sentiments of the inhabitants of Bombay to the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, on his resignation of the Government of Bombay. The result of this meeting was that a sum of money amounting to Rs. 2,29,656 was collected by public subscription, towards the endowment of Professorships for teaching the English language, and the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Europe, to be denominated the Elphinstone Professorships. This sum afterwards accumulated to Rs. 4,43, 901, and the interest of it is augmented by an annual subscription from Government of Rs. 22,000.

In 1863 Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Bombay, presented Government with one hundred thousand Rupees towards erecting suitable College Buildings for Elphinstone College, to be called the "Cowasjee Jehanghier Buildings."

In 1864, on account of the rise in the prices of building materials and labour, Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier added a second sum of one hundred thousand Rupees to his former munificent donation.

The property and endowments of the Elphinstone College are under the guardianship of the Trustees of the Elphinstone Funds. Present Trustees are Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Bhau Dajee, Esq., G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S., and Venayeckrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq.

The following endowments are connected with the Elphinstone College :—

The West Scholarship Fund, subscribed in 1828, in honour of Chief Justice Sir Edward West.

The Clare Scholarship Fund, subscribed in 1835, in honour of the Earl of Clare, Governor of Bombay.

The Gaekwar Scholarship, established by His Highness the Gaekwar in 1850.

The Bell Prize Fund, subscribed in 1848, as a testimonial to Professor John Bell of the Elphinstone Institution.

The Sundarji Jiváji Prize Fund, established in 1842 by Bábáji Sundarji, in memory of his father.

The Rajáh of Dhár's Prize Fund, given by the Rajáh of Dhár in 1853.

The Ganpatráo Vithal Prize Fund, given in 1854 by Ganpatráo Vithal of Indore.

There are six Dakshiná Fellowships attached to the College, two of Rs. 120 each per mensem, and four of Rs. 62 each per mensem.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following scholarships, each tenable for one year, are annually open for competition in the College :—

A.—Senior Scholarships.

For Languages.....	10 of Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Mathematics.....	4 of Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Natural Sciences ..	2 of Rs. 20 per mensem.

B.—Junior Scholarships.

1st Class	10 of Rs. 15 per mensem.
2nd Class	18 of Rs. 10 per mensem.

A certain number of Undergraduates, who are unable to pay the College fee, are admitted free.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1845, John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
1862, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
1866, KYRLE MITFORD CHATFIELD, B.A.

1868.

Principal.

Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A., Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy.

Professors.

John Powell Hughlings, B.A., Professor of English Literature and History.

Francis James Candy, M.A., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Johann Georg Bühler, Ph. D., Professor of Oriental Languages.

I. B. Lyon, Esquire, Professor of Chemistry.

Dakshina Fellows.

(1)	Govind Rámchandra Bhágvat, M.A.	Seniors.
(2)	Dinánáth Atmárám Dalvi, M.A., LL.B.....	Seniors.
	Rahimtuláh Muhámmad Sayáni, M.A.	Juniors.
	Dádábhái Sorábji Patel, M.A.	Juniors.
(3)	Ambálál Sákarlál Desái, B.A.....	Juniors.
(3)	Sitárám Vishvanáth Patvardhan, B.A.	Juniors.

Senior Scholars.

		Foundations.
(4)	Káshináth Trimbak Telang, B.A	Elphinstone.
(5)	Bamanji Edalji Modi, B.A.....	"
(6)	Gajánan Krishná Bhátavadekar, B.A.	"
(5)	Nágardás Narotamdás Nánávati, B.A	"
	Shripád Bábáji Thákur, B.A.....	"
	Chundulál, Mathurádás Davlatjádá, B.A....	"
(7)	Ghanashám Nilkant Nádkarni, BA.....	"

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(1) Bhugwandáss Purshotumdáss Sanskrit Scholar, 1866-67.
(2) Honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, November 1865, Class III.
(3) Honours in the Examination for the B.A. Degree.
(4) Rajá of Dhár's and Ganpatráo Vithal Prizeman.
(5) Sundarji Jiváji Prizeman.
(6) Ganpatráo Vithal Prizeman.
(7) Bell Prizeman.

		Foundations.
(1)	Jamshedji Ardesir Dalál, B.A.	Elphinstone.
	Krishnaráo Antobá Chemburkar, B.A.	"
*	Tápidás Dayárám	Clare.
	Sadáshiv Vishvanáth Dhurandhar, B.A.	Elphinstone.

Junior Scholars.

(2)*	Barzorji Edalji Modi	Clare.
*	Hormasji Jehanghier Bhábhá	"
(3)	Govind Sripat Sikharé	"
*	Behrámji Frámji Patel	"
(3)	Yashvant Vásudev Athalé	"
*	Nasarvánji Hirjibhái Patel	"
	Sitárám Náráyan Pandit	"
	Barzorji Jamshedji Kolá	"
*	Mánekshah Jehánghier Talyárkhán	"
*	Fardunji Kávasji Mulá	"
	Anandráo Sitárám Prabhákar	"
*	Anandráo Krishnaráo Kotháre	"
	Sitárám Gopál Soman	"
	Nasarvánji Jamshedji Ratnágar	"
	Bhikdev Vásudev Athalé	"
	Nichábhái Murárji Desái	"
	Rastamji Ratanji Bharuchá	"
	Dáyábhái Harjivandás Nánávati	"
	Gopál Moreshvar Sáthe	West.
	Jamshedji Fardunji Mádan	"
	Ganpat Sadáshivráo	"
	Edalji Dorábji Taláti	"
	Sábájiráo Chintáman Chitnis	"
	Maganbhái Kasturchand Vimáválá	"
	Fázal Gulám Hussien Bhagat	"
	Dádábhái Jamshedji Alpáiválá	"
	Ibrahim Muhammad Sayáni	"
	Jagannáth Lakshuman Mánkar	"
	Báláji Náráyan Joshi	"
	Fulgence Marian Vaz	"
	Frámji Navroji DádiBarjorná	"
	Ganesh Gopál Pandit	"
	Váman Khanderáo Vaidya	"
	Govind Krishná Ambardekar	"
	Janárdan Ballál Beheré	"

* Passed the First Examination in Arts.
(1) Honours in the Examination for the B.A. degree.
(2) Homejee Cursetjee Prizeman for 1867.
(3) Jugonnath Sunkersett Scholar.

	Foundations.
Náráyan Krishná Goré . .	West.
Rámchandra Janárdan Vaidya .	"
Káshináth Náráyan Bhángavkar	Gaekwar.
* Káshináth Balvant Pendse .	"
* Náráyan Bálkrishná Godbolé . . .	"

Government Exhibitioners.

(1) Akhund Gulám Ali Ebráhim.
(1) Gulámrájá Fraidun Mirzá.
(1) Sádikáli Fraidun Mirzá
(2) Bápuji Mahipat Kharkar.
(3) Káshináth Rámchandra Velkar.

Free Students.

† Váman Mahádev Kolatkar.
Ratanji Edalji Kánga
Kávasji Mancherji Mistri
Nánabhái Ratanji Chichgar.
Rámdás Gangádás Saráiyá
Vasantráo Bápuji Vijayakar.
Sakhárám Náráyan Ponthe.
Hormasji Dorábji Sethná.
Purshotam Bápuji Sahráiyá.
Dáyábhái Motirám Jehágirdár.
Harilál Narotamdás Dalál
Chhabilrám Davlatrám Dikshit.
Atmárám Vithal Khárkar
Hormasji Pestanji Kápadiá.
Kalhanrái Davlatrái Mehd.
Chhotalál Vithaldás Párakh.
Sorabsháh Hormasji Dántrá.
Hormasji Navroji Lord
Frámji Mancherji Jamáspásá.
Prabhulál Mulchand Desái.
Vásudev Devájí Sáve
Dulcrái Rámji Vasávadá.
Surajrám Bhánábhái Shroff.
Edalji Jamshedji Mistri
Náráyan Lakshuman Gorakshkar.
‡ Saváilal Govindrám Dosái

(1) Exhibitioner from Sind
(2) Exhibitioner from Berar
(3) Exhibitioner from Nagpore.
* Jugonnath Sunkersett Scholar.
† Passed the First Examination in Arts.
‡ Jam Shri Vibhájí Scholar.

Vásudev Krishná Dhairyaván.
Vithal Khanderáo Kirtikar.
Atmárám Moreshvar Chhatre.
Edalji Sorábji Shroff.
Manchersháh Frámji Unválá.
Janárdan Sundarji Kirtikar.
Vináyak Ganesh Páthak.
Mervánji Nasarvánji Wádiyá.
Dosábhái Nasarvánji Wádiyá.
Jamshedji Dinsháh Khambátá.
Parshurám Ballál Joshi.
Lallubhái Pránvalabh Párikh.
Javerilál Lallubhái Thakar.
Atmárám Joitárám Patidár.
Dalpatrám Vithaldás Dalál.
Valabhrám Vagarrám Mehtá.
Jagjivan Bhovánishankar Kápadiá.
Keshav Vishvanáth Patvardhan.
Harikrishná Lálshankar Davé.
Máneklál Gordhandás Chokshi.
Bhikáji Balvant Gárde.
Vithal Bápuji Karmarkar.
Dayálji Murárji Desái.

Under-graduates not holding Scholarships or Free Studen tships.

Máneckji Nasarvánji Nánávati, B.A.
* Ráoji Vásudev Tulu.
* Ghelábhái Máneklál Laiválá.
* Barzorji Rastamji Modi.
* Dádábhái Nasarvánji Nánávati.
Pestánji Edalji Modi.
Bhagvant Mangesh Wágle.
Nánábhái Sadánand Kále.
Krishnaráo Narsopant Mávlankar.
Gopál Venkáji Kabé.
Vithal Bháu Lád.
Kharshedji Nasarvánji Sirvái.
Vináyak Pándurang Velkar.
Hari Bhikáji Wágle.
Navanidhlál Govindlál Javeri.
Shivdás Anandji Shúh.
Kávasji Edalji Modi.
Dinsháh Sorábji Modi.
Nasarvánji Jamshedji Modi.
Hormasji Kuvarji Sethná.

---

* Passed the First Examination in Arts.

Hormasji Mervánji Mehtá.
Jehánghier Edalji Dávar.
Krishnaráo Mahádev Huligolkar.
Keshavlál Narbherám Resamválá.
Kánobá Ránchhordás Kirtikar.
Anant Náráyan Páthak.
Mancherji Mervánji Bhávnagri.
Mánekshâh Bápuji Vikáji.
Nasarvánji Frámji Támboli.
Pestanji Hormasji Páthak.
Yashvantráo Bháskarji Kotháre.
Bháskar Shridhar Joshi.
Dorábji Jamshedji Contractor.
Navroji Mánekji Contractor.
Hirjibhái Frámji Dávar.
Jehánghier Behrámji Marzbán.
Dvárkánáth Sakhárámji Páudvál.
Nánáji Náráyan Váslekar.
Sorábji Bamanji Master.
Jamshedji Nasarvánji Dáruválá.
Ráoji Nánáji Muthe.
Jamnáprasád Thákurdás Divánji.
Ganpat Krishná Tivarékar.
Hormasji Hirjibhái Wádiyá.

II. POONA COLLEGE.

(Recognized 1860.)

On the occupation of the Deccan by the British Government in 1818, it was found that a certain portion of the revenues of the Maráthá State had been yearly set apart for pension and presents to Bráhmans (Dakshiná). To prevent hardship and disappointment, and to fulfil the implied obligations of the new rulers, the British Government continued these payments; but as the pensions and allowances fell in, they resolved, while maintaining the same total expenditure, under the name of the Dakshiná Fund, to devote a portion of it to a more permanently useful end, in the encouragement of such kind of learning as the Bráhmans were willing to cultivate. With this view the Poona College was founded in 1821, as a Sanskrit College, exclusively for Bráhmans.

In 1837 some branches of Hindu learning were dropped; the study of the vernacular and of English was introduced, and the College was opened to all classes; and after having been

amalgamated with the English School in 1851, it arose in its present form in 1857, by a separation of the College division from the School division. From another portion of the Dakshiná Fund Dakshiná Fellowships have been founded, of which four, viz. one Senior Fellowship and three Junior Fellowships, are attached to this College.

In 1863 Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., offered to Government the sum of one hundred thousand Rupees to provide suitable College buildings for the Poona College.

The following endowments are connected with the Poona College :—

I. Government.

One Senior Fellowship, Rupees 120 per mensem.
Three Junior Fellowships, each of Rupees 62 per mensem.

Scholarships.

A.—Senior Scholarships.

For Languages, 6, tenable for one year	Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Mathematics, 2, tenable for one year	Rs. 20 per mensem.

B.—Junior Scholarships.

11 Junior Scholarships of the value of Rupees 10 per mensem, tenable for one year.

All Scholars are further exempted from payment of the monthly College Fee of Rupees 5.

II. Private.

Two Candy Scholarships of the value of Rupees 4 each, one for Maráthi and one for Sanskrit. These Scholarships were founded in 1857 by some Native friends of Major Candy, sometime Principal of this College, in memorial of his long services in the cause of Native literature and education.

List of Principals.

1851 Major Thomas Candy.
1857 Edwin Arnold, M.A.
1860 William Allan Russell, M.A.
1862 William Wordsworth, B. A.

1868.

Principal.

William Wordsworth, B.A., (Ball. Coll, Oxon.)	Professor of Logic, Moral Philosophy, and History.

Professors.

Robert George Oxenham, M.A (Coll. Exon. Oxon).	Professor of English Literature.
Kero Laxuman Chhatre, Esq.	Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Franz Kielhorn, Ph. D. (Breslau)	Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies.

Dakshiná Fellows.

Shankar Pándurang Pandit, M.A.	Senior Fellow.
* Gangádhar Anant Bhat, B.A	Junior Fellows.
Káshináth Bálkrishná Maráthe, B.A	Junior Fellows.
Abáji Vishnu Káthavaté, B.A.	Junior Fellows.

Teachers in Sanskrit attached.

Anant Krishna Shastri Pendharkar	1st Assistant Sanskrit Teacher.
Chintáman Mahádev Shastri Thaté	2nd do.

Senior Scholars.

† Achyut Náráyan Ajgávkar.
Báláji Prabhákar Modak.
† Chintáman Náráyan Bhat.
† Dámodar Bhikáji Játár.
Edward Elias Fernandes.
† Rámchandra Gopál Deshmukh.
† Vináyak Rámchandra Patvardhan.
† Vináyak Rámchandra Bhátavadekar.

Junior Scholars.

† Ganesh Parashurám Joshi.....Candy Sanskrit Scholarship.
Gopál Anant Bhat.
Govind Gangádhar Sáne.
Janárdan Báláji Modak.
Lakshuman Shivrám Kolatkar.

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* Passed the M.A. Examination in Mathematics, Class I.
† Passed the First Examination in Arts.

* Narhar Purshotam Tilak.
Nilkanth Vináyak Chhatre.
Shrikrishná Bápu Phátak.
Trimbak Gangádhar Khándekar.
Vishnu Moreshvar Mahújané .....Candy Maráthi Scholarship.
Vithal Mahádev Golé.

Free Students.

* Bamanji Phirozsháh Contractor.
Báláji Rámchandra Sahasrabudhe.
Bháskar Dhonddev Dátár.
Chinto Náráyan Chándorkar.
Dámodar Bálkrishná Dhulekar.
Ganpat Venkatesh Limaye.
Henry Charles Macnee.
Krishnáji Parashurám Gádgil.
Náráyan Balvant Golé.
Navroji Dorábji.
Rámchandra Náráyan Sádhalé.
Shankar Rámchandra Hátvalne.
Vishvanáth Sadáshiv Devdhar.

Under-graduates not holding Scholarships or Free Studentsh.

Arjun Rangsvámi Mudliar.
Bálkrishná Vishnu Mehendalé.
Dámodar Vijayarangam Mudliar.
Govind Vishnu Dánge.
Govind Lakshuman Jog.
Jamshedji Behrámji Kángá.
Jhámat Narumal Advání.
Keshav Balvantráo Dhalve.
Krishnáji Ballál Bháve.
Kupusvámi Vijayarangam Mudliar.
Lakshuman Vishnu Bhidé.
Mahádáji Hari Soman.
Narhar Ganesh Jálnápurkar.
Rámchandra Krishná Joshi.
Rámchandra Shridhar Chavbal.
Rámchandra Venkatesh Gadre.
Rámchandra Jagannáth Godbolé.
Rámchandra Balvant Támbe.
Raghunáth Bálkrishná Talvalkar.
Sakhárám Rámchandra Kirloskar.
Sitánáth Gopináth Ajinkya.
Táráchand Shokirám Advání.

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* Passed the First Examination in Arts.

III. FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION, BOMBAY.

(RECOGNIZED 1861.)

This Institution arose out of an English School for Native youths, founded by the Rev. Dr. Wilson in 1832, and originally dependent on local contributions. It was afterwards recognized in 1835 by the Church of Scotland, and in 1843 by the Free Church of Scotland, from which body it receives the greater part of its funds. The following endowments are attached to the Institution :—

Endowed Scholarships.

One Fleming (Jas. N.) Scholarship, of....	Rs.	150 per annum.
One Fleming Scholarship, of.....	„	100 per annum.
Nesbit Memorial Theological Scholarship, of	„	12 per mensem.
Smyttan Memorial Scholarship, of	„	100 per annum.
Lang Scholarship	„	10 per mensem.
Miller (H.) do.	„	100 per annum.
Nesbit Memorial Literary Scholarship....	„	60 per annum.
St. Clair Jameson Memorial Scholarship..	„	60 per annum.
Four Fleming Nomination Scholarships, each.....	„	50 per annum.
Purvis Scholarship	„	6 per mensem.
Molesworth Scholarship	„	50 per annum.
Davidson ditto	„	40 per annum.

Endowed Prizes.

The Wilson Prize.
The Rájah of Dhár Prize.
The Campbell Prize.

The following *Subscription Scholarships* are also provided:—

Three by the Trustees of the late W. Whyte, Esq	Rs.	150 per annum.
One Douglas Scholarship.....	„	100 per annum.
One Gillespie Mitchell Scholarship.	„	100 per annum.

1868.

Convener.

The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., Instructor in Theology, Indian Languages and History, and Elementary Natural History.

Other Instructors.

The Rev. James Aitken, English Literature, and Elementary Chemistry.*
The Rev. Richard Stothert, M.A., General History, Logic, and Moral Philosophy, and Greek.
Edward Rehatsek, M.C.E., Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Physical Science, and Latin.

Under-Graduates.

† Benjamin Aitken.
† Anandráo Sakhárám Barvé ..... Fleming Scholar.
† Vásudev Hari Vaidya.
Báláji Sitárám Kotháre..... Lang Scholar.
Nánu Náráyan Kotháre.
Ráoji Ganesh Bhándárkar.
Ganesh Gangádhar Takalé.
Parashurám Náráyan Paránjapye... Smyttan Scholar.
Dattátraya Sitárám Ratnapárkhe ... Purvis Scholar.
Gangádhar Pándurang Patvardhan. St. Clair Jameson Scholar.
Hari Mádhav Paránjapye ..... Davidson Scholar.
Náráyan Bálkrishná Brambe.
Vináyak Vishvanáth Talpadé.
Hari Sakhárám Páthak ..... Nesbit Scholar.
Ganpat Sarvottam Mánkar.
Sheikh Hayát.
Chintáman Sakhárám Karandikar.
Rámkrishná Ballál Káne.
Edward Hamilton Aitken.
Gopál Venkatesh Pánandikar.
Sakhárám Dhondu Thorát.
Vináyak Yashvant Desái.
Sitárám Bhikáji Aranandikar.

IV. GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

The foundation of this Institution is due to a subscription which was raised by the inhabitants of Bombay in the month of November 1852, on the eve of the departure from India of Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, Chief Justice, who had been for nearly nine years President of the Board of Education, to found a

* The Students are required to attend the Lectures of Dr. D. Young.
† Passed the First Examination in Arts.

Professorship of Jurisprudence as a memorial of his long connection with both law and education in India.

This endowment yields a monthly income of Rs. 169, to which Government contribute a subsidy, which was fixed in 1856 at Rs. 100 per mensem, the aggregate being the stipend of the Perry Professor of Jurisprudence. Government also contributes Rs. 600 per mensem for the maintenance of two Professorships of Law.

Lectures are delivered on the following subjects :—

I. Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law.

II. Personal and Property Law : including the Hindu and Muhammadan Laws of Family and Succession, and the Indian Succession Act of 1865.

III. Contracts, Torts, and the Penal Code.

IV. The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure; and the Law of Evidence.

1868.

Professors.

Richard Tuohill Reid, LL.D., (T.C.D.) Barrister-at-Law, Government Professor of Law, and Perry Professor of Jurisprudence (Europe).

Charles Frederick Farran, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, *Acting* Government Professor of Law, and *Acting* Perry Professor of Jurisprudence.

John O'Leary, B.A., Barrister at-Law, Government Professor of Law.

CLASSES.

I. Senior Law Students.

Janárdan Vináyak Bápat, M.A
Govind Rámchandra Bhágvat, M.A.
Vishvanáth Bálkrishná Pradhán.
Yashvant Anandráo Udás, B.A.
Rahimtuláh Muhammad Sayáni, M.A.
Bamanji Edalji Modi, B.A.
Dhondu Shámráo Garud, B.A.
Mansukhlál Mugutlál Munshi, B.A.
Shámráo Káshináth Jayakar.
Ghelábhái Mániklál Láiválá.
Ganpatráo Nánábhái Ráne.

Shápurji Hormasji Páthak, M.A.
Rámchandra Lakshuman Gorakshkar.
Ratanrám Jayánand Vakil.
Govind Krishná Ránadé.

II. Junior Law Students.

Frámji Rastamji Vikáji, B.A.
Sadáshiv Vishvanáth Dhurandhar, B.A.
Gokuldás Káhándás Párakh, B.A.
Bhagvándás Manmohandás Devidás.
Janárdan Sakhárám Gádgil, B.A.
Manmohan Lakshumanji Anjá.
Ambálál Sákarlál Desái, B.A.
Karshásji Rastamji Dádáchanji, B.A.
Dorábji Temulji Kápadiá.
Dádábhái Sorábji Patel, M.A.
Hari Bhagvant Keskar.
Mánikji Nasarvánji Nánávati, B.A.
Rastamji Mervánji Patel, M.A.
Chandulál Mathurádás Davlatjádá, B.A.
Frámji Rastamji Contractor.
Jamshedji Ardesir Dalál, B.A.
Bhánushankar Náranshankar Davé.
Káshináth Trimbak Telang, B.A.
Jamshedji Kharshedji Dubásh, B.A.
Dorábji Edalji Gimi, B.A.
Hormasji Pestanji Bonnett, B.A.
Nasarvánji Jehánghier Khambátá.
Gajánan Krishná Bhátavadekar, B.A.
Shripád Bábáji Thákur, B.A.
Ghanashám Nilkant Nádkarni, B.A.
Rámchandra Hari Puro.

III. Candidate Law Students.

Ganpatráo Amritráo Mánkar, M.A.
Dinánáth Vishnu Madgávkar, B.A.
Mahádev Chimnáji Apte, B.A.
Sitárám Vishvanáth Patvardhan, B.A.
Vásudev Gopál Soman, B.A.
Krishnaráo Gopál Deshmukh, B.A.
Hari Gopál Pádhe, B.A.
Phirozsháh Dádábhái Bedvár, B.A.
Nágardás Narotamdás Nánávati, B.A.
Mániklál Govardhandás Gunderiá.
Krishnaráo Narsopant Mávalankar.
Nánábhái Sadánand Kále.

Hormasji Jehánghior Bhábhá.
Anandráo Krishnaráo Kotháre
Barzorji Edalji Modi.
Barzorji Rastamji Modi
Fardunji Kávasji Mulá.
Dádábhái Nasarvánji Nánávati.
Nasarvánji Hirjibhái Patel.
Behrámji Frámji Patel.
Manishábh Jehánghiorshábh Taliyárkhán.
Gopál Venkáji Kabé.
Anandráo Sakhárám Barve.
Ráoji Vásudev Tulu.
Bandhu Janárdan Chavbal.
Sájo Krishná Dhond.
Bálúji Bhikáji Pingé.
Rámchandra Anandráo Udás.
Bhavándás Bárbhái.
Keshav Dáji Gogoté.
Káshináth Vithal Bhidé.
Bálkrishná Dáji Adhikári.

V. GRANT COLLEGE.

(Recognized 1860).

Grant College was established in the year 1845, under the name of the Grant Medical College, as a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Robert Grant, Governor of Bombay, with whom the system of instruction pursued in it originated. The object of its establishment is "to impart, through a scientific system, the benefit of medical instruction to the Natives of Western India." A moiety of the cost of the building was defrayed by Sir Robert Grant's friends, the remainder by Government. The funds for the support of the College, with the exception of certain endowments for the encouragement of deserving students are contributed by Government.

The College is under the immediate control of a Principal, who is subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction. Lectures are delivered in the English language, on every branch of Medical Science, by Professors, who are generally officers in the Bombay Medical Establishment.

There is also attached to the College a secondary School for the instruction of young men in Medical Science through the Maráthi language. The Teachers are Graduates of the College and Licentiates of the University of Bombay. Clinical

and practical instruction is imparted in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, which contains 280 beds, and has attached (*a*) an Obstetric Institution with 30 beds and a Dispensary for Diseases of Women and Children; (*b*) an Ophthalmic Hospital (Cowasjee Jehanghier Ophthalmic Hospital) with 60 beds and an Eye Dispensary for the treatment of persons affected with diseases of the Eye; and (*c*) a Hospital for Incurables built by the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy family, containing 40 beds.

The Students are arranged in three classes :—

1. Matriculated students of the University of Bombay, who are educated through the English language for Medical Degrees.

2. Members of the European Branch of the Government Medical Subordinate Department, who are educated through the English language for the grade of Apothecary.

3. Members of the Native Branch of the Government Medical Subordinate Department, who are educated through the Maráthi language for the grade of Hospital Assistant.

The College possesses the following endowments :—

The Farish, Carnac, Anderson, Reid, McLennan, and Jamkhandi Scholarship and Medal Funds; the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Medical Book Fund, Prize Fund, and Gold Medal Fund, and Hemabhoy Vakatchand Medical Fund; the Burnes Medal.

The aggregate sum on account of these endowments, amounting to Rupees 95,800, is lodged in the Government Treasury.

Formerly the College conferred upon its students a Diploma or License to practice Medicine, and the designation "Graduate of Grant College." There are at the present time fifty-eight such Graduates, who are either engaged in the private practice of their profession or are in the service of Government. Upon the establishment of the University of Bombay, the College ceased to grant diplomas, and became affiliated to the University as a College for Medical education.

List of Principals.

1845, Charles Morehead, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1860, John Peet, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1865, Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
1865, Robert Haines, M.B.
1866, William Guyer Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P.

1868.

Principal.

W. G. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P., Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine, and Surgery. (*Europe.*)

Acting Principal.

F. S. Stedman, Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

Professors.

J. T. Mackenzie, M.B., Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery and Acting Professor of Comparative Anatomy.

W. Dymock, B.A., Professor of Pathology and Acting Professor of Materia Medica.

G. C. M. Birdwood, M.D., Professor of Botany.

I. B. Lyon, Professor of Chemistry and Acting Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

A. V. Ward, Professor of Midwifery.

A. M Rogers, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence. (*Europe.*)

W. Gray, M.B., Professor of Anatomy and Curator of Museum.

J. H. Sylvester, F.G.S., Professor of Physiology and Acting Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.

W. S. Eccles, Professor of Hygiene.

Licentiate of Medicine and Graduates, Teachers to the Vernacular Class.

Bhikáji Amrut Chobhá, G.G.M.C, Teacher of Anatomy and Physiology.

Sakhárám Arjun Rávut, L.M., Teacher of Medicine and Midwifery.

Gopál Shivrám Vaidya, L.M., Teacher of Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence.

Shántárám Vithal Sanzgiré, L.M., Teacher of Chemistry and Materia Medica.

Senior Scholars.

	Foundation.
* Mathias Francisco Pereira.....	Farish.

* Has passed the First Examination for L. M.

Junior Scholars.

	Foundation.
Jeronimo Accacio Gama	Reid.
Suruplál Bálakrám Shribástam	Farish & Exhibition.
Balvant Gopál Bháte	Anderson.
Ganpat Mahádhavráo Dhairyaván	Free.
Eraksháh Mánekji Banáji	Free.
Nánú Qvárkánáth Talpadé	Anderson.
Anná Moreshvar Kunté, B.A.	Anderson & Exhibition.
Shántárám Vináyak Kantak	Farish.
Bábá Lakshuman Velinkar	Carnac.
Temulji Bhikáji Nárimán	Government.
Mahádev Yashvant Paránjapye	Govt. & Exhibition.
Domingos Bras Valles	Government.
Yashvant Pándurang Godámbe	Government.
Antonio Manoel DeSouza	Government.
Dosábhái Behrámji Kándáválá	Government.
Thomas Caetano DeSequeira	Government.
Rájárám Rámkrishná Bhágvat	Government.
Kúsam Virji Patel	Government.
Tribhuvandás Motichand Sháh	Exhibition.
Rastamji Hormasji Nánávati	Exhibition.
Trimbak Sakhárám Sirvalkar	Jamkhandi.
Dharmáji Ganesh Kúmat	Free.
Dhanjishah Navroji Párak	Free.
Hormasji Dádábhái Masáni	Free.
John Alcantara Antao	Free.
Robert Bedford	Special allowance allowed by Government.
Jamáludin Muhammad Sheik	Free.

VI. POONA CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1865).

The Poona Civil Engineering College arose out of a School established in Poona in 1854 for the purpose of educating subordinates for the Public Works Department.

The College is under the control of the Principal, who is subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction.

The students are divided into two classes.

1. Matriculated students of the University of Bombay, who are educated through the English language for Degrees in Civil Engineering,

2. Vernacular students who are educated through the Maráthi language up to the standard required for admission to the Lower Branch of the Public Works and Local Funds Departments.

Attached to the College are workshops, where practical instruction is conveyed to the students, and where work of various kinds is executed for Government and the Public.

In July 1863, Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, offered to Government the sum of Rupees 50,000 to assist in the erection of suitable buildings for the College. The foundation stone was laid by His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere on the 5th August 1865.

Fellowships.

Two Fellowships of Rs. 50 each, tenable for 2 years, are attached to this College.

Scholarships.

The following Scholarships, each tenable for one year, are annually open for competition :—

Unconditional Scholarships.

1	of Rs.	10	per	mensem.
1	"	8	"	"
1	"	7	"	"
1	"	5	"	"

* *Conditional Scholarships.*

3	of Rs.	10	per	mensem.
4	"	8	"	"
5	"	7	"	"
3	"	6	"	"
1	"	5	"	"

McDougall Scholarship.

1 of Rs. 6 per mensem.

McDougall Scholarship.

On the retirement from India of the Rev. James McDougall in 1862, a subscription was raised by the ex-Students of the

* *N.B.*—Students appointed to Conditional Scholarships are required to refund the amounts received by them within one year after their leaving the College.

Poona Civil Engineering College for the purpose of perpetuating in the then School the name of its former Principal. A sum of Rupees 1,300 was subscribed, and from the interest accruing from this sum an amount of Rupees 72 is placed annually at the disposal of the Principal to be awarded as a Scholarship to the most deserving student.

Frere Scholarship.

At a meeting of the Native inhabitants of Poona, held on 11th November 1866, Khan Bahadoor Padamji Pestanji presiding, it was resolved—That in order to perpetuate in Poona the memory of His Excellency Sir Bartle H. E. Frere a fund be raised, and a Scholarship in connection with His Excellency's name be established in the Poona Civil Engineering College. This Scholarship, value Rupees 25 per mensem, is tenable for one year, and will be conferred on that student who shall have obtained most marks in the preceding First Examination in Civil Engineering.

List of Principals.

1854 The Rev. James McDougall.
1857 Henry Coke, M.A.
1859 Captain G. Close, R.E.
1864 Captain H. Wilkins, R.E.
1865 Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., F.G.S.

1868.

Principal.

Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., F.G.S. (Europe.)
W. S. Howard, C.E., Acting Principal.

Professors and Teachers.

Dáji Nilkant Nagarkar, Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.
* Báláji Bápuji Sáne, Assistant Professor of Mathematics.
† Gopál Ráoji Tilak, Teacher of the Junior Class.
Vináyak Báji Gokhle, Teacher of the Sub-Overseers' Class.
Robert Royal, Superintendent Mechanical School.

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* Has passed the First Examination in Arts.
† Has passed the First Examination in Civil Engineering.

Fellows.

Káshináth Rámchandra Godbolé, B.A.
Rámchandra Govind Oka, B.A. *

Scholars.

Gangádhar Anant Bhat, B.A.
Narhar Gadádhar Phadke, B.A.

Unconditional Scholars.

Khandubhái Gulábbhái Dosái, } Senior.
Anant Náráyan Adárkar, }
Gangádhar Rámkrishná Kiráne, } Junior.
Vásudev Mahádev Bhidé, }

McDougall Scholar.

Ganesh Náráyan Soman.

Conditional Scholars.

Senior.

Abraham Samuel Nágávkar.

Junior.

Vishnu Raghunáth Sáthe.
Hari Náráyan Kirpékar.

Free Students.

Báláji Náráyan Shirgávkar.
Venishankar Govindrám Mehtá.
Pestanji Dorábji.
Narsu Pándurang Joshi.
Dáji Shivrám Sáthe.

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* Has passed the M.A. Examination, Class I.

XII.

Accounts of Endowments and Benefactions.

ENDOWMENTS.

I.	The Munguldass Nathoobhoy's Travelling Fellowship	Rs. 20,000	
II.	The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal	„ 5,000	
III.	The Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship	„ 10,000	
IV.	The Homejee Cursetjee Prize.....	„ 5,000	
V.	The Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships ..	„ 10,000	
VI.	The Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship	„ 4,500	
VII.	The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship	„ 5,000	
			59,500

BENEFACTIONS.

I.	University Hall	Rs. 1,00,000	
II.	University Arms and Common Seal	„ 1,200	
III.	University Library Building Fund	„ 2,00,000	
IV.	The Rajabai Tower with Clock and Peal of Bells.	„ 2,00,000	
V.	Mace for the University..	„ 1,200	
			5,02,400
		Total.. .. Rs.	5,61,900

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D.,
University Registrar.

ENDOWMENTS.

I.—THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY'S TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

(Rs. 20,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1867 *to* 31*st March* 1868.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1867 Mar. 31.	To Balance in the Bank of Bombay as per last account	1,735 14 6	1867 June 27	By renewing Government Promissory Notes	1 0 0
Apr. 29.	„ Interest on Rs. 3,500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1835-36) from 30th September 1866 to 31st March 1867	70 0 0	July 6	„ Amount paid to the Oriental Bank Corporation for a Bill of Exchange for £181-0-11¼ in favour of Mr. Atmárám Sadáshiv Jayakar, L.M., being the 2nd instalment due to him as Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellow	1,810 7 6
June 29.	„ Interest on Deposit account at 2 per cent from 1st January to 1st July 1867	21 0 0			
July 4.	„ Interest on Rs. 2,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1854-55) from 31st Dec. to 30th June 1867	40 0			
Aug. 7.	„ Interest on Rs. 14,500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes				

		of 1842-43) from 1st February to 1st August 1867	290	0	0	1868 Jan. 13.	„ Ditto to Mr. Atmárám Sadáshiv Jayakar, L. M., being the 3rd instalment due to him	400	0	0
Oct.	18.	„ Interest on Rs. 3,500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1835-36) from 31st March to 30th September 1867	70	0	0			2,211	7	6
1868 Jan.	7.	„ Interest on Rs. 2,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1854-55) from 30th June to 31st December 1867	40	0	0	Mar. 31.	„ Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ...	55	7	0
		Total Rupees.	2,266	14	6		Total Rupees.	2,266	14	6

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D.,
University Registrar.

April 1*st*, 1868.

II.—THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1867 *to* 31*st March* 1868.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1867			1868		
Mar 31.	To Balance in the Bank of Bombay as per last account	688 0 0	Mar. 12.	By one Cheque Book of 24 cheques	1 8 0
			„ 20.	„ Amount paid to the Oriental Bank Corporation for a Bill of Exchange for £21 17*s.* 6*d.* in favour of Messrs. Halfhide and Standish, for a pair of Dies for Medal .....Rs. 228 14 1	
July 4.	„ Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1854-55) from 31st December 1866 to 30th June 1867 ...	100 0 0	„ 29.	„ Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, for Customs, &c. „ 21 14 0	250 12 1
1868					
Jan. 7.	„ Interest on do. do. from 30th June to 31st December 1867.	100 0 0			252 4 1
				„ Balance in the New Bank of Bombay.	635 11 11
	Total Rupees	888 0 0		Total Rupees	888 0 0

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.

April 1*st*, 1868.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D.,
University Registrar.

III.—THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 10,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1867 *to* 31*st March* 1868.

DR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.		
1867		Rs.	a.	p.
Mar. 31.	To Balance in the Bank of Bombay as per last account	416	7	0
July 4.	„ Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1854-55) from 31st December 1866 to 30th June 1867	100	0	0
Aug. 7.	„ Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1842-43) from 1st February to 1st August 1867	100	0	0
Jan. 7.	„ Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1854-55) from 30th June to 31st December 1867.....	100	0	0
	Total Rupees	716	7	0

CR.

Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
1867 June 27.	By renewing Government Promissory Note	1	0	0
Oct. 12.	„ Amount paid to Káshináth Bálkrishná Maráthé, B.A., being the first half-yearly instalment of the Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship for 1867-68	200	0	0
1868 Mar. 17.	„ Ditto ditto being the second half-yearly instalment of ditto	200	0	0
		401	0	0
„ 31.	„ Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	315	7	0
	Total Rupees	716	7	0

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.

April 1*st*, 1868.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD. M.D.,
University Registrar.

IV.—THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE PRIZE FUND.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1867 *to* 31*st March* 1868.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
1867.		Rs. a. p.	1867		Rs. a. p.
Mar. 31.	To Balance in the Bank of Bombay as per last account	406 0 6	June 27	By renewing Government Promissory Note	1 0 0
Aug. 7.	„ Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government Promissory Note of 1842-43) from 1st February to 1st August 1867	100 0 0	1868 Mar. 31	Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	505 0 6
	Total Rupees	506 0 6		Total Rupees	506 0 6

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.

April 1*st*, 1868.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD. M.D.,
University Registrar.

V.—THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1867 *to* 31*st March* 1868.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.	From 1st April 1867 to 31st Mar. 1868.		Rs. a. p.
1867 Mar. 31	To Balance in the Bank of Bombay as per last account.....	1,505 1 8		By amount paid to Mr. Yashvant Vásudev Athalé, being the amount of his Scholarship from 1st March 1867 to 1st March 1868 at Rs. 25 per month	300 0 0
June 29	„ Interest on running account at 2 per cent. from January to June 1867	14 0 0		„ Ditto to Mr. Govind Shripat Shikharé for ditto at Rs. 20 per month...	240 0 0
Dec. 28	„ Ditto ditto from July to December 1867	12 0 0		„ Ditto to Mr. Káshináth Balvant Pendse being the amount of his Scholarship for 29 days of January 1868 at Rs. 25 per month.....	23 6 2
	Carried forward...	1,531 1 8		Carried forward...	663 6 2

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
	Brought forward...	1,531 1 8	From 1st April 1867 to 31st Mar. 1868.	Brought forward...	603 6 2
				By amount paid to Mr. Náráyan Bálkrishná Godbolé for 8 days of December 1867 and for January 1868 at Rs. 20 per month.....	25 2 6
				„ Ditto to Mr. Káshináth Balvant Pendse for the month of February 1868	25 0 0
				„ Ditto to Mr. Náráyan Bálkrishná Godbolé for ditto.....	20 0 0
				„ Deposit Fee on Government Paper for Rs. 10,000.....	10 0 0
					643 8 8
			Mar. 31.	Balance in the New Bank of Bombay.	887 9 0
	Total Rupees	1,531 1 8		Total Rupees	1,531 1 8

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.

April 1*st*, 1868.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D.,
University Registrar.

VI.—THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 4,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1867 *to* 31*st March* 1868.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
1867		Rs. a. p.	1867.		Rs. a. p.
Mar. 31.	To Balance in the Bank of Bombay as per last account	486 0 0	July 6.	By one Cheque Book of 25 Cheques	1 9 0
April 29.	„ Interest on Rupees 4,500 (in Government 4 per cent Promissory Note of 1835-36) from 30th September 1866 to 31st March 1867	90 0 0		„ Amount paid to Mr. Kallianrái Lakshumishankar Vohorá, being the amount of his Scholarship from 1st March to 30th November 1867 at the rate of Rs. 15 per month.	135 0 0
18.	„ Interest on ditto from 31st March to 30th September 1867 ...	90 0 0			136 9 0
			Mar. 31.	Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	529 7 0
	Total Rupees	666 0 0		Total Rupees	666 0 0

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D.,
University Registrar.

April 1*st*, 1868.

BENEFACTIONS.

I.—UNIVERSITY HALL FUND.

(Rs. 1,00,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1867 *to* 31*st March* 1868.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
1867.		Rs. a. p.	1867		Rs. a. p.
Mar. 31.	To Balance in the Bank of Bombay as per last account	8 1 0	April 5.	By amount paid for Deposit Fee on Notes	10 0 0
April 5.	„ Interest on Rs. 1,00,000 (in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1856-57) from 31st August 1866 to 28th February 1867	2,500 0 0	June 17.	„ Ditto to the General Fee Fund	201 3 2
June 29.	„ Interest on running account at 2 per cent, from January to June 1867	11 0 0	Dec. 19.	„ Ditto to Messrs. Paris and Molecey for preparing a reduced Design of the University Hall.....	1,000 0 0
Oct. 9.	„ Interest on Rs. 1,00,000 (in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1856-57) from 28th February to 31st August 1867	2,500 0 0			1,211 3 2

Dec. 28.	„ Interest on running account at 2 per cent, from July to December 1867	34	0	0			
1868 Mar. 20.	„ Interest on Rs. 1,00,000 (in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1856-57) from 31st August 1867 to 29th February 1868 .	2,500	0	0	1868 Mar. 31.	Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ...	6,341 13 10
	Total Rupees	7,553	1	0		Total Rupees	7,553 1 0

For the Board of Accounts,

April 1st, 1868. W. LOUDON.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D.,

University Registrar.

II.—UNIVERSITY LIBRARY BUILDING FUND.

(Rs. 2,00,000)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1867 *to* 31*st March* 1868.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS	Amount.
		Rs. a. p			Rs. a p.
1867 Mar. 31	To Balance in the Bank of Bombay as per last account	28 0 0	1867 June 17	By amount paid to the General Fee Fund	416 14 2
April 5.	„ Interest on Rs 10,000 (in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1856-57) from 28th February 1866 to 28th February 1867	500 0 0	1868 Mar. 31.	„ Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	15,713 1 10
„ „	„ Interest on Rs. 2,00,000 (in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1856-57) from 31st August 1866 to 28th February 1867. . .	5,000 0 0			
June 29.	„ Interest on running account, at 2 per cent from January to June 1867	26 0 0			

Oct. 9.	„ Interest on Rs. 2,10,000 (in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1856-57) from 28th February to 31st August 1867	5,250	0	0	
Dec. 28.	„ Interest on running account, at 2 per cent from July to December 1867	76	0	0	
1868 Mar. 20.	„ Interest on Rs. 2,10,000 (in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1856-57) from 31st August 1867 to 29th February 1868 .	5,250	0	0	
	Total Rupees	16,130	0	0	

Total Rupees	16,130	0	0

For the Board of Accounts,

April 1*st*, 1868. W. LOUDON.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D.,

University Registrar.

III.—THE RAJABAI TOWER (WITH CLOCK AND PEAL OF BELLS).

(Rs. 2,00,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1867 *to* 31*st March* 1868.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
1867		Rs. a. p.	1867		Rs. a. p.
April 5.	To Interest on Rs. 1,43,500 (in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1856-57) from 31st August 1866 to 28th February 1867	3,587 8 0	April 5.	By amount paid for Deposit Fee on Government Promissory Notes	5 0 0
June 3.	„ Interest on Rs. 50,000 (in Government 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes of 1859-60) from 30th November 1866 to 31st May 1867 .	1,375 0 0	„ „	„ Ditto for renewing Government Promissory Notes ...	9 0 0
„ 20.	„ Interest on Rs. 18,000 (in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1859-60) from 30th November 1866 to 31st May 1867 ...	495 0 0	Aug. 29.	„ one Cheque Book of 25 cheques	1 9 0
„ 29.	„ Interest on running account, at 2 per cent from January to June 1867	19 0 0	„ „	„ Amount paid to the General Fee Fund ...	75 1 4
Oct. 9.	„ Interest on Rs. 1,43,500 (in Government 5 per cent. Promissory				90 10 4

		Notes of 1856-57) from 28th February to 31st August 1867	3,587	8	0	1868 Mar. 31.	„ Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ...	14,504	13	8
Dec.	3.	„ Interest on Rs. 68,000 (in Government 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes of 1859-60) from 31st May to 30th November 1867	1,870	0	0					
„	28.	„ Interest on running account at 2 per cent, from July to December 1867	74	0	0					
1868 Mar.	20.	„ Interest on Rs. 1,43,500 (in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1856-57) from 31st August 1867 to 29th February 1868 .	3,587	8	0					
		Total Rupees	14,595	8			Total Rupees	14,595	8	0

For the Board of Accounts,

April 1st, 1868. W. LOUDON.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D.,

University Registrar.

IV.—MACE FOR THE UNIVERSITY.

(Rs. 1,200.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1867 *to* 31*st March* 1868.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1867 Mar. 31.	To Balance in the Bank of Bombay as per last account	16 7 0	1868 Mar. 31.	Balance in the New Bank of Bombay.....	16 7 0
	Total Rupees	16 7 0		Total Rupees	16 7 0

April 1*st*, 1868.

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D.,
University Registrar.

XIII.

Convocation for Conferring Degrees, 1867-68.

THE SEVENTH CONVOCATION of the University of Bombay for conferring Degrees was held in the Town Hall, on Tuesday the 14th January 1868, at 5 P.M.

At the foot of the stairs leading from the north porch of the Town Hall to the first floor were placed six Norfolk Island pines, round a colossal marble vase. On the staircase were arranged ferns, and the vestibule in front of the Asiatic Society's Rooms was laid out as an artificial garden in the Italian style.

The Corinthian pilasters of the apse at the south of the Town Hall, and the four Corinthian pillars next the apse,—two on the east side and two on the west,—within which the University dais was erected, were adorned with colours significative of the Degrees to be conferred. Round the shafts of the pillars were spirally wreathed bands of blue (for Arts), of black (for Law) and of red (for Medicine), while vertical stripes of the same colours alternated effectively with the white of the pilasters. On the pilasters also were hung the University Arms, and the Arms of University benefactors—viz., Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., the Honourable Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Venayekrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., and Premchund Roychund, Esq. On the dais, which was covered with purple cloth, was set the Chancellor's chair, beneath the statue of Mountstuart Elphinstone, which served as the keystone to a treble semicircular row of seats for the Fellows of the University.

On the east and west of the dais, seats were reserved in the aisles for the Graduates of the University, and former *élèves* of the Recognised Colleges, and for the Candidates for Degrees.

From the University Semicircle and open space was left down the middle of the Hall to the statue of Lord Elphinstone; and east and west of the path were sofas and chairs for visitors, the

seats nearest the University Semicircle being reserved for ladies.

The Candidates for Degrees, and Graduates, met in the Durbar Room at 3 P. M., to sign their certificates, and to robe.

The Bachelors of Arts and the Candidates for that Degree wore gowns of garter-blue: the Bachelors of Laws and the Candidates for that Degree wore black silk gowns, and the Licentiates of Medicine and the Candidates for that Degree wore scarlet gowns.

The Senate met in the Durbar Room at 4½ P. M. to robe and form the Procession.

At five o'clock the south-east door of the Hall opened to admit the procession, when the orchestra played the Coronation March, and all present arose and remained standing. The members of the Senate who were present on this occasion, and formed the Procession, were—

The Chancellor.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir WILLIAM ROBERT SEYMOUR VESEY FITZGERALD, K.C.S.I., D.C.L.

The Vice Chancellor.

Sir ALEXANDER GRANT, Bart., M.A., LL.D.

Deans.

The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.;
Richard Tuohill Reid, LL.D.;
Inspector General Francis Shortt Arnott, M.D., C.B.

Syndics.

K. M. Chatfield, B.A.;
W. Wedderburn, Esq., C.S.;
H. M. Birdwood, M.A.;
F. S. Stedman, Esq.;
Major General C. W. Tremenheere, R.E., C.B.

Board of Accounts.

W. Loudon, Esq.;
The Honourable Munguldass Nathoobhoy.

Registrar.

George C. M. Birdwood, M.D.

The Right Rev. Leo Meurin, D.D.,
Roman Catholic Bishop, Vicar Apostolic of Bombay.

Members of Council

The Honourable B. H. Ellis;
The Honourable S. Mansfield, C.S.I.

Judges of the High Court

The Honourable Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, M.A.;
The Honourable M. R. Westropp, B.A.;
The Honourable A. B. Warden, C.S.

Members of the Legislative

The Honourable L. H. Bayley;
The Honourable Framjee Nasserwanjee Patel;
The Honourable Colonel W. F. Marriott, C.S.I.;
The Honourable A. Brown.

Educational Off

Major T. Waddington.

Fellows.

Bhau Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S.; Lieut. Col. J. A. Ballard, R.E., C.B.;
Major Thomas Candy; J. P. Hughlings, B.A.;
The Rev. W. Maule, S.C.L.; Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik;
F. J. Candy, M.A.; J. P. Green, LL.B.;
The Rev. James Aitken; Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq.;
Colonel J. B. Dunsterville; N. Fernandes, Esq.;
Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Fife, R.E.; C. Gonne, Esq., C.S.;
T. B. Johnstone, M.D.; Colonel M. K. Kennedy, R.E.;
Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq.; Venayekrao Vasudevji, Esq.;
V. Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq.; Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel, Esq.
Karsondass Madhavdass, Esq.; Keropant Laxumon Chhatre, Esq.;
F. Broughton, F.R.C.S.; J. Cruickshank, M.D.;
W. Dymock, B.A.; R. A. Dallas, LL.D.;
Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq.; T. B. Kirkham, Esq.;
The Rev. C. Kirk, M.A.; Khursedjee Rustumjee Cama, Esq.;
R. H. Pinhey, Esq., C.S.; Dustoor Peshuton Byramjee;
Vasudev Pandurang, Esq.; The Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, S.C.L.;
The Rev. Charles Gilder; Krishna Shastri Chiplunkar, Esq.;
A. T. Crawford, Esq., C.S.; T. B. Curtis, Esq.;
A. Faulkner, Esq.; Rowland Hamilton, Esq.;
I. B. Lyon, Esq.; James Taylor, Esq.;

Bal Mangesh Wagle, M.A., LL.B.; A. V. Ward, Esq.;
The Rev. D. Macpherson, M.A.; Captain W. A. Baker, R.E.;
The Rev. C. J. Cameron, B.A.; W. Collum, M.D.;
Dhirajlal Dalpatram, G.G.M.C.; Dhirajlal Mathuradass, Esq.;
G. S. Vesey FitzGerald, Esq.; C. E. Fox, M. A.;
Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, B.A., LL.B.; Narayan Daji, G.G.M.C.;
The Rev. G. C. Reynell, M.A. Shantaram Narayan, Esq.

The Members of the Senate having taken their seats, the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Inspector General Francis Shortt Arnott, Doctor of Medicine and Companion of the Bath, rising, supplicated the Grace of the Senate as follows:—

"MR. CHANCELLOR—On behalf of João Francisco Gonsalves, of Grant Medical College, I submit the certificate required by this University, and move that the Senate do pass a grace for his admission to the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine." Whereupon the Chancellor put the question—"Doth it please you that this grace be passed?" And the Senate assenting, the Chancellor said, "This grace is passed."

The same words—*mutatis mutandis*—were used successively on behalf of each of the other candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, and Master of Arts; the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, the Rev. John Wilson, Doctor of Divinity and Fellow of the Royal Society, supplicating for the candidates in Arts; and the Dean in the Faculty of Law, Richard Tuohill Reid, Doctor of Laws, supplicating for the candidates in Law.

When all the graces were passed, the Deans of the Faculties presented each candidate separately in the following words:—

"MR. CHANCELLOR,—I present to you (stating candidate's name and college), who has been examined and found qualified for the Degree of (stating the particular degree), to which I pray he may be admitted."

And the Chancellor answered in the following form of words:—

"By the authority given me as Chancellor of this University, I admit you (mentioning the candidate's name and college), to the degree of (mentioning the particular Degree); and I charge you that ever in your life and conversation you show yourself worthy of the same." The Chancellor at the same time presented the graduate with the certificate of his Degree.

When all the Degrees had been similarly conferred, the Chancellor, awarded to Mr. Barzorji Edalji Modi, the Homejee

Cursetjee Prize, consisting of Books to the value of Rs. 200, which he had gained on account of his best poem on the "Solar System."

The Registrar then made declaration of the Degrees as follows:—

I hereby declare the following Degrees this day conferred:—

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE.

First Class.

João Francisco Gonsalves..... Grant Medical College.
Abdul Rahim Hakim..... Grant Medical College.

Second Class.

Girdharlál Ratanlál Daphtaré ..... Grant Medical College.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

First Class.

Mahádev Chimnáji Apté ..... Poona College.
Jamshedji Ardesir Dalál ..... Elphinstone College.
Ambálál Sákarlál Desái ..... Elphinstone College.
Krishnaráo Gopál Deshmukh ..... Poona College.
Sitárám Vishvanáth Patvardhan ..... Elphinstone College.

Second Class.

Gajánan Krishná Bhátvadekar ..... Elphinstone College.
Phirozsháh Dádábhái Bhedvár ..... Poona College.
Krishnaráo Antobá Chemburkar ..... Elphinstone College.
Chandulál Mathurádás Davlatjádá ..... Elphinstone College.
Sadáshiv Vishvanáth Dhurandhar ..... Elphinstone College.
Jamshedji Kharshedji Dubásh ..... Elphinstone College.
Abáji Vishnu Káthavaté ..... Poona College.
Krishnáji Náráyan Kher ..... Elphinstone College.
Dinánáth Vishnu Madgávkar ..... Elphinstone College.
Bamanji Edalji Modi ..... Elphinstone College.
Ghanashám Nilkant Nádkarni ..... Elphinstone College.
Mánekji Narsarvánji Nánávati ..... Elphinstone College.
Nágardás Narótamdás Nánávati ..... Elphinstone College.
Hari Gopál Pádhye ..... Poona College.
Narhar Gadádhar Phadké ..... Poona College.
Vásudev Gopál Soman ..... Elphinstone College.
Káshináth Trimbak Telang ..... Elphinstone College.
Shipád Bábáji Thákur ..... Elphinstone College.
Frámji Rastamji Vikáji ..... Elphinstone College.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

Second Division.

Dinánáth Atmárám Dalvi	Govt. Law School.
Nagindás Tulsidás Márphátiá	Govt. Law School.
Thákurdás Atmárám Mehtá	Govt. Law School.

MASTER OF ARTS.

First Class.

Shápurji Hormasji Páthak	Elphinstone College.

Second Class.

Ganpatráo Amritráo Mánkar	Poona College.
Shankar Pándurang Pandit	Elphinstone College.
Dádábhái Sorábji Patel	Elphinstone College.
Rastamji Mervánji Patel	Elphinstone College.
Rahimtuláh Muhammad Sayáni	Elphinstone College.
Jamshedji Navroji Unválá	Elphinstone College.

The Registrar then read the following report :—

Mr. Chancellor,—I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to lay before your Excellency and the Senate, a report of the proceedings of the University since the last Convocation for conferring Degrees, which was held on the 8th January 1867.

EXAMINATIONS.

Matriculation Examination.—There were 539 candidates who had applied for permission to appear at this Examination, which took place in November last. Of this 163 passed the Examination.

The successful candidates were sent up to the Examination by the following schools :—

42	were sent up by	Elphinstone High School.
23	„	Poona High School.
10	„	Ahmedabad High School.
10	„	Surat High School.
8	„	Ratnagiri High School.
6	„	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
6	„	Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution.
6	„	Baba Gokhle's School, Poona.
5	„	Hydrabad High School.
5	„	Robert Money's Institution.
5	„	Bombay Proprietary School.
4	„	Belgaum Sirdars' High School.

4	were sent	up by Poona Free Church Mission Institution.
3	„	Dhoolia High School.
2	„	Akola High School.
2	„	Rajkote High School.
2	„	Sholapore Government English School.
2	„	General Assembly's Institution.
1	„	Grant Medical College.
1	„	Poona Civil Engineering College.
1	„	Kurrachee High School.
1	„	Oomerawati High School,
1	„	Sattara Government English School.
1	„	Sir J. J. Zoroastri Madressa,
		and
12	„	Private Tuition.

Of these, 17 candidates passed in Sanskrit, 8 in Latin, 3 in Portuguese, 73 in Maráthi, 54 in Gujaráthi, 1 in Canarese, 3 in Hindustani, and 4 in Sindhi; 118 being Hindus, 31 Parsis, 4 Portuguese, 4 Sindhis, 3 Europeans, and 3 Muhammedans.

First Examination in Arts.—At this Examination there were 69 candidates, of whom 21 passed the Examination. Of these, 13 were from Elphinstone College, and 8 from Poona College, 11 being Parsis and 10 Hindus. Of these, 5 had selected Sanskrit as their second language, 11 Latin, 3 Maráthi, and 2 Gujaráthi. In the special subjects of the examination 10 were examined in Butler's Sermons I, II, and III, with Preface, 10 in Analytical Geometry, and 1 in Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.

Examination for the Degree of B. A.—Of the 40 candidates who had applied for permission to attend the Examination, 24 passed the Examination; of whom 5 were placed in the First Class, and were considered to have taken honours in the B.A. Examination, and 19 were placed in the Second Class; 18 being Hindus and 6 Parsis, 18 from Elphinstone College and 6 from Poona College; 9 having selected Sanskrit as their second language, 5 Latin, 1 Greek, 6 Maráthi, and 3 Gujaráthi. Of the selected subjects 15 had taken Logic and Moral Philosophy, 14 Political Economy, 13 Analytical Geometry, 10 Dynamics and Hydrostatics, 9 Optics and Astronomy, 8 History, 1 Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity, and 1 Physiology (Animal and Vegetable).

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Languages.—There were 3 candidates for the M.A. Examination in Languages, of whom 1, a Parsi from Elphinstone College, passed the Examination in English and Latin.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in History and Philosophy.—7 candidates had presented themselves for this Examination, of whom 4 passed the Examination, 3 being Parsis from Elphinstone College, and 1 a Hindu from Poona College.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.—There were 2 candidates for this Examination, of whom 1, who was a Hindu from Poona College, passed the Examination. He was placed in the First Class, and was considered to have taken honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at the M. A. Examination.

Examination for the Degree of LL. B.—There were 6 candidates from Government Law School, of whom 3 passed the Examination and were placed in the Second Division. They were all Hindus.

First Examination for the Degree of L.M.—There were 5 candidates for this Examination, from Grant Medical College. They all failed to pass the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of L.M.—Of the 4 candidates, who had also come from Grant Medical College, 3 passed the Examination, 2 being placed in the First Class, and 1 in the Second Class, of whom 1 was a Hindu, 1 a Muhammedan, and 1 a Portuguese.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.—There were 5 candidates from Poona Civil Engineering College for this Examination; they all failed to pass the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.—At this Examination 2 candidates from Poona Civil Engineering College were examined, but they also failed to pass the Examination.

UNIVERSITY MEETINGS.

During the year just closed the aggregate number of meetings of the University have been 48; of which, 3 have been meetings of the Senate, 10 of the Syndicate, 4 of the Faculty of Arts, 6 of the Faculty of Law, 8 of the Faculty of Medicine, and 4 of the Faculty of Civil Engineering, the remaining being meetings of the several Boards of Examiners and of the Board of Accounts.

ALTERATIONS IN AND ADDITIONS TO BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

Since the last Convocation for conferring Degrees, the Regulations for the Jám Shri Vibhájí Scholarship, and the alterations

in Regulations 9 and 20 in Medicine, alluded to in the last Report, have come into operation, having been previously approved of by the Governor of Bombay in Council.

During the year under review, alterations of the Bye-Laws and Regulations in Arts, Medicine, and Law have been made by the Senate, and approved of by the Governor of Bombay in Council. By the alterations in the Arts Regulations the Examination for Honours in Arts has been abolished, and a clause, to the effect that Candidates when placed in the First Class either at the B. A. or M. A. Examination, will be considered to have taken honours in the B. A. or in any branch of the M. A. Examination respectively, has been added. By the alterations in the Law Regulations the period intervening between the declarations of the results of the examination for the Degree of LL.B., and the examination for Honours in Law has been extended to six months, and the attendance at lectures in some school or schools of Law recognised by the University, of the candidates for the Honour Examination, has been rendered necessary. And by the extensive changes made in Regulations for Medicine the whole course of medical studies has been altered and improved.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship.—On the 5th of March last, Mr. Atmárám Sadáshiv Jayakar, L.M., proceeded to England as the first Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellow. He has since sent in his first half-yearly report of the mode in which his time has been spent in England, in accordance with Regulation 5 of the Munguldass Endowment. He has successfully passed the examinations for the Membership of the Royal College of Surgeons and for the Royal College of Physicians. He has also passed the competitive examination for a Commission in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, and is now attending a course of lectures on Military Surgery, Medicine, Pathology, and Hygiene at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley.

The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal.—The Syndicate regret to report that the Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal still remains unawarded. Only one essay on the "Unprinted Literature of the Maráthás" was sent in, but it not having come up to the proper standard, the medal was withheld.

The Senate have, however, on the recommendation of the Syndicate, lately introduced some changes in the Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal Endowment Regulations, which will afford

an opportunity to *all* the *Graduates* of the University of *five* years' standing, instead of only to the *Bachelors* of *Arts* of *two* years' standing, to compete for the Medal.

Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship.—At the examination which was held in March last, this scholarship of Rs. 400 a year was awarded to Mr. Káshináth Bálkrishná Maráthé, B. A., of Poona College, and an honourable mention was made of Mr. Shivrám Bápuji Paránjapyé, B.A., also of Poona College.

The Homejee Cursetjee Prize.—The Syndicate have much pleasure in announcing the satisfactory result of the Homejee Cursetjee Prize this year. Eight competitive poems on the "Solar System" were received by the Syndicate, and Mr. Barjorji Edalji Modi, of Elphinstone College, on account of the excellence of his poem, carried off the prize, consisting of books to the value of Rs. 200.

The Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships.—For the examination of these scholarships there were in all 34 candidates, against 21 of last year, from the various parts of the Presidency, Of the 34 candidates Mr. Káshináth Balvant Pendse, recently of Poona High School, but formerly of Elphinstone High School, won the first scholarship of Rs. 25 per month, and Mr. Náráyan Bálkrishná Godbolé, of Elphinstone High School, won the second scholarship of Rs. 20 per month. Both these Scholarships are tenable for three years at any of the Colleges or Institutions in Arts recognized by the University of Bombay.

The Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship was awarded in January last to Mr. Kalliánráí Lakshumishankar Vohorá, of Surat High School.

ENDOWMENTS AND BENEFACTIONS.

In letter No. 338, dated 15th June 1867, Government offered to the Syndicate the office of the Custodian of copies of all books printed in British India, under the provisions of Act XXV. of 1867. The Syndicate accepted this offer with thanks. Since the acceptance of this offer the Syndicate have received 64 copies of publications for their custody in the University Library.

The Bombay Government and the Bombay Director of Public Instruction have been constant contributors to the University Library throughout the year. The Government has contributed during the period under review 33 volumes, and the Director of Public Instruction 18 volumes.

The following gentlemen have also made donations of books to the University Library :—

The Director of Public Instruction, Panjab.
The Director of Public Instruction, Berar.
The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,
The Mechanics' Institution,
Rowland Hamilton, Esq., and
Venáyekráo Gopálráo Ghosálkar, Esq.

UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS.

In addition to the annual University publication of the Calendar, the University during the last year published a new edition of Locke's Letters on Toleration, which was kindly edited and carried through the press by Professor Hughlings.

THE LATE MR. E. I. HOWARD.

At a Meeting of the Senate which was held on the 4th October 1867, the following Resolution on the death of the late Mr. Howard, one of the original Fellows of this University, and at one time Director of Public Instruction in Bombay, was adopted :—

"The University of Bombay since its last meeting in Senate, has received intelligence of the sudden removal from life of Edward Irvine Howard, Esq., one of its original Fellows. The University desires to place on record an expression of its great regret at the untimely decease of a most accomplished scholar, whose opinion on all academical questions was felt to be valuable, and who has done the University good service by constantly advocating the maintenance of a high standard for Matriculation and Degree Examinations."

The Vice-Chancellor then announced to the Senate the offer of Rs. 5,000 by Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., for the founding of a Latin Prize in connection with the University of Bombay.

The Chancellor's Speech.

His Excellency the Chancellor then addressed the Senate as follows :—Mr. Vice-Chancellor, and Gentlemen of the Senate, —To all of us, I think, who have listened to the very complete and clear report just read by the Registrar, the account that he has given us of the progress and of the prospects of this University must be highly satisfactory; and to most of you, gentlemen, who have attended previous Convocations, it must be a

source of gratification to find that the progress established in former years has not only not been lost, but that the University continues in the same onward and steady march of success that has called for congratulation hitherto. (*Applause.*) For myself, gentlemen, a devoted son of one of our ancient Universities—(*Applause*)—who looks back to her still, at a great distance of time, and in this distant country, with an affection and attachment that as many of you as are University men can well understand, and to whom the recollections of her are forcibly and yet pleasurably recalled by the proceedings of this day—it is a source of great gratification to find myself privileged to be present amongst you on this occasion. (*Renewed applause.*) From the first moment of my entering into the exciting contests of public and parliamentary life—in the performance of public functions, in the hours of business, and in the moments of relaxation, I have never ceased to feel the value of a University education. (*Applause.*) And that not because it is merely the completion and the complement of that course in which a man obtains the knowledge which is power, but because that knowledge is obtained accompanied by all the refining influences which an academic life is so calculated to exert. (*Applause.*) And I rejoice to believe that here in this distant land this young University is fulfilling all those noble functions which for centuries past the sister ancient Universities of our own land have so efficiently discharged. (*Applause.*)

There are some points in the report which has been read to us upon which, I wish, with your permission, to make a few passing observations. And, first,—it may be a remark that has been made by my predecessor and by many of you before, but it is that which has very forcibly struck my own mind, and therefore I desire to draw attention to it—I rejoice to find that the University is firm in maintaining the high standard it established for the matriculation examinations. (*Applause.*) It may be a matter of regret that more candidates did not succeed in obtaining admission within our walls;—I think only one-third or less of those who presented themselves have succeeded, according to the report, in the matriculation examination; but still I am glad the severity of the matriculation test is so strictly preserved. The importance of it is obvious. If the matriculation test is lowered, and the standard of the after-examinations is maintained, it is obvious that it will only lead to the failure of a greater number in the more important examinations,—lead to the disappointment of the students, and the discredit of the University. But if after such an experience it were to result that

the standard of the after-examinations was lowered, then the value of the University distinction would be lost, and the influence of the University would be impaired. (*Applause.*) And not only this, but it must be recollected that the maintenance of a high standard in the matriculation examinations has an important effect upon general education throughout the country. The schools from which the students are drawn are compelled by this circumstance to maintain a high standard; and thus it is that indirectly, by maintaining the severity of the matriculation test, the University establishes a higher standard of education for those whose means and prospects do not lead them to aspire to a University training. (*Applause.*) I hope, therefore, that in future, as hitherto, the University will be firm in maintaining the strictness and severity of the matriculation test. (*Loud applause.*) There has lately been somewhat of a controversy between my honourable and valued friend the Vice-Chancellor and an official on the other side of India with reference to the merits of the systems pursued in the three Universities of India. I am not going to enter at all into a comparison of those systems, or of the merits or distinctions of the three Universities. I will only say that I am amply and fully satisfied with the statement which the Vice-Chancellor has made as to the position and the merits of the University of Bombay. (*Applause.*) But there is one thing that he brings to notice which is peculiar to this University, and which I hope this University will be firm in maintaining; and that is, that whereas in the other Universities the examinations are not conducted solely at the head quarters of the University, but at various towns and other places throughout the country, and are conducted by means only of written papers without any oral examination, that in the case of the Bombay University, over and above an examination upon paper upon fixed subjects, there is also a probing and searching oral examination which must test the merits of the candidates, all of whom have to appear for their examination in Bombay. (*Applause.*) This, too, I hope will be maintained. It gives to you, gentlemen (turning to the new graduates), to whom I have had the pleasure to-day of presenting the certificates of the degrees you have obtained,—it gives you the power of saying to all who see that certificate in your possession,—"I not only have obtained a degree which shows that I have acquired a certain amount of knowledge, but that certificate has been given to me after a more searching and a more difficult test than that which is applied by any other University in India." (*Applause.*) Well, Sir, there was another point which

struck me in the report which the Registrar has just read, and I think it is one which ought to give us all unmixed satisfaction; and that is, that in the list of those whom he has read out to us as having successfully passed the matriculation examination, we find that there is not a part of this Presidency—that there is scarcely a district—which has not sent up its successful candidates to represent it within the walls of the University. (*Applause.*) It might well be expected that in a young University like this the candidates would be almost exclusively drawn either from this city or from the centres of education throughout the country; but instead of that we find by that list which the Registrar read, as I have said, that there is not a district of this Presidency from north to south, from east to west, which is not represented in it. And it shows to us this, that a sense of the value of a University education is not confined only to those who are brought into communion with the professors and teachers connected with the University, but that it has taken wide root throughout the Presidency, and is felt by every class of the people. (*Applause.*) It is a matter of congratulation, I think, that what may be pointed out particularly in the report which has been read to us is the number who have succeeded in obtaining degrees in the Faculty of Arts. Now, that implies a more general and a more liberal, a more enlightened course of studies than that which probably has been followed by those who have obtained degrees in special faculties. There is a wider extent of learning, a wider field of study required for a degree in Arts than that which necessarily would be required for the degree of L. M., and I think it is a matter of congratulation that the great success which has been manifested in the examinations, has attended those who have sought to graduate in Arts. It is a matter of congratulation, too, that large success has attended the examination in Law, because the University examination in Law is not an examination in the knowledge which qualifies a man to be a successful practitioner, —it is not a knowledge of cases and decisions, and practice—it is a knowledge of the principles of law and jurisprudence; it is a knowledge of the history of law; and so is of infinite value in this country in particular. (*Hear, hear, and applause.*) And I'll tell you why. The British Government has been engaged in introducing into this country a fixed code of law which applies to many of the relations of life. It requires here for the due administration of law—for an enlightened view of law as it ought to be administered in this country—a knowledge of the ancient laws as applying to inheritance, to property, to succession, to marriage, to religion, and to many other subjects of

that kind; and it is a great satisfaction to find that there are young men who seek to distinguish themselves not only with a view to success in their professions, but also to obtain that wider and more enlightened view of law which will make a successful prosecution of their profession hereafter most valuable. (*Hear, hear, and applause.*) It is to be regretted, as regards the degree in Medicine and the degree in Civil Engineering, that equal success has not attended the students who have desired to graduate. But still it is a satisfaction to find that there are young men now seeking degrees in these faculties and I will tell you why. I believe there is nothing more important than the influence which the University is day by day exercising amongst us in teaching the rising generation here not to look to Government employ only, not to look to the interests of patrons or to the favour of the "*Sircar,*" but to know that they have always before them an independent career in honourable professions, (*Applause*)—that they have equal honours, if not greater, to attain by means of their own exertions, feeling sure as I do that such a result,—a desire amongst the enlightened native youth of this country to pursue liberal professions here—would tend as much to secure good and enlightened government, that would render the people happy and contented, as any exertions on the part of those who are concerned in the administration. (*Loud applause.*) There are several other points, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, which I should desire to draw attention to, but I feel I am trespassing too long upon your time. I cannot, however, refrain before I sit down from alluding to that letter which you read just before I commenced my address to this Senate, and from which we learn that Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier, one of the most enlightened citizens in this city, who has been always amongst the first to promote the highest interests of his people, the highest interests of society here, and to promote the best interests of this University in particular, as he was amongst the first, is now the very latest benefactor of the University of Bombay. (*Applause.*) And I do not think that there is anything which is more pleasing, in looking back to the past history of this University, than to find that, alike in times of prosperity as in times when prosperity is past, there are enlightened men amongst the native community of this country who, feeling and knowing the duty they owe to society, are desiring to discharge that duty by nobly supporting this most valuable institution. (*Applause.*) I see near me a friend and colleague of my own, who himself must feel the greatest pleasure in a portion of that

report which refers to a Travelling Fellowship established by him—I mean Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy. It must be a satisfaction to him to find that the first person who has obtained the Travelling Fellowship which his munificence has established, has distinguished himself by attaining the honour of the membership of the College of Physicians and the membership of hte College of Surgeons of London, has in open competition obtained admission to the Medical Service of this Government, and is now pursuing those studies which will lead him hereafter to a distinguished career. (*Applause.*) I do not think that there is any other point which I desire particularly now to press upon your attention, but I cannot refrain from expressing the pleasure I feel at the interest which is taken in the success of the University, as manifested by the crowd that surrounds me in this room, of all classes of the community. (*Applause.*) There has been, as we have seen in the journals, a considerable discussion going on for some time as to the respective merits of Native and European rule in this country. I do not desire to enter into that point. I believe we have given to this country a certainty of administration of justice, a certainty of the tenure of property, and the knowledge that all are equal in the eyes of the law. (*Applause.*) And by the institution of a University such as this, we are conferring benefits, not perhaps so direct and tangible, but I think not the less valuable and important. (*Loud applause.*) We are teaching the youth of this country not to value knowledge only, or the power and the success it brings, but for the self-improvement it gives the student,—teaching him to value knowledge for itself. (*Applause.*) We teach him, further, that it is his duty, by cultivating the highest qualities which God has given him, to fit himself to fulfil his highest duties, and in doing this I am sure we confer upon this country benefits even more extensive or more important, or at least equally important, with those institutions which secure to all the benefits of a settled and enlightened Government. (*Loud and long-continued applause.*)

The Right Honourable the Chancellor then, again rising from his Chair, pronounced the Convocation dissolved.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The total annual value of Endowments is Rs. 3,380.

The total amount of Benefactions received has been as follows :—

For University Buildings	Rs.	1,00,000
For University Arms and Common Seal ..	„	1,200
For University Library Building	„	2,00,000
For the Rajabai Tower	„	2,00,000
For University Mace	„	1,200
Total..	Rs.	5,02,400

6 Institutions are recognised by the University of Bombay.

693 The total number of Matriculated Students.

Result of the Examinations of the University of Bombay for the year 1867-1868.

	Number of Candidates.	Candidates		Passed.		Religion of Passed Candidates.					* Division.		Net Cost to Government.
		Government Schools.	Private Schools.	Government Schools.	Private Schools.	Christian.	Hindu.	Mussalman.	Parsi.	Other.	First.	Second.	
Matriculation Examination	539	297	242	116	47	7	118	3	31	4	...	...	13,555
First Examination in Arts	69	60	9	21	...	...	10	...	11	...	...	...	4,697
B.A. Examination	40	37	3	24	...	...	18	...	6	...	†5	19	4,996
M.A. Examination	12	12	...	6	...	...	2	...	4	...	†1	...	3,040
LL.B. Examination	6	9	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	186
Honours in Law Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First L.M. Examination	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,215
Second L.M. Examination	4	4	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	†2	1	1,420
M.D. Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First L.C.E. Examination	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,363
Second L.C.E. Examination	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,442
M.C.E. Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Number of Candidates	682	428	254	173	47	8	152	4	52	4	9	22	31,914

* Applies to higher Examinations only, and not to Matriculation and First-Examination in Arts.

† First Class.

Examination Papers.

1867–68.

1 *ex.*

Examination Papers.

[*A copy of the following Directions is laid on the Table of each Candidate, at the beginning of each Examination.*

1. Candidates in want of any thing are to apply to the Examiners or other Officials in charge, but are not to leave their seats on this or on any other account, except to deliver up their answers.

2. If any Candidate bring any book or papers whatever into the Examination Hall, or speak on any pretext whatever to another Candidate while the writing Examination is going on, he will be instantly expelled, and his name reported to the Board of Examiners.

3. Write the number of your table at the top of each piece of paper containing your answers.

4. Write also upon the top of the paper the number of your answer. If your answer to one question is not completed in one paper, take another for the same. In such a case mark the pieces of paper in succession *a*, *b*, *c*, &c., pinning them together, and putting *b* under *a*, *c* under *b*, in order.

5. Two answers, or parts of two answers, should not be written on the same paper.

6. Write upon one side only of the paper, and not upon the margin.

7. When you have completed your answers take them up to the boxes at the end of the Hall, unless other instructions are given you, and put your answer to the first question into the box marked No. I., your answer to the second question into the box marked No. II. That there may be no delay or confusion at the boxes, arrange your answers in order before leaving your seat, and when you deliver them up begin at box No. I., proceeding to the rest in order.

8. Candidates, when they have given up their answers, are on no account to return to their seats before the next paper is set. They must at once leave the Hall without loitering, and by the south entrance.

J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A.,
University Registrar.]

I.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1867-68.

EXAMINERS.

K. M. CHATFIELD, B.A.	In English.
The Rev. D. C. BOYD, M.A.	
W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.	In Elementary History and Geography, with part of *vivâ voce* in English.
W. DRAPER, M.A.	
The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S. ...	In Sanskrit.
F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.	
J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A	In Latin.
W. A. EAST, B.A.	
N. FERNANDES, Esq.	In Portuguese.
S. A. DE CARVALHO, G.G.M.C.	
Lieut. G. A. JACOB	In Marathi.
KRISHNA SHASTRI CHIPLUNKAR, Esq	
The Rev. J. V. S. TAYLOR, B.A.	In Gujerathi.
MANSUKHLAL MUGUTLAL MUNSHI, B.A. .	
The Rev. W. BEYNON...	In Canarese.
VENKAT RANGO KATTI, Esq.	
A. FAULKNER, Esq.	In Hindustani.
RAHIMTULAH MUHAMMAD SAYANI, B.A...	
RAO SAHEB NARAYAN JAGONNATH, VAIDYA	In Sindhi.
ALUMAL TRIKAMDAS BHOJVANI, B.A. ...	
Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.....	In Arithmetic and Algebra.
ANDREW LYON, Esq., C.S	
Major T. WADDINGTON	In Euclid and Elementary Natural Science.
I. B. LYON, Esq.	

MONDAY,—18*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

K. M. CHATFIELD, B.A ; The Rev. D. C. BOYD, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Paraphrase— 20

This battle fares like to the morning's war
When dying clouds contend with growing light,
What time the shepherd, blowing of his nails,
Can neither call it perfect day nor night.
Now sways it this way, like a mighty sea
Forced by the tide to combat with the wind :
Now sways it that way, like the self-same sea
Forced to retire by fury of the wind ;
Now one the better, then another best ;
Both tugging to be victors, breast to breast,
Yet neither conqueror nor conquered :
So is the equal poise of this fell war.
Here on this molehill will I sit me down.
To whom God will, there be the victory!

II. Analyse— 8

1. *Would* I *were* dead! if God's good will were so.
2. *Methinks it* were a happy life,
To be no better than a homely swain.
3. *Ill* blows the wind that profits nobody.

Parse the words in italics.

III. Explain the meanings of *great, gross,* and *grand*—of *proud* and *vain*—and of *emulation* and *envy*. Give the etymology of *library, paper, diary, manuscript,* and *college*. 10

IV. 1. Turn into the oblique construction— 12

He will march, said my uncle Toby, rising up from the side of his bed with one shoe off.—An please your honour, said the corporal, he will never march but to his grave. *He shall march,* cried my uncle Toby, marching the foot which had a shoe on, though without advancing an inch,—he shall march to his regiment.—He cannot stand it, said the corporal.

What is the difference between *he will march* and *he shall march*? Explain the phrase *An please your honour.*

2. Turn into the direct construction—

He asked how he did—how he had rested in the night—what was his complaint—where was his pain—and what he could do to help him.

V. State as nearly as you can the proportion of Saxon words in common use in the English language. 15

What words in the following passage are not Saxon :—

Strong Son of God, immortal Love,
Whom we, that have not seen thy face;
By faith, and faith alone, embrace,
Believing where we cannot prove;

Thine are these orbs of light and shade;
Thou madest Life in man and brute;
Thou madest Death; and lo, thy foot
Is on the skull which thou hast made.

VI. Define the grammatical term *number*. 15

What classes of words admit of being distinguished by number?

What forms in verbs express the distinction of number?

Give five different methods of forming the plural of nouns, with two examples of each method.

VII. State the distinction between transitive and intransitive verbs. 10

What is meant by *Completion of the predicate?*

And what by *Extension of the predicate?*

Illustrate your answers by examples.

VIII. Give five examples (exclusive of those given in the next question) of verbs having three distinct forms for the present tense, the past tense, and the perfect participle. 10

Correct the following expressions, and state how the errors arise :—

He begun before his friend arrived.
Philip drunk too much wine.
I have wrote three letters.
She sung beautifully.

MONDAY—18*th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; W. DRAPER, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. What was the cause of the wars of the kings of Persia with Greece? Relate briefly the expedition of Xerxes, and explain why he failed in his attempt. 10

II. Write a short life of Pericles; enumerate some of the changes which he introduced into the Athenian constitution. 5

III. On what grounds has the early history of Rome, as related by Roman historians, been doubted? Who were the Samnites? What do you know of the wars of the Romans with this people? 10

IV. Give the dates of the following events:—the third Punic war: Sulla's dictatorship: the second triumvirate: the defeat of Pyrrhus at Beneventum: the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus. 8

V. Briefly relate what you know of the Mahommedan invasions of India: and draw a map to illustrate your remarks, marking the limits of Mahommedan conquest. 10

VI. Mention the principal events which distinguished the reign of the emperor Aurengzebe, and give the names of the principal contemporary European sovereigns. 10

VII. Give a short account of the campaigns of Henry V., and state the terms of the treaty of Troyes. 8

VIII. Narrate very briefly the circumstances which led to the abdication of James II., and the establishment of William Prince of Orange on the throne of England. 5

IX. What is meant by the *water-shed* of a country, and the *basin* of a river? Mention some of the causes of rivers overflowing their banks. 5

X. Name the principal rivers of Asia, with the seas into which they flow. Trace the course of the Indus, mentioning the points at which it is joined by its chief tributaries. 6

XI. State the geographical position of the following places:— 8

Manchester, Hobart Town, Lima, Cairo, Worcester, Washington, Shiraz, Rio Janeiro.

XII. Draw an outline map of that portion of Europe which embraces England, France, Spain, and Portugal, marking the principal towns and rivers. 15

TUESDAY—19*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.; F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Combine according to the rules of Sandhi :— 8

कर्तृ+उत । प्रभो+एहि । प्रभो+अनुगृहाण । नौ+इति। शयावहे+आवाम् । अव+ऋणाति। तद्+छिनत्ति।ताम्+जयति । तान्+जयति। जगत्+नाथः । परिव्राट्+हतः । तान्+शत्रून् । पतन्+तरुः । महान्+लाभः । किम्+ह्यः । रविः+उदेति । कः+एषः । भ्रातः+रक्ष । बुध्+भिः । बुध्+सु ॥

II. With what single consonants and with what groups of consonants may a word which stands by itself end in Sanskrit? How must final श्, ष्, and ह् be changed? 9

III. Decline in the Singular स्वसृ *f.*, and अप्सरस् *f.*; 9

in the Dual वाग्मिन् *m.*, and उपानह् *f.*,

in the Plural आत्मन् *m.*, and ददत् *m.*

IV. Give the Acc. and Loc. Sing. of सखि *m.*, and 10
विश्वपा *m.*;

the Nom. Instr., and and Gen. Dual of पथिन् *m.*, युवन् *m.*, and पूषन् *m.*;

the Nom. and Acc. Plur. of शुश्रुवस् *m.*, दत् *m.*, and स्त्री *f.*

V. Give the Comparative and Superlative degrees of 6
अनिन्, बलवत्, प्राच्, दोग्धृ, बहु, अल्प, दीर्घ, प्रिय.

VI. Give the Dat., Abl., and Loc. Sing. Masc. of सर्व, 9
पूर्व, and द्वितीय;
the Masc. of चतुर्;
the Plur. of the Masc. of अदस्.

VII. Give the Pres. (लट्) Par. of द्विष्; 12
the Imperf. (लङ्) Par. of क्री;
the Imperat. (लोट्) Par. of भृ;
the Optat. (लिङ्) Par. of सु;
the Imperat. (लोट्) Atm. of तुद्;
the Optat. (लिङ्) Atm. of दिव्.

VIII. Give the rules of reduplication for the Perf. 8
(लिट्) of roots beginning with consonants, and give examples for each rule.

IX. Give the 3rd Pers. Sing. Par. and Atm. of the Aor. 10
(लुङ्) of कृ, क्षिप्, दिह्, द्रु, धा, पत्, बुध्, या, लिप्, लू, शास्, सृ.

X. Give the 3rd Pers. Sing. Pres. Par. and Atm. of the 8
Causal, the Intens. (or Frequent.), the Desid., and the 3rd Pers. Sing. Pres. of the Passive of कृ, दा, बुध्, भू.

XI. Translate the following compounds, and state to which 8
class each of them belongs; अनुरूपम्; अपुत्रः; ईशकृष्णौ; गोहितः; चोरभयः; दशकुमारी; द्विपात्; महाराजः; विश्वभृत्.

XII. Give some prepositions which are used in 6
construction with nouns, and illustrate their use.

TUESDAY—*19th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT TRANSLATION.

The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.; F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Translate the following passage into English :— 40

अस्ति भागीरथीतीरे गृध्रकूटनाम्नि पर्वते महान्यर्कटीवृक्षः। तस्य कोटरे दैवदुर्विपाकाद्गलितनयनो जरद्गवनामा गृध्रः प्रतिवसति। अथ कृपया तज्जीवनाय तद्वृक्षवासिनः पक्षिणः स्वाहारात्किंचित्किंचिद्ददति तेनासौ जीवति। अथ कदाचिद्दीर्घकर्णनामा मार्जारः पक्षिशावकान्भक्षितुं तत्रागतः। ततस्तमायांतं दृष्ट्वा पक्षिशावकैर्भयार्तैः कोलाहलः कृतः। तच्छ्रुत्वा जरद्गवेनोक्तं कोयमायाति। दीर्घकर्णो गृध्रमवलोक्य सभयमाह हा हतोस्मि। यतः। तावद्भयस्य भेतव्यं यावद्भयमनागतं।

आगतं च भयं वीक्ष्य नरः कुर्याद्यथोचितं॥

ततोधुना सन्निधाने पलायितुमक्षमः। तद्यथा भवितव्यं तद्भवतु। तावद्विश्वासमुत्पाद्यास्य समीपमुपगच्छामि। इत्यालोच्योपसृत्याब्रवीत्। आर्य वामभि-

वंदे । गृध्रोवदत्कस्त्वं । सोवदन्माज्जारोहं गृध्रो ब्रूते दूरमपसर नचेद्धंतव्योसि मया । माज्जारोवदत् । श्रूयतां तावदस्मद्वचनं ततो यद्यहं वध्यस्तदा हंतव्यः । यतः । जातिमात्रेण किं कश्चिद्धन्यते पूज्यते क्वचित् । व्यवहारं परिज्ञाय वध्यः पूज्यो ऽथवा भवेत् ॥

(*Hitopadésha.*)

II. Translate into Sanskrit the following passages, paying particular attention to the tenses employed :— 15

1. (*a*) Contentment is the key of comfort.

(*b*) To the wise a hint is sufficient.

(*c*) By moderate eating we escape much sickness.

(*d*) In the world pleasure and pain are mixed, and in sweet things poison can often be found.

2. (*a*) In the cold season a cobbler's house began to burn. A poor neighbour proceeded thither to warm himself. Seeing the state of matters, a jester said, "How astonishing this is! when one person's house is burning, another sits warming himself at the fire." 25

(*b*) Dogs when together make much noise, and their barking is a great annoyance. But those people who disagree among themselves, and make use of abusive language, and excite one another to quarreling and violence, are worse than dogs, as they know that such conduct is sinful.

3. (*a*) If thou criest after knowledge, and liftest up thy voice for understanding, if thou seekest her as silver, and searchest for her as for hid treasure, then shalt thou understand the fear of the Lord, and find the knowledge of God. 20

(*b*) Enter not into the path of the wicked, and go not into the way of evil men.

(*c*) The wise shall inherit glory; but shame is the promotion of fools.

(*d*) Can a man take fire in his bosom, and his clothes not be burned?

(*e*) Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: fear God and keep His commandments, for this is the whole duty of man.

TUESDAY—19*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A.; W. A. EAST, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Give the singular nominatives of compedis, litis, fili, alterius, animabus, scamno, carnis, exsulis, cœlicolis, tecta. 5

II. Give the indicative present first person singular of fructus sum, novi, edi, fatus sum, tuli, odi, farsi, emi, sonui, fovi. 10

III. Decline aliquis throughout. 5

IV. What are the meanings and governments of sequor, fruor, curo, servio, fallo, credo, æstimo, veneo, caveo, vendere? 15

V. Write out Latin sentences to illustrate the uses of the words given in the last question. 20

VI. Write out Latin sentences which shall contain the following words and forms:—vivitur, minuendi, miretur, vellet, dulcius, obstat, quem, ibam, ago, alienum. 25

VII. Translate— 15

Tum rusticus: "Haud *mihi vita*
Est opus hac," *ait*, "et *valeas*."

VIII. Parse the Latin words in italics in the last question. 5

TUESDAY—19*th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN TRANSLATION.

J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A.; W. A. EAST, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Translate into English the following passage:— 35

Pharus est in insulâ turris, magna altitudine, mirificis operibus exstructa, quæ nomen ab insulâ accepit. Hæc insula, objectu Alexandriæ, portum efficit: sed a superioribus regionibus in longitudinem passuum DCCCC in mare jactis molibus, angusto itinere, et ponte cum oppido conjungitur. In hac sunt insula domicilia Ægyptiorum, et vicus oppidi magnitudine, quæque ubique naves imprudentia aut tempes-

tate paululum suo cursu decesserint, has, more prædonum, diripere consueverunt. Iis autem invitis, a quibus Pharos tenetur, non potest esse, propter angustias, navibus introitus in portum. Hoc tum veritus Cæsar, hostibus in pugnâ occupatis, militibusque expositis, Pharon apprehendit, atque ibi præsidium posuit. Quibus est rebus effectum, ut tuto frumentum auxiliaque navibus ad eum supportari possent. Dimisit enim circum omnes propinquas regiones, atque inde auxilia evocavit.

II. Igitur postero die, priusquam ad oppugnandum egrederetur, equitatum omnem in eâ parte, qua regis adventus erat, pro castris agitare jubet, portas et proxima loca tribunis dispertit, deinde ipse pergit ad oppidum atque uti superiore die murum aggreditur. Interim Jugurtha ex occulto repente nostros invadit; qui in proximo locati fuerant, paullisper territi perturbantur, reliqui cito subveniunt. Neque diutius Numidæ resistere quivissent, ni pedites cum equitibus permixti magnam cladem in congressu facerent; quibus illi freti, non uti equestri prælo solet, sequi, dein cedere, sed adversis equis concurrere, implicare ac perturbare aciem; ita expeditis peditibus suis hostes pæne victos dare. 2.

III. For Latin Prose:— 40

The frogs saw their marsh had become, one hot summer, completely dry. Where shall we betake ourselves? they exclaimed. Into the well, said one of the youngest of them, which we perceive is quite near to us. The water is only two inches from the brink. It will therefore be easy for us to leap in, and we shall find it very comfortable. True, replied one of the elder ones, but when the water sinks down and we find ourselves at the bottom, which is at least twenty feet from the mouth, shall we come out as easily as we went in? I am of opinion that we cannot expose ourselves to such danger without the utmost imprudence.

TUESDAY,—19*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PORTUGUESE GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

N. FERNANDES, Esq.; S. A. DE CARVALHO, G.G.M.C.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Dê-nos exemplos dos seguintes pronomes: *possessivo, demonstrativo, recíproco, pessoal, e relativo.*

II. Dê-nos exemplos dos adjectivos: *partitivo, cardinal, patrio, e gentilico.* 8

III. Quaes são os positivos de *acerrimo, pauperrimo, simillimo, saluberrimo, e humillimo?*

IV. Como são chamados os nomes que tendo uma só terminação e um só artigo, significão ambos os generos? 8

V. Dê-nos exemplos de verbos *regulares* e *irregulares*, um de cada conjugação, e dos verbos *auxiliares*, e demostre-nos com exemplos o que se entende por verbos *reflexivos* e *reciprocos?* 10

VI. Quaes são as primeiras pessoas do indicativo, presente, dos verbos *pedir* e *medir*; a primeira pessoa do preterito do mesmo modo, do verbo *saber* e a terceira pessoa do mesmo modo, do presente, do verbo *valer?* 8

VII. Que é a Syntaxe, e em quantas partes ella se divide: quaes são as partes ou elementos de que uma oração se compoem? 8

VIII. Quando n'uma oração dous substantivos um d'um genero e o outro do outro genero se achão em singular, em que genero se porá o adjectivo no plural? Dê-nos um exemplo. 8

IX. Que se entende por Syntaxe figurada? Dê-nos dous exemplos, demostrando-os.

X. Ponha em ordem grammatical o seguinte:— 8

"Em versos divulgando numerosos
A grita se levanta ao Ceo da gente."

XI. A que figura de dicção relata o seguinte exemplo, porque? 10

"Vi claramente visto o lume vivo
Que a maritima gente tem por santo."

XII. Ponha em proza corrente o seguinte:— 10

"Se o que fez Salamão ellas fizessem,
E ouvesse entre mulheres Salomonias,
Que dos homens julgassem francamente,
Delles diriam oque d'ellas disse,
As ferozes asneiras do seu sexo
Peores são que as mansas parvoices
Que embaciam das femeas a candura."

TUESDAY, 19*th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PORTUGUESE TRANSLATION.

N. FERNANDES, Esq.; S. A. DECARVALHO, G.G.M.C.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Verta em Portuguez o seguinte:— 50

"War may be considered in two views, as it affects the happiness, and as it affects the virtue of mankind; as a source of misery, and as a source of crimes.

Though we must all die (as the woman of Tekoa said), *and are as water spilt upon the ground which cannot be gathered up*, yet it is impossible for a humane mind to contemplate the rapid extinction of innumerable lives, without concern. To perish in a moment, to be hurried instantaneously, without preparation and without warning, into the presence of the Supreme Judge, has something in it inexpressibly awful and affecting. Since the commencement of these hostilities, which are now so happily closed, it may be reasonably conjectured that not less than half a million of our fellow creatures have fallen a sacrifice. Half a million of beings, sharers of the same nature, warmed with the same hopes, and as fondly attached to life as ourselves, have been prematurely swept into the grave; each of whose deaths has pierced the heart of a wife, a parent, a brother, or a sister?

II. Verta em Inglez o seguinte:— 50

A natureza gravou no coracão do homem um preceito indestructivel que lhe diz continuamente que deve amar e venerar aquelles que lhe derão o ser, que se deve mostrar agradecido aquelles de quem recebeu a nutrição e tantos desvélos para chegar ao estado de poder viver por si mesmo. E a Religião, amiga do homem e desvelada pelo bem da sociedade, diz: honrarás pai e mãi; como se dissesse: não basta amar aquem nos deo o ser, porque isso o diz a razão natural, porem è mister tributar lhes honra, respeito, obediencia submissão; ter d'elles cuidado, fazer lhes todo o bem que precisarem, e nós lhes possamos fazer; procurar seus interesses, ainda em detrimento dos nossos; defender a sua honra, sustentar seu bom nome; occultar os seus defeitos, se por infelicidade lh'os conhecemos, ainda que nos fosse necessario tomar a capa nos hombros e com as costas viradas lançar lh'a em cima como fizerão os bons filhos de Noé.

Isto é que se chama honrar pai e mai, isto é o que o Supremo Legislador nos ordena, e isto é o que estamos obrigados á praticar em consciencia, e não só em sua vida, mas ainda depois da morte, quanto nos cumpra e as circumstancias permittão.

Os deveres dos filhos para com os pais devem ser considerados como uma especie de culto; culto, se é permittido explicar-me assim, tributado a deoses terrestres.

TUESDAY—19*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MARATHI GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

Lieut. G. A. JACOB; KRISHNA SHASTRI CHIPLUNKAR, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Show the result of the Sandhi of each vowel with itself, and each of the others, and compound the following according to the rules of Sandhi :— 8

दिश्+विजय, सत्+जन, सम्+कार, पुनः+जन्म.

II. Give the etymolgy of the following words :— 12

जोगा, विद्या, दिवाळी, दूध, उठणें, पहाट, भाऊ.

III. Form nouns from the following adjectives, without the addition of ता, त्व, पण or पणाः— 10

अधिक, उदार, सुंदर, कठिण, कृपण, ईश्वर, गुरु, पंडित.

IV. Decline जरा and तडू. What is the crude form [सामान्यरूप] of a noun, and when is it used? What is the crude form of भाऊ when used as a respectful affix to proper names? 6

V. Give a clear definition of the Bháví and Karmani Prayogas, with examples in all the moods in which they can possibly occur. 6

VI. Show the meaning of the following words in composition, and examples of each compounded with another word :— 20

अधीन, अतीत, अर्थी, आक्रांत, आस्पद, कर, गम्य, च्युत, दर्शी, भूत, स्थ, हर, हीन.

VII. State to which classes of Samása, the following belong :— 10

व्याघ्रभय, ब्राह्मणभोजन, आईबापें, खेचर, चक्रपाणि, कमलमुखी, लक्ष्म्यलंकृत, कृष्णसर्प.

Give an example of each kind of Tatpurusha Samása.

VIII. Give some instances of the formation of active from neuter verbs ;—and of causal from active verbs. Name also a few nominal verbs. 8

IX. Translate the following :— 6

a. O mother Earth, swallow me up.

b. That can never be.

c. Should he have gone, come back.

d. तो आला असता तर बरें असतें.

e. तें झाल्यावांचून राहणार नाहीं.

f. तो गेल्यास तूं परत ये.

X. Parse the following in English :— 4

मी जावयाचा नाहीं.

हें करायास तूं समर्थ आहेस.

XI. Translate the following, and write the first two lines in the Roman character according to the Jonesian system — 10

याचिनावें दोष ॥ राहे अंतरीं किल्मिष ॥ १ ॥
मनाअंगीं पुण्य पाप ॥ शुभ उत्तम संकल्प ॥ २ ॥
बीजाऐशीं फळें ॥ उत्तम कीं अमंगळें ॥ ३ ॥
तुका म्हणे चित्त ॥ शुद्ध करावें हें हित ॥ ४ ॥

TUESDAY—19*th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MARATHI TRANSLATION.

Lieut. G. A. JACOB; KRISHNA SHASTRI CHIPLUNKAR, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Translate the following into Marathi:—

Once upon a time the valiant Rájá Dushyanta was hunting in the forest, when he beheld the beautiful S'akuntalá, the daughter of Kanwa, the sage; and he prevailed on the damsel to become his wife by a Gandharva marriage, and gave her his ring as the pledge of his troth. Then Dushyanta returned to his own city, whilst S'akuntalá remained in the hermitage of her father. After this Durvásas the sage visited the hermitage of Kanwa, but the thoughts of S'akuntalá were fixed upon her husband, and she heard not the approach of the sage. And Durvásas cursed the damsel, that she should be forgotten by the man she loved; but after a while he relented, and promised that the curse should be removed as soon as Dushyanta saw the ring. And S'akuntalá found that she was with child, and she set off for the palace of her husband; but on the way she bathed in a sacred pool, and the ring dropped from her finger, and was lost beneath the waters. When she reached the palace of the Rájá, his memory had departed from him, and he would not own her to be his wife; and her mother came and carried her away to the jungle, and there she gave birth to a son, who was named Bharata. 60

II. Translate the following into English:—

त्या दिवसीं सायंकाळीं जेव्हां मी बाहेर पडलें तेव्हां मला अशा गंभीर व दुःखकारक गोष्टी पाहाव्या लागतील असें वाटलें नव्हतें. तेणें करून माझें अंतःकरण फार कष्टी झालें. राणी व ती म्हातारी त्या प्रेताच्या अंगावर पडून बंगाली लोकांच्या चाली प्रमाणें विलाप करून ढळढळां रडूं लागल्या. त्या दगडावर आपलें डोकें अदळून त्या- 40

च्या अगीं जे गुण नव्हते ते आठवून रडूं लागल्या. फुलमुनी पडवींत मुकाट्यानें बसून आणि आपलें नोंड हातानें झांकून हळू हळू रडूं लागली. इतक्यांत एक मायाळू व संभावित मनुष्य त्या वाड्यांत येतांना मी पाहिला, त्यास मी पूर्वी कधीं पाहिलें नव्हतें. तो मोठा भडक दिसत होता. मग तो फुलमुनी जवळ जाऊन तिशीं हळू हळू कांहीं वेळ बोलूं लागला. आणि नंतर तिचा पदर घेऊन तिच्या डोळ्यांतून जीं ढळाळां आसवें चाललीं होतीं तीं त्यानें पुसलीं.

TUESDAY—19*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GUJARATHI GRAMMAR, IDIOM, & ETYMOLOGY.

The Rev. J. V. S. TAYLOR, B.A.;

MANSUKHLAL MUGUTAL MUNSHI, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

LETTERS.

I. On what principle is the division of letters into Sthána (સ્થાન) founded; 15

What do you understand by the terms Mathápráni, Alpapráni, Ghosha, Aghosha, Sparsha, Antasthá, U'shman, Anuswára, and Visarga?

II. Classify the following letters; ક, ઝ, થ, ડ, મ, ય, વ, હ, ર, અ, ઉ, એ, ઔ. State the સ્થાન and પ્રાણ each. 10

Do you make any distinction between વ્યંજન and અક્ષર?

DECLENSION AND CONJUGATION.

III. Decline બદ્ધો, and state wherein the declension of this word differs from that of ખમો. 5

Decline કોણ, આપ.

What is the plural form of શો (100)?

IV. What are the transitive, causal, and passive forms of વળ, તપ, તર, પડ? What is the causal form of શીખ, મળ? 10

Distinguish between the terms ભાવેપ્રયોગ and ભાવ કર્તૃક.

SANDHI, SAMASA, &c.

V. How many kinds of Sandhi are there? 5

Do you write કવેસર, કવેશ્વર, કવિશ્વર, or કવીશ્વર? State your reason for the orthography you consider correct.

VI. Resolve into their elements the following Compound words:— 15

સૂર્યોદય, મનોયત્ન, નિરાધાર, નિર્ધન, નિસ્સત, નિષ્કલંક, સદાચાર, સજ્જન, જગન્નાથ, તત્કાળ, પિત્રર્થ, ઉદ્ધાર, અસ્ત્રેર, શબ્દવ્યુત્પત્તિ. અધીશ્વર, દામોદર, મુરારી, જગદીશ, નમસ્કાર.

VII. Name the several kinds of compounds (Samása). State to which of them the following words belong:— 15

ખાનપાન, પાઠશાલા, વનવાસ, ત્રિલોક, મહાગુણી.

VIII. What is the meaning of each of the following prefixes?—સમ્, નિસ્, પ્રતિ, ઉપ, ઉત્? 10

Illustrate your answer by examples.

IX. What are the Sanskrit forms of ફળ, વાઘ, સઘળું, કવેસર, અગિઆરસ, પુજારાધે, વાડી? 10

X. Transliterate into Roman characters:— 5

ભુજંગી, "કદી જો લડે કે વડે લોક રસ્તે,
સદા ઘેર તો સંપ રેહવું સમરતે;
સગા ભાઈ બે'નો વસેને મળે જ્યાં,
કદી લેશ ટંટો ન હોવો ઘટે ત્યાં."

TUESDAY—19*th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

GUJARATHI TRANSLATION.

The Rev. J. V. S. TAYLOR, B.A.;

MANSUKHLAL MUGUTLAL MUNSHI, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Translate into Gujarathi the following passage:— 50

Even while a boy, he (Jonathan Edwards) began to study with his pen in his hand; not for the purpose of copying off the thoughts of others, but for the purpose of writing down, and preserving, the thoughts suggested to his own mind from the course of study which he was pursuing. This most useful practice he commenced in several branches of study very early, and persevered in it through life. His pen appears to have been in a sense always in his hand. From this practice he derived the very great advantages of thinking continually during each period of study, of thinking accurately and connectedly, of regularly strengthening the faculty of reasoning by constant and powerful exercise, and of gradually moulding himself into a being who could find no high enjoyment but in systematic and certain thought. In this view of the subject when we remember how few students think at all; how few of those who think at all think habitually; how few of those who think habitually think to purpose, attain to the fulness of the measure of the stature to which, as thinking beings they might have attained; it will not be doubted that the practice in question was the principal means of the ultimate development of his mental superiority.

Memoirs of Jonathan Edwards.

II. Translate into English the following passage:— 50

ચલન અને તેના નિયમો.

ચલન એટલે પદાર્થનું એક સ્થળેથી બીજે સ્થળે જવું, અથવા અચળ રેહેવાથી જે વિરુદ્ધ વ્યાપાર તે. પદાર્થ જારે અચળ હોય છે, તારે તે પોતાની મેળે ચાલી શકતો નથી, તેમજ જારે તે ગતિમંત થાય છે તારે પણ તેનાથી પોતાની મેળે સ્થિર રેહેવાતું નથી; પ્રકૃતીના આ ગુણને જડત્વ કેહેછે. આપણને અનુભવથકી માલમ પડેછે કે પૃથ્વીના પૃષ્ઠ ઉપરના એકાદા ખડકની સ્થિતિ તે ઉપરની બીજી વસ્તુઓ સાથે જોતાં કાંઈ બદલાતી નથી; તેનામાં પોતાની મેળે ચલન પામવાની શક્તિ નથી, માટે કોઈ બળથી ચલન પ્રાપ્ત થાય તાંહાંસુધી તે નિરંતર અચલ રેહેશે. વળી એ પણ ખરૂં છે, કે પ્રકૃતીને એક વાર ગતિ પ્રાપ્ત થઈ, એટલે તેનાથી સ્થિર રેહેવાતું નથી, કેમકે એને વિશે ચૈતન્ય નથી. તેથી કરીને, બીજાં કોઈ બળની પ્રેરણા થયા શિવાય, એનાથી ગમન થતું નથી, અથવા સ્થિર રેહેવાતું નથી. પદાર્થો સ્થિર અથવા ચલિત એ બેમાંથી ગમે તે સ્થિતિમાં હોય તેમાંજ તેઓ રેહે છે, અને તે સ્થિતિ ફેરવવાને બળ લગાડવું જોઇયે, તે હેઠળ કહેલા દાખલાઓથી માલમ પડશે.

યંત્રશાસ્ત્રનાં મૂળ પૃ૦ ૨.

TUESDAY—19*th November* 1867.

[10 AM. TO 1 P.M.]

CANARESE GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

The Rev. W. BEYNON; VENKAT RANGO KATTI, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Mention how many declensions there are in Karnataka, how they are distinguished, and write any exceptions which may occur to you to the general rules, and the reasons for the same. 7

II. Write the names of the cases in Karnataka, the corresponding names in English, and the affixes of the cases. 3

III. How are Karnataka verbs inflected? 3

(*a*) Write the present and future tenses of the verb ಬಿಡು, mentioning the affixes of time and persons. 4

IV. As adjectives are not numerous in Karnataka, how is the defect supplied? Give illustrations. 4

V. How are the relative participles formed, and what is their use? Translate the following sentences into English as illustrative of their power:— 7

(*a*) ನೀವು ನಡಿಸುವ ಮರ್ಯಾದೆಗಳು.

(*b*) ಹೋದ ಜನರು.

(*c*) ಕೆಟ್ಟು ಹೋದ ಲೇಖಣಿ.

(*d*) ಕೊಡಲೆಯಿಂದ ಕಡಿಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಮರ.

VI. Combine the following words according to the rules of ಸಂಧಿ, and explain the difference, if any, between the combined forms in each of the three pairs:— 10

ಹಸು + ಇದು	ತಲೆ + ಎಂದು	ಬೇಲಿ + ಎಲ್ಲಿ.
ಕೂಸು + ಇದು	ಮೇಲೆ + ಎಂದು	ಎಲ್ಲಿ + ಎಲ್ಲಿ.

VII. How are the plurals of nouns of relationship formed? 3

VIII. How many forms has the infinitive mood in Karnataka, and what force has it when twice repeated? 4

IX. What is the power of ಬಿಡು, ಕೊಳ್ಳು, ಹೋಗು, and ಬರು, when affixed to the gerund, and of ಪಡು when added to the infinitive mood of verbs and to nouns of sensation? 10

X. Define the terms ಅನ್ವರ್ಥಕನಾಮ, and ಭಾವವಾಚಕನಾಮ. Give two examples of each. 3

XI. Give the etymology of the following words, ಬಸವ, ಬನ, ಅಗ್ಗ, ಬಗ್ಗ, ಗಬ್ಬ, ತಾವರೆ, ಪಯಣ, ಆಗಮ, ಪ್ರಬಲ, ಭೂರುಹ, ದ್ವೀಪ, ಸ್ಕಂಧವ, ನಿಮ್ಮಗಾ. 6

XII. Re-write the following passage, substituting as far as possible Karnataka words for those of Sanscrit, and correcting any errors that you may observe in it :— 7

ವಿದ್ಯಾಸಂಪನ್ನರು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಸುಖವಾಗಿವೇ ಇರುಯರು. ವಸ್ತುರೂಪಕವಾದ ಸಕಲ ಧನಗಳು ತ್ಯಾಗ ಭೋಗ ಗಳಿಂದಲೂ, ದಾಯ್ಯಾದಿಗಳಿಂದಲೂ, ಕಳ್ಳರಿಂದಲೂ, ದಂಡದ್ರೋಹ ದಿಂದಲೂ, ನಶಿಸುವದು. ವಿದ್ಯಾಧನವೊ ಈ ಬಾಧೆಗಳೀನು ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಮಾಡ ಮಾಡ ಚಲುಮೆಯ ಉಟೆಯಂತೆ ವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯಾಗುವದು.

(a) Parse the words underlined in the above passage. 7

XIII. Translate the following sentences into idiomatic English :— 10

(a) ಓದಿಸಿಗಬೇಡ ಆದಿತಪ್ಪಬೇಡ.

(b) ಒಲ್ಲದ ಗಂಡಗೆ ಪೆಣ್ಣೀಲಿ ಕೂದಲು.

(c) ನಾವು ನೀವು ನಂಟರು ನಮ್ಮ ಗಂಟಿಗೆ ಕೈ ಹಚ್ಚ ಬೇಡಿರಿ.

(d) ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಲ್ಲದ ಶ್ರೀಯು ಕೊಳತ ತೆಂಗಿನ ಕಾಯ್ಯು,
ಸೌಖ್ಯ ಹೀನತೆ ಯೂಟವದು ಕಾಲಕೂಟ,
ಒಕ್ಕಲೇನಿರ ದೂರು ಕೊಳತು ನಾರುವನೀರು,
ಸೊಕ್ಕಿ ನಡಿಯುವ ಭೃತ್ಯ ನವಕೂರ ಕೃತ್ಯಾ.,

XII. Translate the following sentences into idiomatic Karnataka :—

(a) He was all the while complaining of the disease.

(b) One false step is enough to ruin you.

(c) It is a root and branch work of the custom.

(d) Use almost can change the stamp of nature.

(e) I was utterly at a loss what course to take next.

TUESDAY—19*th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CANARESE TRANSLATION.

The Rev. W. BEYNON; VENKAT RANGO KATTI, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Translate the following passage into English :— 50

ಅಯ್ಯಾ, ಕಾರ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಯಾದವನು ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಬರಿನೆಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಲಗಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವನು; ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಮೃದುವಾದ ಹಾಸಿಗೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಲಗಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವನು; ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಕಾಯಿ ಸೊಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನು ತಿನ್ನುವನು; ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಷಡ್ರಸೋಪೇತವಾದ ಶಾಲ್ಯನ್ನವನ್ನು ಉಣ್ಣುವನು; ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಬೊಂತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊದ್ದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವನು; ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆ ಉಚ್ಚು ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವನು; ಸುಖದುಃಖ್ಖ ಗಳನ್ನು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲೆಣಿಸನು; ಅನುವಲ್ಲದ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ಉಳ್ಳವನಾದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಶತ್ರುಗಳನ್ನಾದರೂ ಸೇವಿಸಿ, ಸಮಯ ಬಂದಾಗ ಶತ್ರುಗಳನ್ನು ಗೆಲ್ಲುವನು; ಸಕಲ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಅರಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಾಕ್ರಮದಿಂದ ಗೆಲ್ಲುವಂಥಾ ತಮ್ಮಂದಿರನ್ನುಳ್ಳ ಯುಧಿಷ್ಠಿರನು ಸಹ ಅನುಕೂಲವಿಲ್ಲದ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲೆ ತನ್ನ ತಮ್ಮಂದಿರ ಸಹಿತ ಸಕಲ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ? ಮತ್ಸ್ಯದೇಶಾಧಿಪತಿಯಾದ ವಿರಾಟರಾಜನ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಕಾವಿಯ ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಕಂಕಭಟ್ಟನೆಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿನಿಂದ ಧರ್ಮರಾಯನು ಇದ್ದನು. ಬಲ್ಲವನೆಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿನಿಂದ ಅಡಿಗೆಯವನಾಗಿ ಭೀಮ ಕಾಲಾ ಕಳಿದನು. ತಂತ್ರಿಪಾಲ ನೆಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿನಿಂದ ನಕುಲನು ಅಶ್ವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕನಾದನು. ದಾಮ ಗ್ರಂಥಿಯೆಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿನಿಂದ ಸಹದೇವನು ದನಾ ಕಾಯುವವನಾಗಿ ಇದ್ದನು. ಬಳಿಕ ಕಾಲವು ಅನುಕೂಲಿಸಿ ಬರುತ್ತಲೇ ಪಾಂಡವರು ದುರ್ಯೋಧನ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಶತ್ರುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲರನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದು ಸಕಲ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದರು.

II. Translate into Karnàtaka :— 50

If we consider those parts of the material world which lie nearest to us, and are therefore subject to our observation and inquiries, it is amazing to consider the infinity of animals with which it is stocked. Every part of matter is peopled; every green leaf swarms with inhabitants. There is scarce a single humour in the body of man, or of any other animal, in which our glasses do not discover myriads of living creatures. The surface of animals is also covered with other animals which are in the same manner the basis of other animals that live upon it; nay, we find in the most solid bodies, as in marble itself, innumerable cells and cavities that are crowded with such imperceptible inhabitants as are too little for the naked eye to discover. On the other hand, if we look into the more bulky parts of nature, we see the seas, lakes, and rivers, teeming with numberless kinds of living creatures. We find every mountain and marsh, wilderness and wood, plentifully stocked with birds and beasts; and every matter affording proper necessaries and conveniences for the livelihood of the multitudes which inhabit it.

TUESDAY—19*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HINDUSTANI GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

A. FAULKNER, Esq.; RAHIMTULAH MUHAMMAD SAYANI, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Explain the origin of Hindustani. 5

II. To what parts of speech is the term إسم applied? 10
How are feminine nouns obtained from masculines? And give the plurals of : عالم : عنصر : خبر موجودہ : صوبہ : خط : بنّي : ساقي : سال

III. Decline :— 10

دانہ a grain. بیٹّي a daughter.

بیٹا a son. بات a word.

دانہ a sage. جگہہ a place.

گورا لڑکا a fair boy. گوري لڑکي a fair girl.

and the personal pronouns

وہ : تو : میں

IV. Define a verb. What is meant by ماضي معطوف عليه and to what part of speech, and why is it applied? 3

V. How are the respectful or precative forms of the future and the imperative obtained? How is the passive sense of a verb denoted? 6

VI. How many kinds of compound verbs are there? Give instances; and give the transitive and causal forms of دونا : بولنا : جلنا 11

VII. Parse the following — 9

اتني كتها كهر بدتال بولا اي راجا ان چارون مين كون
ادهل مورکهر تها

VIII Correct, where necessary, the following — 10

بكرم اي كهي جس اي اسي جلادي سوى دوي مورکهر
نها اور ايسا كها هي كه دده بنا بدنا كسوكام كو نهين بلكه
بدنا سي دده اُتم هي اور دده هين ايسوطرح مرتي هي
جسي سدكهر كي جلاني والي مُوي

IX. Write the following (*a*) in roman character according to the system of Sir W. Jones; and (*b*) in the Devanagari character — 15

سبحان الله كيا صانع هي كه جسني بك مدّهي خاك سي كا
كيا صورتين اورهسي كي مورتين پيدا كين باوجود دو
رنگ كي بك گورا ايک كالا اور بهي ناک كان هاتهر باون سب
كو دئے هين تس پر رنگ برنگ كے شكلين جدي جدي
بنائي كه بك كي سج دهج سے دوسرے كا ڈهل ڈول ملنا
نهين كروڑون خلقت هين جس كو چاهئے پهچان ليجئے

X. Give the numerical value of the letters of the alphabet. 6

XI. How are abstract nouns formed from adjectives? Give instances. 10

XII Give the general order of words in a sentence. 5

TUESDAY—19*th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HINDUSTANI TRANSLATION.

A. FAULKNER, Esq.; RAHIMTULAH MUHAMMAD SAYANI, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Translate the following into English. 50

(*a*) نقل راے مینڈوک اور بیربل راجپوت کي قاز
کها مین نے یون سنا هي کہ ایکدن راے مینڈوک راج .
تخت پر بیٹھا تھا حجام نے اکر خبر کي کہ ایك شخص
بیربل نام راجپوت ڈهال تلوار باندھے اور درواز ے
کھڑا هي امیدوار مجریکا هي راے اِشارت کي بلاؤ تہ
اس نے بموجب حکم حضور مین لاکر قدم بوسي سے مشرف
کروایا راجانے پوچھا توکون هي کهان سے آیا بولا سچ
هون آپکا نام سنکر آیا هون فرمایا کہ توهماري نوکري
کریگا عرض کي جو میرے واسطے کچھہ کام مقرر کیجے
تو البتہ حاضر هون تا کہ مجھے بھي یہہ معلوم هو کہ آپ
خاوند هین مین نوکر هون پوچھا درماہ کیا لیگا اور کا
کیا کریگا کھاپانے اشرفیان روزینہ لونگا اور آپ کي خدمت
مین شب و روز حاضر رهونگا کها تیري رفاقت مین کتنے
لوگ هین جواب دیا کہ ایک تلوار دونون بازو بھي
میرے رفیق هین فرمایا کہ یک آدمي کو اتنا روزینہ
نهین دیا جاتا بیربل سلام کرکے چلا دیوان نے عرض
کي خداوند اسمین کچھہ فرق هي ایسے شخص کو نہ چھوڑ
چاهئے اگر بهت نهین تو تھوڑے دنون کے لئے رکھہ کے دیکھیے
تو معلوم هو کہ یہہ کیسا هي اور کیا کچھہ نمک حلالي
کرتا هي جو کام کسي سے نهو اگر یہہ کام کریگا تو رهیگا
نهین تو جواب پاویگا راے نے دیوان کي بات بهت پسند

کي اُسکو بلا کر نوکر رکھا اور روزینہ موافق قرار کے دیا
اور یک آدمي پوشید x اسکے مقرر کیا کہ اسکا احوال
مفصل دریافت کرے هم سے کہے بیربل اشرفیان لے
رخصت هوکر اپنے گھر گیا اور اپنے جورو سے کہنے لگا کہ
آج مین راے مینڈوک کا چاکر هوا هون مینے روزینہ
جو آجکا پایا هے سوا سمین سے ایکدن کا خرچ رکھکر باقي
کسیانکے نام پربانٹ دے یہہ کہکر راجاکي خدمت مین
حاضر هوا اس آدمي نے اسبات کوسنکر اپنے خاوند سے
جا کہا راجا یہہ سنکر سخت تعجب مین رہا هر روز
اپنا روزینہ سرکار سے لیتا اور اسیطرح بھوکھون کو
دان کر دیتا اور اُنھہ پھر راجاکي چوکي دیا کرتا اور
کبھي آپ سے رخصت گھرکي نچاهتا یوهین چندروز گذرے

II. Translate into Hindustani :— 50

The merit of this prince, both in private and public life, may with advantage be set in opposition to that of any monarch or citizen which the annals of any age or any nation can present us. His civil and his military virtues are almost equally the objects of our admiration. Nature also, as if desirous that so bright a production of her skill should be set in the fairest light, had bestowed on him every bodily accomplishment, vigour of limbs, dignity of shape and air, with a pleasing, engaging, and open countenance. When Alfred came to the throne, he found the nation sunk into the grossest ignorance and barbarism, proceeding from the continued disorders in the Government, and from the ravages of the Danes. He complains that on his accession he knew not one person south of the (river) Thames who could so much as interpret a Latin passage; and very few in the northern parts who had reached even that pitch of erudition. But this prince invited over the most celebrated scholars from all parts of Europe; he established schools everywhere for the benefit of his people; and he enjoined by law all freeholders to send their children to school for instruction. But the most effectual expedient employed by Alfred for the encouragement of learning was his own example, and the assiduity with which, notwithstanding the multiplicity and urgency of his affairs, he employed himself in the pursuits of knowledge.

He usually divided his time into three equal portions; one was employed in sleep and the refection of his body by diet and exercise; another in the despatch of business; a third in study and devotion.—*The Student's Hume.*

TUESDAY—19*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SINDHI GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

Ráo Sáheb NA'RA'YAN JAGANNA'TH VAIDYA;
ALUMAL TRIKAMDA'S BHOJVA'NI, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. *(a)* In what respects does the Arabic Sindhi alphabet differ from the Persian? 6

(b) Which is the other way of writing aspirated letters such as *bh, dh, chh, th, ph*?

(c) Why was the present form of writing these consonants adopted?

II. *(a)* What are the principal rules for changing masculine nouns into feminine ones?

(b) Give a few instances of nouns that remain unchanged for the masculine—the form being feminine, and of others that are always feminine plural.

III. *(a)* What is the peculiarity of the oblique form of a noun in Sindhi? 10

(b) Mention the oblique form of : گوپالُ : مُچُرُ : پِتُ :

ڪُو : مُولُو : هاڏي

(c) Decline جو in feminine gender only.

(d) What are the indefinite pronouns in Sindhi, and how are they used? Decline them if possible.

(e) To what class of pronouns do خود and پنڊ belong? and what is their grammatical peculiarity?

IV. *(a)* How are adjectives in Sindhi formed from (1) nouns; (2) adjectives; and (3) verbs? 8

(b) What is the peculiarity as to the use of هڪ or هڪرو and برڪ or برڪت?

(c) How are numerals expressive of
(1) Estimation, and (2) Multiple formed?

V. *(a)* There are three different modes in which compound nouns in Sindhi are formed. What are they? Illustrate your answer by examples. 10

(b) How is the noun of agency formed?

VI. *(a)* What do you understand by pronominal affixes? What is their origin? 4

(b) Substitute proper pronouns for the pronominal affixes used in the following sentences:—

(1) چيومانس (2) چاڪيوانوء

(3) پاڻم کي لکيوانئي (4) مارا يوسين

VII. *(a)* What are the Sindhi equivalents for (1) the present participle, (2) the past participle, and (3) the past conjunctive, or the compound past participle? And show how the active and passive participles in Sindhi are formed. 20

(b) For what conjugations does each of these participles serve as the basis?

(c) State the terminations of intransitive verbs, past tense. With what other forms of verbs do they exactly coincide? Give examples.

(d) Give some of the exceptions to the general rule for the formation of the past participle. What is the past participle of (1) لهڻ to descend, and (2) لهڻ to find.

VIII. *(a)* Parse the words underlined in the following sentences, pointing out any peculiarity you may observe in construction and grammar:— 14

(1) مارجي تہ ميرنہ تہ چاڪرچوچڪائيجي

(2) اهڙو ڪم ڪرڻ نہ گهرجي جنہ ۾ ڏکي وجي

(3) هن جهان مان نيٺ هلبو

(4) موئي پيچاڻان ڪن کي سارڙ بوڪن کي بوربو

(5) چوربن کڻي ورايا آهي

(*b*) Conjugate in Sindhi "I was beaten," and "I may be beaten."

IX. (*a*) Translate the following into idiomatic Sindhi:— 12

1. The unassisted hand and the understanding left to itself possess but little power.

2. Where and when are questions belonging to all finite existences?

3. Mythology is poetry to us; to the ancients it was religion and science.

4. History is the chart and compass of national endeavour.

5. Accuracy is the prose of truth.

(*b*) Translate into English:—

(1) ڏڏ ندي ٻوڙن کي هاتڪ هٿ وڃهن

(2) ساگهائل ڪين گهاري جهنجو جانب جٽ وٺي وٺا

(3) فقير جو چوڻ ٽيو سوڙي ڪين

(4) منکي ڏي ويٺي آهي وڏ ور

(5) جوءَ ڍيري گڏه رکوال

X. Explain the etymology and meaning of the following words:— 8

اگم : اپار : ڪرتار : سچڻ : زبردست : پروردگار :

دور اندیشي : روبرو : سلچڻ : ڪداتورو : چوڙاپوش

باد گير

TUESDAY—19*th November* 1867.

[2 PM TO 5 PM]

SINDHI TRANSLATION.

Ráo Sáheb NARA'YAN JAGANNA'TH VAIDAY;
ALUMAL TRIKAMDA'S BHOJVANI, B A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks]

I. Translate the following passage into English :— 50

ايرائي پاتشاهه جو هو تهڪي سُٺ ڏُڙ اڳير هُئي هڪري
پوءِ چاڻس ٿهڪي سون روڻو ٻائي صندوق ۾ وڃي لوڙهي
حڏ ياڻس جو اڳيئي گهڻي ڏُڙ آهين — چورين ڪڏي ورايا
آهي هڪرو رڻو ڪُڏيڙ رائي ذباج حي گو ۾ هو ٿهڪي
هُٽ آئي ساصندوق مان ڪدي ڏيئي سابڏيا ۽ ٻالو
رکياڻس سورٺ) رڻي جي ياراڻي ايرائي پاتشاهه ساڻ هُئي
سو گهڻا ديڻه اُهي وُٽ وڃي وڻو هوپوءِ چياڻس ساءِ
مُٺڪي هاڻي موڪل ڏي تہ آءِ گوڻان تي اچان پوءِ ڏن
مهيڻن جوڪڻ ٻداءِ برگهر ۾ ڏن ڪان چار لڳهي وڻس
نڏهه ايرائي پاتشاهه سپاهين کي چيو رڻو ڪُڏيرجڏهه اچي
۽ آءِ ڪچهري باهُرايان نڏهه ماري وڃجوس — هو
ذهون رڻي ڪڏارجوئي کي چيو ٻائي ٻڌ ۾ ايرائي
ڏ واڻم سوهاڻي هُن وُٽ وڃڻس زال چُڀس مارڻان
وڃي ڏو در پاتشاهه ماري وجهڏئي چياڻس در در
آءِ وحان ڏوهي گهوڙي تي چرهي بهنجي ماڻهن سان

اُتي هليو اوڏاهي جڏهه اُتي پهتو تڏهه ڪاهي آيو ڪچهڙئ
ٻر — اڳي جڏهه هيءَ يندوهوتر سندس گهوڙو پاتشاهه جا
ماڻهو اُتي وڃندا هئا اُنهي ڏينهه ڪهي ڪين اُچي ورتس
تر ٻر هيءَ ڪاهي وڃي ڏيئو پاتشاهه جي اڳيان — پاتشاهه
مُنهه ڦيرائي ڪڏي ٻئي پاسي ڪيو هئن چيو پاتشاهه چواُچ
منهه ڦيرائي ٻئي پاسي ٿوڪري پاتشاهه چيس ڙي ڪنير
جاپٽ مُن ساڻ ٻي مهني جوڪڻ ڪيوهوئي تن چوتي
مهني وريو آهي تر ڪنيرُ چيسُ گهيلا پاتشاهه مهجي
حال جي تر ڳال ٻڌئي ڪين چي ڙي ڪهڙي تهجي حال
جي خبر : ٻدائي چيانس ساءِ خبر هيءَ مُنکي ديءَ ويٺي
آهي وڏورُ — ساڻايم تر پرڻائي پوءِ توڏي اچان
— چيانس ري اُها مُنکي چونر پرڻائي : ڇي جئي تُن
چونر : تر پاتشاهه اُٺ ڪجاوا ڏنس ماڻهو ڏنانس سيدا
پاداڏنائيس دهل دمُرُڪري چيانس يار: اُتي آءِ هلندس
تر رائي ذياچ جنگ ڪندوس تهيو ڪان سان مُهجا ڦيرا
ذياري وٺي اچيس

II. Translate the following English passage into Sandhi :— 50

It is almost impossible to attribute too much effect to the quality of imitativeness, as most men rule their wants by next to no thought of their own, but simply by what they see around them. To give examples; there are very few cities,

for instance, in the world where it would be more convenient to have porches, or covered entrances to the houses than in London. There cannot well be a city more devoid of such things. Again there can hardly be a more effectual arrangement for producing a rapid influx of cold air than in a modern carriage; indeed it is constructed in every way upon wrong principles. A person going to buy such a thing would be glad to have ventilation without draught, to have a carriage roomy and yet light; but he is shown what is the fashion, and adopts it. Dress furnishes a still more striking illustration of imitation carried to an extreme. There, at the sacrifice of comfort, time, and money, we follow the schemes of vanity and ugliness; and adopt permanently what were the fleeting notions of some of the most foolish of mankind. I can imagine that some of my readers who have never thought upon these subjects would contest the point as regards the above instances; but I will give others which they cannot contend against.

Upon some occasion in former days, perhaps upon a sudden attack of a town, the great clock of the place which they were probably putting up or mending was left with one hand. This you would have imagined would have been considered a defect, and would have been remedied the first time the town became quiet. But no! like many other things, not having been finished at the time it was begun, it remained unfinished. After remaining long in that state people began to think that this defect was intentional; some foolish person imitated it; in the race of folly there are always many runners, and the result in this particular case is, that there are scores of clocks set up in public places, which exercise the patience and the ingenuity of the hurried and vexed spectator, who, if he has good eye-sight and some power of calculating, may make an approximation to the time which the two hands would have told him accurately at once.

Friends in Council.

WEDNESDAY—20*th November*, 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE;

ANDREW LYON, Esq., C..S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Give a demonstrative example, illustrative of the following axiom :— 4

If the divisor be increased a certain number of times, the quotient is diminished in the same degree; but if the divisor be diminished the quotient is increased.

II. Define *prime* and *composite* numbers. 5

Resolve 54180 into prime factors.

III. Reduce $\dfrac{26\frac{3}{7} - 1\frac{13}{21}}{\frac{4}{5} + \frac{6}{5} - \frac{1}{3}}$ to its simplest form. 8

IV. Reduce $\frac{6}{7}$ to a circulating decimal; and find the fraction equivalent to $1{\cdot}70\dot{1}\dot{6}$ 8

V. Find the product by contracted multiplication of 72·49 and 10·87632 to three places of decimals. 7

VI. If $\frac{3}{8}$ of a maund of sugar cost 10 Rs. what will $\frac{3}{4}$ of a seer cost, at the same rate. Give answer in annas as well as Rupees. 10

VII. Explain *direct* and *inverse* proportions. 8

VIII. 250 men are employed to work on a Railway embankment, a mile and a half long, which they are expected to finish in four weeks. But at the end of one week it is found that they have only finished 520 yards. How many more men must be engaged to finish it in the required time? 10

IX. What time must elapse between the time of placing Rs. 250 in the Government Savings' Bank, and taking out the amount just as it goes over Rs. 300 supposing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compound interest. 10

X. In a school of 250 children, 44 per cent. are learning Geography, 36 per cent. are learning Grammar, 12 per cent. cannot read, and 4 per cent. have advanced as far as Algebra. What are the actual numbers of each? 8

XI. Extract the square roots of 6084, ·00025, and $\frac{7\cdot98}{52\cdot4}$ 12

XII. What is the cost of a marble slate, 6 feet 3 inches long 2 feet 8 inches broad, and 4 inches thick, at 7 Rs. 8 annas per cubic foot? 10

What is the weight of the slab, one cubic foot weighing 170 lbs.?

WEDNESDAY—20*th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ALGEBRA.

PROFESSOR KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE;

ANDREW LYON, Esq., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. If $a = 3$, $b = -2$, $c = 1$, find the value of

$$(\alpha)\ \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{a + b + c} - \frac{a^2 - b^2 - c^2}{a - b - c}$$ 4

$$(\beta)\ a(a-b)(a-c)\left\{\sqrt{2a^2 + 3b + 4c} - \sqrt{a+b}\sqrt{a+c}\right\}$$ 4

II. Multiply $x^{\frac{3}{2}} - xy^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{\frac{1}{2}}y - y^{\frac{3}{2}}$ by $x^{\frac{1}{2}} - y^{\frac{1}{2}}$. 4

III. Extract the square root of:— 6

$$x^6 - 2x^4y^2 + 2x^3y^3 + x^2y^4 - 2xy^5 + y^6$$

IV. Show that— 7

$$\frac{x+y}{\sqrt{x+y} - y} = \frac{\sqrt{x^3 + x^2y - xy^2 - y^3}}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2} - y\sqrt{x-y}}$$

V. Reduce the following fractions to their simplest forms :— 8

$$\frac{3}{4\,(x^2-y^2)}+\frac{4}{x-y}-\frac{4}{x+y}$$

$$\frac{1}{x+\dfrac{1}{1+\dfrac{x+3}{2-x}}}$$

VI. Divide $x^{2-a-b}\times x^{b-\frac{3}{2}}$ by $x^{-(a-\frac{1}{2})}$ representing the result in its simplest form. 6

VII. Add together :—

$$\frac{1}{a+b}\,,\ \frac{1}{a}-b\,,\ \text{and}\ \frac{2\,b}{a^2-b^2}$$

VIII. Solve the following equations :— 9

(α) $\sqrt{x+12}+\sqrt{x}=6$

(β) $\left.\begin{aligned}\frac{5}{y}+\frac{2}{x}&=\frac{5}{6}\\ \frac{4}{y}+\frac{3}{x}&=\frac{9}{10}\end{aligned}\right\}$ 9

(γ) $\dfrac{2x-3}{5x-2}=\dfrac{2x+6}{5x+37}$ 7

IX. Find the exact time after 3 o'clock that the hour and minute hands are, 1*st*, exactly in the same direction, and, 2*ndly*, at right angles to each other. 9

X. A merchant has a certain number of Back Bay and Mazagon Shares. The market rate for the two shares was Rs. 2,000, but Mazagon shares rose 10 per cent. and Back Bays fell 20 per cent. The value of the two shares became in consequence 12½ per cent. less than before. Find the original market value of each share. 9

XI. Two boats start at the same time from Bassein and Tanna, the distance between which is 18 miles. At a distance of one mile from Tanna the Callian creek falls into the Tanna creek, causing a current at the rate of 2½ miles an hour towards Tanna, and two miles an hour towards Bassein. The boat from Tanna is rowed at the rate of 3½ miles per hour, and the Bassein boat at 3 miles per hour. Where will they meet? 12

THURSDAY—21*st November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID.

Major T. WADDINGTON; I. B. LYON, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Define the terms Problem, Postulate, Axiom, and Theorem. What is meant by exterior and interior angles? Point examples. 10

II. If from the ends of a side of a triangle there be drawn two straight lines to a point within the triangle, these shall be less than the other two sides of the triangle, but shall contain a greater angle. 10

III. To a given straight line to apply a parallelogram, which shall be equal to a given triangle, and have one of its angles equal to a given rectilineal angle. 10

IV. If in Euclid I., 1, an equilateral triangle be also described on the other side of the given line, what figure will the two triangles form? What parts of a triangle must be given in order that the triangle may be described? 10

V. Define a gnomon. How many gnomons appear from the same construction in the same rectangle? 6

VI. Describe a square that shall be equal to a given rectilineal figure. 10

VII. From a given circle to cut off a segment, which shall contain an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle. 10

VIII. What conditions must be fulfilled that a circle may pass through four given points? 6

IX. About a given circle to describe a triangle equiangular to a given triangle. 10

X. Describe a square about a given circle. 8

XI. If a side of an equilateral triangle be six inches, what is the length of the radius of the inscribed circle? 10

THURSDAY—21*st November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY NATURAL SCIENCE.

Major T. WADDINGTON; I. B. LYON, Esq.,

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. State briefly any proofs that may occur to you (*a*) of the rotundity of the earth, (*b*) of its diurnal motion. **10**

II. Explain how an Eclipse of the Sun is produced. Why does not one occur every lunar month? **8**

III. What figure is described by a planet in its path round the sun? What position does the sun occupy within that figure? **8**

IV. What is the position in the Solar system of the Planetoids or Asteroids? What is Olber's theory of their formation? **10**

V. What is combustion? State the conditions necessary to produce (*a*) combustion without flame, (*b*) combustion with non-luminous flame, (*c*) combustion with luminous flame. **12**

VI. Enumerate and state the proportions of the constituents invariably present in the atmosphere. How may proof of their presence be obtained by experiment? **12**

VII. Describe briefly the chief properties of the elements which enter into the composition of water. **9**

VIII. Describe the various kinds of levers. **9**

IX. Compare the wheel and axle with the lever, and show how the mechanical advantage of the former power may be estimated. **12**

X. How would you arrange four pulleys for the support of a weight so as to obtain the greatest possible mechanical advantage from their use? In the arrangement you adopt, the weights of the pulley being neglected, what power will suffice to support a weight of 200 pounds? **12**

II.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1867-68.

EXAMINERS.

J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A.	In English and History.
JOHN JARDINE, Esq., C.S.	
J. G. BÜHLER, Ph.D.	In Sanskrit.
RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.	
J. G. BÜHLER, Ph.D.	In Latin.
W. A. EAST, B.A.	
R. H. PINHEY, Esq., C.S.	In Marathi.
KHANDERAO CHIMANRAO BEDARKAR, B.A., LL.B.	
The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S. ...	In Gujerathi.
NAGINDAS TULSIDAS MARPHATIA, B.A...	
H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.	In Mathematics and Analytical Geometry.
W. DRAPER, M.A.	
K. M. CHATFIELD, B.A.	In Logic and Butler's Sermons.
The Rev. D. C. BOYD, M.A.	
The Rev. JAMES AITKEN	In Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.
I. B. LYON, Esq.....	

MONDAY—25*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER I.

QUENTIN DURWARD AND THE LADY OF THE LAKE.

J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A.; JOHN JARDINE, Esq. C.S.,

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Paraphrase:— 10

"I trust in St. Lambert that he will marry her," said Crèvecœur, "as, indeed, he is likely enough to do, for the sake of her money bags; and equally likely to knock her on the head, as soon as these are either secured in his own grasp, or, at furthest, emptied."

The Count then proceeded to ask so many questions concerning the mode in which both ladies had conducted themselves on the journey, the degree of intimacy to which they admitted Quentin himself, and other trying particulars, that vexed, and ashamed, and angry, the youth was scarce able to conceal his embarrassment from the keen-sighted soldier and cavalier, who seemed suddenly disposed to take leave of him, saying, at the same time, "Umph—I see it is as I conjectured, on one side at least; I trust the other party has kept her senses better.—Come, Sir Squire, spur on, and keep the van, while I fall back to discourse with the Lady Isabelle. I think I have learnt now so much from you, that I can talk to her of these sad passages without hurting her nicety, though I have fretted yours a little. Yet stay, young gallant—one word ere you go. You have had, I imagine, a happy journey through Fairy-land, all full of heroic adventure, and high hope, and wild minstrel-like delusion, like the gardens of Morgaine La Fée. Forget it all, young soldier," he added, tapping him on the shoulder, "remember yonder lady only as the honoured Countess of Croye—forget her as a wandering and adventurous damsel. And her friends—one of them I can answer for—will remember, on their parts, only the services you have done her, and forget the unreasonable reward which you have had the boldness to propose to yourself."

II. Explain the following phrases:— 0

(*a.*) I have come between Amadis and Oriana.

(*b.*) Such a rainbow was never seen since that of Noah's ark.

(*c.*) I will have a rouse with Dunois *** wag the world as it will.

(*d.*) This knavish quip touched the Duke closely.

(*e.*) Peronne is a virgin fortress—she shall not lose her reputation by any neglect of mine.

(*f.*) We lack but his head at our conference.

(*g.*) Your pen hath a sharp point when you will.

(*h.*) A matter of four pints now flusters me.

(*i.*) Apprehended dangers may be always defended dangers.

(*k.*) I never was so bold as to unhorse any of your Majesty's most illustrious house, better knowing my own condition.

III. Explain the meaning and derivations of the following words:—sardonic, awry, tauridors, abetted, sacrilege, patrol, charlatan, synod, escort, donjon. 10

IV. Compare the character of Quentin Durward with that of Malcolm Græme, and the character of the Countess Isabelle with that of the Lady of the Lake. 15

V. Paraphrase:— 15

Onward amid the copse 'gan peep
A narrow inlet, still and deep,
Affording scarce such breadth of brim,
As served the wild duck's brood to swim.
Lost for a space, through thickets veering,
But broader when again appearing,
Tall rocks and tufted knolls their face
Could on the dark-blue mirror trace;
And further as the hunter strayed,
Still broader sweep its channel made.
The shaggy mounds no longer stood
Emerging from entangled wood,
But, wave-encircled, seemed to float;
Like castle girdled with its moat;
Yet broader flood extending still,
Divide them from their parent hill,
Till each, retiring, claims to be,
An islet in an island sea.

VI. Explain the phrases:— 5

(*a.*) Yonder rippling bright
That tracks the shallop's course in light.

(*b.*) Not so had Malcolm idly hung
On the smooth phrase of Southern tongue.

(*c.*) Thy father's battle brand of yore
For Tine man forged by fairy lore.

(*d.*) No weeping birch, nor aspens wake.

(*e.*) Far up the lengthened lake were spied
Four darkening specks upon the tide,
That, slow enlarging on the view,
Four manned and masted barges grew.

(*f.*) Wailed every harsher note away.

(*g.*) Though the waned crescent owned my might.

(*h.*) The flush of shame-faced joy to hide
The hounds, the hawks, her cares divide.

(*i.*) Right up Ben Lomond could he press,
And not a sob his toil confess.

(*k.*) The King's vindictive pride,
Boasts to have turned the Border-side.

VII. Parse and derive:— 10

Chalice, flecked, cushat, assuaged, emphasis, mien, mysterious, cabala, spectre, eddies.

VIII. Enumerate the principal metres of English poetry, and their distinctive characteristics, particularly describing the laws which regulate the metres employed in their chief poems by Scott and Milton. 15

MONDAY—25*th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER II.

LIFE OF DRYDEN, AND PARADISE LOST, BK. II.

J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A.; JOHN JARDINE, Esq., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. What is Dr. Johnson's criticism of Dryden's versification? 12

1*st*, as compared with preceding poets.

2*nd*, as regards peculiarities of metre.

II. Who were the literary rivals and opponents of Dryden? Where does he allude to them? and how did they retaliate? 12

III. What were Dryden's merits as a translator of poetry into English verse? 6

IV. Paraphrase the following passage from Johnson's Life of Dryden :— 8

The perpetual accusation produced against him was that of plagiarism, against which he never attempted any vigorous defence; for though he was perhaps sometimes injuriously censured, he would, by denying part of the charge, have confessed the rest; and as his adversaries had the proof in their own hands, he, who knew that wit had little power against facts, wisely left in that perplexity which it generally produces a question which it was his interest to suppress, and which, unless provoked by vindication, few were likely to examine.

V. Explain and criticise the following:— 12

(*a.*) "Oxford to him a dearer name shall be
Than his own mother university:
Thebes did his rude, unknowing youth engage;
He chooses Athens in his riper age."

(*b.*) "An horrid stillness first invades the ear,
And in that silence we a tempest fear."

(*c.*) His country is at such a distance, that the manners might be safely falsified, and the incidents feigned: for the remoteness of place is remarked, by Racine, to afford the same conveniences to a poet as length of time.

VI. Paraphrase the following sentences:— 8

(*a.*) "It was more eligible to go wrong with one than right with the other."

(*b.*) "The lucky moments of animated imagination cannot be attended; elegances and illustrations cannot be multiplied by gradual accumulation."

(*c.*) "Our healthful food the stomach labours thus,
At first embracing what it straight doth crush."

(*d.*) "It had better become Dryden's learning and genius to have laboured Science into poetry."

(*e.*) "The scheme of the work is injudicious and incommodious; for what can be more absurd than that one beast should counsel another to rest her faith upon a Pope and council?"

VII. Paraphrase, and annotate where necessary, the following passages from Milton:— 16

(*a.*) "As when a gryphon, through the wilderness
With winged course, o'er hill or moory dale
Pursues the Arimaspian, who by stealth
Had from his wakeful custody purloin'd
The guarded gold."

(*b.*) "For Hot, Cold, Moist, and Dry, four champions fierce,
Strive here for mastery, and to battle bring
Their embryon atoms."

(*c.*) "As when far off at sea a fleet descried
Hangs in the clouds by equinoctial winds
Close sailing from Bengala, or the isles
Of Ternate and Tidore, whence merchants bring
Their spicy drugs; they on the trading flood
Through the wide Ethiopian to the Cape,
Ply stemming nightly toward the pole: so seemed
Far off the flying fiend."

(*d*) "There to converse with everlasting groans,
Unrespited, unpitied, unrepriev'd,
Ages of hopeless end."

VIII. Give the etymology and meaning of the following words:— 10

uncouth	saturnine	tragedy	homage
applause	imblazonry	purlieu	adamant
ambrosial	stealth	atom	

IX. Write grammatical notes on the following words:— 10
Portress, unawares, nethermost, buxom, children.

X. Introduce the words of at least three of the following groups into short phrases so as to distinguish the shades of meaning:— 6

fortunate, happy, auspicious.
obscenity, immorality, profaneness.
hope, desire, expectation.
fancy, conceit, imagination.
imitate, mimic, counterfeit.

TUESDAY—*26th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER I.

RAGHUVANSA, PANCHATANTRA, GRAMMAR, &c.

J. G. BÜHLER, PH.D.;

RA'MKRISHNA GO'PAL BHANDA'RKAR, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. ऐरावतास्फालनविश्लथं यः 17

संघट्टयन्नङ्गदमङ्गदेन ।

उपेयुषःस्वामपिमूर्तिमग्र्या

मर्धासनं गोत्रभिदोऽधितष्ठौ ॥

श्रुतिसुखभ्रमरस्वनगीतयः

कुसुमकोमलदन्तरुचो बभुः ।

उपवनान्तलताः पवनाहतैः

किसलयैःसलयैरिव पाणिभिः ॥

ज्यानिनादमथ गृह्णती तयोः

प्रादुरास बहुलक्षपाच्छविः ।

ताडका चलकपालकुण्डला

कालिकेव निबिडाबलाकिनी ॥

a. Fully explain the *Samdeas*, referring them to their several classes.

b. Give a close translation of the pieces.

II. Arrange the following passage into a S'loka, omitting the word enclosed within brackets:— 8

हरिप्रभावः स धन्वी लक्ष्यीकृतस्य हरिणस्य देहं व्यवधाय स्थितां सहचरीं प्रेक्ष्य कामितया कृपामृदुमनाः [सन्] आकर्णकृष्टमपि बाणं प्रतिसंजहार.

b. Name and explain the metres of the following lines :—

अथ तस्य कथञ्चिदङ्कतः
स्वजनस्तामपनीय सुन्दरीम् ।
तान् हत्वा गजकुलबद्धतोद्रवैरान्.

III. Describe the practice of *Svayamvara* as it prevailed in India in ancient times. What Kings were present at Indumati's *Svayamvara?* Mention the names and positions of the countries over which they ruled. 10

IV. *a.* Narrate the fable illustrating the text 10

अतितृष्णा न कर्तव्या or
व्यपदेशेन महतां सिद्धिः संजायते परा

b. State the reasoning by which a mouse is made, in one of the fables, to appear more powerful than the sun.

c. Give from the Panchatantra an instance of the manner in which sectarians twist the sense of a scriptural text to bring it into conformity with their own doctrines.

V. *a.* Quote any maxims you may remember touching the advantages and disadvantages of being wealthy, perseverance, and contentment. 8

b. What moral truths do the following physical facts illustrate?

उदये सविता रक्तो रक्तश्चास्तमने तथा
पद्मपत्रस्थितं तोयं धत्ते मुक्ताफलश्रियम्.
सुतप्तमपि पानीयं शमयत्येव पावकम्.
अभितप्तमयोऽपि मार्दवं भजते.

VI. *a* Explain fully the following :— 14

1. तथाहि शेषेन्द्रियवृत्तिरासां
सर्वात्मना चक्षुरिव प्रविष्टा ।

2. प्रति योजितव्यवल्लकी समवस्थाम्
* * सनिनाय * * अङ्कम्

3. सदृशकान्तिरलक्ष्यत मञ्जरी
तिलकजालकजालकमौक्तिकैः ।

4. आप्तवागनुमानाभ्यां साध्यं त्वां प्रति
का कथा ।

b. Explain the following terms:—

षाड्गुण्य, त्रैगुण्य, चत्वार उपायाः, पणबन्ध, सन्तानकमयी.

VII. Translate into English the following:— 24

एकदा तु तत्रस्थ एवेन्द्रायुधं [नामाश्वं] आरुह्य मृगया निर्गतो विचरन् काननं शैलशिखरादवतीर्ण यदृच्छया किन्नरमिथुनमद्राक्षीत्. अपूर्वदर्शनतया तु समुपजातकुतूहलः कृतग्रहणाभिलाषस्तत्समीपमादरादुपसर्पिततुरगः समुपससर्प. अदृष्टपूर्वपुरुषदर्शनप्रधावितं च तत् पलायमानमनवरतपार्ष्णिप्रहारद्विगुणितजवेनेन्द्रायुधेनैकाकी निर्गत्य निजबलसमूहात्सुदूरमनुससार अत्र गृह्यते ऽत्रगृह्यते इदं गृहीतमिदं गृहीतमिति त्वतिरभसाकृष्टचेता महाजवतया तुरङ्गमस्थमुहूर्तमात्रेनैकपदमिवासहायस्तस्मात् प्रदेशात् पञ्चदशयोजनमा-

त्रमध्वानं जगाम. तच्चानुबध्यमानं किन्नरमिथुनमालोकयत एवास्य सम्मुखापतितमचलतुङ्गशिखरमारुरोह.

VIII. Give the forms of the third person plural of— 9

a. the Imperfect of जागृ, शास् and मृज्

b. the Aorist of दंश्, स्पृश्, वृत्, तृप् and दृ.

c. the Perfect of तृ, राज्, शृ, इ and कॄ.

TUESDAY, 26*th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER II.

J. G. BÜHLER, PH.D.; R'AMKRISHNA GOPA'L BHANDA'RKAR, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Give an abstract of Sakuntalá Act VI. in English. 6

II. Give the scheme of the following metres: Upajáti, Vams'asthá and Pushpitágrá, and quote for each a verse (if possible from Act VI.) in full, giving also the translation. 8

III. Translate into idiomatic English the following sentences:— 10

a. राजा । तेन ह्यनतिक्रमणीयानि श्रेयांसि । प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य भगवन्तं गन्तुमिच्छामि ॥ मातलिः । प्रथमः कल्पः ॥

b. भवन्तमेवात्र गुरुलाघवं पृच्छामि ॥

c. श्रुत्वा देवः प्रमाणम् ॥

d. नागरिकवृत्त्या संज्ञापयैनाम् ॥

e. बहुलीभूतमेतत्किं न कथ्यते। कथ्यते। किमत्रभवत्योः कर्णपथं नायातं शकुन्तलाप्रत्यादेशकौलीनम् ॥

IV. Translate into English :—

a. कृताः शरण्यं हरिणा तवासुराः
शरासनं तेषु विकृष्यतामिदम्
प्रसादसौम्यानि सतां सुहृज्जने
पतन्ति चक्षूंषि न दारुणाः शराः ॥

b. त्रिस्रोतसं वहति यो गगनप्रतिष्ठा
ज्योतींषि वर्तयति च प्रविभक्तरश्मिः।
तस्य द्वितीयहरिविक्रमनिस्तमस्कं
वायोरिमं परिवहस्य वदन्ति मार्गम् ॥

c. Give the metre of the two verses. Parse

द्वितीयहरिक्रमनिस्तमस्कम् ॥

V. Translate into English :— 8

तव सुचरितमङ्गुलीय नूनं
प्रतनु ममेव विभाव्यते फलेन।
अरुणनखमनोरमासु तस्या
श्चयुतमसि लब्धपदं यदङ्गुलीषु ॥

Parse अरुणनखमनोरमासु and dissolve it into its elements, giving the etymology of each; parse विभाव्यते; give the conjugation of the root च्यु. What is the precise meaning of the instrumental फलेन ?

VI. Translate into Sanskrit:—

For a few days the prince of Kausámbí, resuming his usual habits, repaired to the Vindhya woods. His scouts, observing the artificial elephant at a distance, mistook it for a living animal, and carried the news to their master. Eager to seize so stately a captive, Vatsa advanced towards the elephant, in no degree surprised by its tranquillity, which he attributed to the effects of his magical lute, whose cords he struck as he approached slowly and alone, accompanying the sound with the sweetness of his voice. When he was close to the figure, the armed men sprang from their concealment; Vatsa struck the foremost to the ground: but he was presently surrounded and resistance rendered vain. 50

VII. Conjugate शास् in the imperative Parasmaipada and कृ in the aorist passive. 10

Give the 3rd pers. sing. of principal tenses, (present, perf., futures I and II and aorist) of नश् 'to perish, सिच्, स्था, कथ्, भाष्, and of the causal of भू.

TUESDAY, 26*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER I.

J. G. BÜHLER, PH.D.; W. A. EAST, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Give an historical and geographical account of the Belgæ, according to Cæsar. In which year happened the events described in De B. G. Bk. II. 10

II. Translate into English:— 12

Bellovacos omni tempore in fide atque amicitia civitatis Æduæ fuisse, impulsos ab suis principibus, qui dicerent, Æduos a Cæsare in servitutem redactos omnes indignitates contumeliasque perferre, et ab Æduisis defecisse et populo Romano bellum intulisse. Qui hujus consilii principes fuissent, quod intelligerent, quantam calamitatem civitati intulissent, in Britanniam profugisse. Petere non solum Bellovacos, sed etiam pro his Æduos, ut sua clementia ac mansuetudine in eos utatur. Quod si fuerit, Æduorum

auctoritatem apud omnes Belgas amplificaturum, quorum auxiliis atque opibus, si qua bella inciderint, sustentare consuerint.

III. Translate into English:— 12

(*a.*) Reliquos cohortatus militis, signa inferre et manipulos laxare jussit, quo facilius gladiis uti possent.

(*b.*) Collis, ab summo aequaliter declivis, ad flumen Sabim, quod supra nominavimus, vergebat. Ab eo flumine pari acclivitate collis nascebatur, adversus huic ac contrarius, passus circiter ducentos, infima apertus, ab superiore parte silvestris....

(*c.*) .....Monuit ut paullatim sese legiones conjungerent et conversa signa in hostes inferrent.

(*d.*) What is the modern name of the river Sabis?

IV. Change the oratio indirecta of the following passage into oratio directa:— 15

Non se existimare, Romanos sine ope divina bellum gerere, qui tantæ altitudinis machinationes tanta celeritate promovere....possint; se suaque omnia eorum potestati permittere [dixerunt]. Unum petere ac deprecari; si forti pro sua clementia ac mansuetudine, quam ipsi ab aliis audirent, statuisset Aduatucos esse conservandos, ne se armis despoliaret; sibi omnes fere finitimos esse inimicos ac suæ virtuti invidere, a quibus se defendere, traditis armis, non possent.

V. Give the meaning of the words februa and februarius. Which position did the month occupy in the old Roman year? Enumerate the Roman festivals occurring in February, and give the day of each. 8

VI. Translate into English:— 10

(*a.*) Actoriden Peleus, ipsum quoque Pelea Phoci
Cædo per Hæmonias solvit Acastus aquas
Vectam frenatis per inane draconibus Aegeus
Credulus immerita Phasida juvit ope.

(*b.*) Nata simul, moritura simul, simul ite sub undus.
Corpora!

(*c.*) Sævit adhuc, canamque rogat Saturnia Thetyn,
Maenaliam tactis ne lavet Arcton aquis.

(*d.*) Curio legitimis nunc Fornacalia verbis
Maximus indicit, nec stata sacra facit.

(*e.*) Interea juvenis furcatos regnis ignis
Concipit.

(*f.*) Give notes illustrating the names and mythological allusions in passages (*a*) and (*c*). In what connexion occur the passages (*b*) and (*e*)?

VII. Translate into English:— 13

Campus erat; campi claudebant ultima colles
Silvaque montanas occulere apta feras.

In medio paucos armentaque rara relinquunt,
Cetera virgultis abdita turba latet.

Ecce velut torrens undis pluvialibus auctus,
Aut nive, quæ Zephyro victa tepente fluit,

Per rata perque vias fertur, nec, ut ante solebat,
Riparum clausas margine finit aqas:

Sic Fabii vallem latis discursibus implent,
Quodque vident, sternunt; nec metus alter inest.

Quo ruitis generosa domus? male creditis hosti.
Simplex nobilitas, perfida tela cave!

Fraude perit virtus. In apertos undique campos
Prosiliunt hostes, et latus omne tenent.

Quid faciant pauci contra tot milia fertis?
Quidve, quod in misero tempore restet, habent?

VIII. (*a*) Give the conjugational tense of the following verbs: relinquo, diligo, delego, tego, texo, posco, pendeo, reor, and illucesco. 5

IX. Translate into Latin:— 15

(*a.*) When Davus had run away and was captured, Lucius asked Quintus for his advice, what to do. Quintus said: If you consult your interest, you will not punish Davus. *N. B.* To ask for advice, to consult one's interest, and to punish, to be translated all three by 'consulo.'

(*b.*) Let him not enter the temple, nor sacrifice (facere) any animal to the God, before he is purified.

(*c.*) Could Cæsar have prevented that the Gauls escaped? He could not prevent that they escaped.

(*d.*) Thou art worthy of being crowned with the laurel.

(*e.*) In need of assistance, they promised everything that Cajus asked.

TUESDAY, 26*th November* 1867

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER II.

CICERO PRO ARCHIA.

VIRGIL, ÆN. I.

J. G. BÜHLER, PH.D.; W.A. EAST, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. What do you know of the person in whose defence this speech was delivered? What was the accusation against him? Show briefly the line of argument adopted by Cicero to refute it. **10**

II. Translate C. I., sec. i. **31**

Si quid est in me ingenii, judices, quod sentio quam sit exiguum, aut si qua exercitatio dicendi, in quâ non infitior mediocriter esse versatum, aut si hujusce rei ratio aliqua ab optimarum artium studiis ac disciplinâ profecta, a quâ ego nullum confiteor ætatis meæ tempus abhorruisse: earum rerum omnium vel in primis hic A. Licinius fructum a me repetere prope suo jure debet. Nam quoad longissime potest mens mea respicere spatium præteriti temporis et pueritiæ memoriam recordari ultimam, inde usque repetens hunc video mihi principem et ad suscipiendam et ad ingrediendam rationem horum studiorum exstitisse.

Is there any peculiarity in the construction "quod sentio quam sit exiguum?" On which word does the emphasis rest?

Distinguish between ingredi and incipere, petere and repetere. What is the full force of "inde usque." Conjugate "infitior."

III. Translate and explain C. IV. **10**

Quæ quum esset civitas æquissimo jure ac fœdere, adscribi se in eam civitatem voluit: idque, quum ipse per se dignus putaretur, tum auctoritate et gratiâ Luculli ab Heraclensibus impetravit. Data est civitas Silvani lege et Carbonis, *Si qui fœderatis civitatibus adscripti fuissent, si tum, quum lex ferebatur, in Italiâ domicilium habuissent, et, sexaginta diebus apud prætorem essent professi.* Quum hic domicilium Romæ multos jam annos haberet, professus est apud prætorem, Qu. Metellum, familiarissimum suum.

What is the technical meaning of "profiteri?"

Distinguish between ac, atque, que, and et.

IV. Translate— 13

Nam quum Appii tabulæ negligentius asservatæ dicerentur, Gabinii, quamdiu incolumis fuit, levitas, post damnationem calamitas, omnem tabularum fidem resignâsset. Metellus homo sanctissimus modestissimusque omnium, tantâ diligentiâ fuit, ut ad L. Lentulum prætorem et ad judices venerit et unius nominis liturâ se commotum esse dixerit. His igitur tabulis nullam lituram in nomine A. Licinii videtis. Quæ quum ita sint, quid est, quod de ejus civitate dubitetis, præsertim quum aliis quoque in civitatibus fuerit adscriptus?

What law was passed during the prætorship of Appius? Which Metellus is here meant? Give the original meaning of "resignare;" why is its use in this passage appropriate? "Tabularum fidem resignâsset:" why so? Derive "litura."

V. Translate Vir. Æn. Bk. II.; l. 162-171. 12

Omnis spes Danaûm et cœpti fiducia belli
Palladis auxiliis semper stetit. Impius ex quo
Tydides sed enim, scelerumque inventor Ulixes,
Fatale aggressi sacrato avellere templo
Palladium, cæsis summæ custodibus arcis,
Corripuere sacram effigiem, manibusque cruentis
Virgineas ausi divæ contingere vittas;
Ex illo fluere ac retro sublapsa referri
Spes Danaûm, fractæ vires, aversa deæ mens.
Nec dubiis ea signa dedit Tritonia monstris.

What is the force of "sed enim." Danaûm, why so called? Narrate the story of the Palladium here alluded to. Distinguish between vis, vires: cruor, sanguis; animus, anima, mens; fides, fiducia.

VI. Translate— 12

Iliaci cineres, et flamma extrema meorum,
Testor, in occasu vestro nec tela nec ullas
Vitavisse vices Danaûm; et si fata fuissent,
Ut caderem, meruisse manu. Divellimur inde:
Iphitus et Pelias mecum; quorum Iphitus ævo
Jam gravior, Pelias et vulnere tardus Ulixi;
Protinus ad sedes Priami clamore vocati.
Hic vero ingentem pugnam, ceu cetera nusquam
Belli forent, nulli tota morerentur in urbe,
Sic Martem indomitum, Danaosque ad tecta ruentes
Cernimus, obsessumque abtâ testudine limen
Hærent parietibus scalæ, postesque sub ipsos
Nituntur gradibus, clipeosque ad tela sinistris
Protecti objiciunt, prensunt fastigia destris.

What form of verb is "prenso?" Describe the clypeus; how did it differ from the "scutum" and "pelta;" would you class it under "tela" or "arma?" Scan the line beginning "Hærent parietibus."

VII. For Latin Prose— 30

Dion mentions also a number of terrific portents that were believed to have occurred at the time; and the narration of which is not immaterial, as it shows the state of the public mind, when such things were so believed in, and so interpreted. The summits of the Alps were said to have fallen, and three columns of fire to have blazed up from them. In the Campus Martius, the temple of the War-God from whom the founder of Rome had sprung, was struck by a thunderbolt. The nightly heaven glowed several times as if on fire. Many comets blazed forth together; and fiery meteors, shaped like spears, had shot from the northern quarter of the sky down into the Roman camps.

CREASY'S DECISIVE BATTLES, p. 197.

TUESDAY, 26*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MARATHI—PAPER I.

R. H. PINHEY, Esq., C.S.

KHANDERA'O CHIMANRA'O BEDARKAR, B.A., LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. (*a*) Define गण, मात्रा, पद and छंद : name and describe the *Gans*. 15

(*b*) How would you know the following chhands :—

भुजंगप्रयात-इंद्रवज्रा-गायत्री-आर्या पृथ्वी-अनुष्टुप्.

Give one example of each.

II. (*a*) Give Rámdás' description of the godhead with a brief abstract of his argument against idolatry given in Devadarshana Samás. What name would you give to his argument? 20

(*b*) Describe the various constituents of the creation as given by Rámdás.

(*c*) What, according to Rámdás, are the requisites of a साधु?

III. Quote some of the verses in which Rámdás tries to dispel the popular illusion that divine knowledge should be communicated through Sanskrit alone. Can you quote a similar passage from Túkárám? 10

IV. Write grammatical notes on the following passages:— 5

(a) नाना तीर्थें थोर थोरें
सृष्टि मध्यें अपारें
सुगमें दुर्गमें दुष्करें
पुण्य दायकें.

(b) आला कण्व मुहूर्तें
फळपुष्प समित्कुशांसि आणूनी.

V. (a) Give instances where ते is used in the feminine gender. 10

(b) Where would you use होय and where आहे?

VI. Explain the allusion छाया मंडपीची सेना. 10

VII. Give a brief account of the following works:— 15

उत्तररामचरित्र-मालतीमाधव-ज्ञानेश्वरी-पांडवप्रताप अमृतानुभव.

VIII. Write a short biographical sketch of Rámdás. 10

IX. What are the Samásas of the following words:— 5

जलचर-मातापिता-संध्याकाळ-राजकुमार-परमात्मा अनर्थ-पूजाद्रव्य-पिंपळपान-व्याजखाऊ-मृगनयना.

TUESDAY, 26*th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER II.

R. H. PINHEY, Esq., C.S.

KHANDERA'O CHIMANRA'O BEDARKAR, B.A., LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. These arrangements, which clearly indicated the growing weakness of the empire, appear to have been hastened by the inroads of the Sikhs in the north. Nanuk, the founder of the Sikh community, who flourished about the close of the fifteenth century, taught that devotion was due to God, but that forms were immaterial, and that the worship of the Hindoos and the Mahomedans was equally acceptable to the deity. The sect which he founded gradually increased in numbers for a century, and became an object of detestation to the bigoted Mahomedans, who massacred its pontiff in 1606. In 1675, Gooroo Govind, the tenth spiritual chief in succession from Nanuk, conceived the idea of forming the Sikhs into a military as well as a religious commonwealth. He abolished all distinction of caste, and admitted all converts to perfect equality; but every member of the body was required to be a pledged soldier from his birth, or his initiation. He inculcated reverence for the Hindoo gods and Brahmins, and prohibited the slaughter of kine. After a long struggle with the Mahomedans, he saw his strongholds captured, his mother and children destroyed, and his followers slaughtered, mutilated, or dispersed These severities exasperated the fanaticism of the Sikhs, and planted an inextinguishable hatred of the Mahomedans in their minds. 30

(*Marshman.*)

II. The vaults beneath the mosaic stone 40
Contain'd the dead of ages gone;
Their names were on the graven floor,
But now illegible with gore;
The carved crests, and curious hues
The varied marble's veins diffuse,
Were smear'd, and slippery—stain'd and strown
With broken swords, and helms o'erthrown:
There were dead above, and the dead below
Lay cold in many a coffin'd row;
You might see them piled in sable state,
By a pale light through a gloomy grate;

But war had entered these dark caves,
And stored along their vaulted graves
Her sulphurous treasures, thickly spread
In masses by the fleshless dead
Here, throughout the siege, had been
The Christians' chiefest magazine;
To these a late form'd train now led,
Minatti's last and stern resource
Against the foes' o'erwhelming force

(*Byron*)

III Give the etymological origin of the following words —

निकर आकर-तूर्ण-विग्रह-अगद असु धैर्य जन-गोसावीं वर्णन.

IV Prove by difference in language only that Rámdás lived anterior to Moropant 20

V Give the meaning of the following words — 10

अद्वैत-पुरश्चरण-संवाद-विवाद-अनर्गळता-प्रज्ञा-अव्यक्त-वोडगस्तपणा-सैरावैरा-जल्प-कुवाडें-लगडणें-उचंबळणें-चाड-पीयूष-परत्र-उपरतो-जैं-उपपत्ती-एकदेशी-चेवविणें-सस्मित-केली-चषकता-आली-पुलिन-अनुराग-बाष्प-कवी-अक्ष-कितव.

VI Translate the following poetical passages into English — 20

(a) सेविलेंचि सेवावें अन्न
घेतलेंचि घ्यावें जीवन
तैसें श्रवण मनन
केलेंच करावें.

(b). ब्रूयात्क्षमी गभीरो·
सीति बत युधिष्ठिरं प्रभुं कोन
निज नीचपण प्रकटिसि
तूं श्वान भल्यावरी हि भुंकोन.

(c.) सुत युवराज असो हा
वरुनि वर निका शकुंतला आली
झाली करांत याच्या
मधुपवर निका शकुंतला आली.

VII. Translate closely the following prose passage into English :— 15

ज्या जड द्रव्यांची ही सर्व सृष्टि बनविली आहे, व ज्यांस आपल्या प्राचीन ग्रंथांत पंचमहाभूतें ह्मणतात, त्यांच्या गुणांचेंज्ञा न अर्वाचीन काळीं जसें युरोपखंडांतल्या विद्वानांस झालें आहे, तसें प्राचीन काळीं कोणासही होतें, असें दिसत नाहीं· युरोपखंडांतल्या लोकांचें इतर लोकांवर आज जें वर्चस्व इतकें झालें आहे, त्याचें हें ज्ञान एक मुख्य कारण आहे, ह्यांत संशय नाहीं. आगीच्या गाडया, बातमी पोहचवण्याचीं तारायंत्रें, सूर्यकिरणांनी तजबिरी काढण्याची कळा, वाफेनें चालणारे माग, गलबतें इत्यादि हजारों युक्ति निघून मनुष्य जातीचें कल्याण झालें आहे, हें त्या विद्येचें फळ होय·

TUESDAY, 26th *November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GUJARATI—PAPER I.

The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.;
NAGINDA'S TULSIDA'S MA'RPHA'TIA', B.A.,

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

QUESTIONS ON MANDLIK'S TRANSLATION OF ELPHINSTONE'S HISTORY OF INDIA, KHANDAS III—IV., AND ON THE NARMA KAVITA', WITH TRANSLATION, GRAMMAR, &c.

I. What are the subjects treated of in the fourth Khanda of Elphinstone's History? 10

II. How far does his account of *Bhojárájá* agree with the references to that King contained in the Indian literature? 5

III. What countries and peoples in the South of India are mentioned by Elphinstone? Give their Indian names, with explanations of their etymology? 10

IV. Mention some of the systematic changes which often occur in Sanskrit words when they pass into Gujarátí. Give examples. 10

V. What liberties are taken by the poets of Gujarát, ancient and modern, in the cases of nouns? 5

VI. Give the more common of the poetical measures used by Narmadá Shankar.

VII. Translate the following passage into English :— 15

અહૂરમજદ અહૂરમજદ અહૂરમજદ ધણી,
શું ગાઉં સરેહ હું તું સાહેબતણી.
અહીંયાં તરેહવાર ચીજો જણાય,
ઇનિસાનનાં સૂપ્પસારૂ ગણાય.
ખરાં સૂપ્પકેરો વધારોજ થાયુ,
અહૂરમજદ ફરમાન નીતે મનાયુ.
ખુદા ખૂબિ ખુબ તૂજ જરતોસ્ત ગાય.
જેની દુવાએજ નેકી ભણાયુ.

અસલ બહૂ ખુદાની પરસ્તિસ કરાય.
પુતળાં સતારા ને ભૂવા પુજાય.
કરી ખૂબ અમપર તેં જરતોસ્ત સાહ્ય.
દિનને સુધારી ઘણી તે સુહાય.

VIII. Give the etymology of the words above interlined, and mention their respective cases. 10

IX. Translate into Gujarátí the following passage :— 25

"Of all the seas of the world the Mediterranean is the most famous. Dr. Johnson was not far from right when he said that the grand object of travelling was to behold its shores—those shores upon which the greatest events of antiquity came to pass, and from whence all our religion, almost all our arts, all that sets us above savages, have been derived. Who that has ever visited the borders of this classic sea has not felt at the first sight of its waters a glow of reverent rapture, akin to devotion, and an instinctive sensation of thanksgiving at being permitted to stand before those hallowed waves? All that concerns the Mediterranean is of the deepest interest to civilized man, for the history of its progress is the history of the development of the world:—The memory of the great men who have lived and died around its banks; the recollection of the undying works that have come thence to delight us for ever; the story of patient research and brilliant discoveries connected with every physical phenomenon presented by its waves and currents, and with every order of creatures dwelling in and around its waters. The science of the Mediterranean is the epitome of the science of the world. The very name of that inland sea is the text from which the sermon on all other seas must be preached."

(*Edward Forbes.*)

X. Translate into Gujarátí the following lines :— 10

Now upon Syria's land of roses
Softly the light of eve reposes,
And like a glory, the broad sun
Hangs over sainted Lebanon,
Whose head in wint'ry grandeur towers,
And whitens with eternal sleet,
While summer in a vale of flowers,
Is sleeping rosy at his feet.

(*Thomas Moore.*)

TUESDAY, 26*th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER II.

QUESTIONS ON THE CHARITRA NIRUPAṆA AND KAVYA DOHANA, INCLUDING TRANSLATION, ETYMOLOGY, GRAMMAR, &c.

The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.;

NAGINDA'S TULSIDA'S MA'RPHA'TIA', B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. (*a*). Comment on "કળીકાળનું વર્ણન" by કૃષ્ણારામ. 10

(*b*). Quote that પદ of નરસિંહ મેહેતા, or give its substance, which defines a વૈષ્ણવ.

II. (*a*). Mention the most popular poems which occur in that portion of the Kávya Dohana which is taken up by you. 10

(*b*). What doctrines are preached by પ્રીતમદાસ ?

(*c*). Enumerate the Gujarátí poets who have written on વૈરાગ્ય.

III. Paraphrase in Gujarátí, and explain, the following passage :— 10

પટ તંતુ ન્યારો નહી, જ્યમ હાટકને હાર;
જડ ચેતન જગદીશમાં, તેજ પુંજ એકતાર.

જેહે જનમ સુફળ થયો, જાણ્યા જગદીશ;
અખિલ ભુવનનો આતમા, ગુણ માયાનો ઈશ;
વિશ્વ વિચિત્ર છે જેવડે, કરે રંગ કલોળ;
થંભવિના થંભાવિયું, બ્રહ્માંડનું ગોળ.

K. D., p. 169.

IV. Paraphrase and translate the following passage :— 20

સાધારણ માણસના લક્ષણનું વર્ણન તથા તે ઊપર વાદ થઈ શકે તેમ ન્યુટનવિશે થઈ શકતું નથી. એના લક્ષણ એવાં તો સુંદર છે કે ચરિત્રવર્ણનકર્ત્તા પરમ પ્રીતિથી વર્ણન કરે છે અને કયા સાધનથી આવી સાચી હોટાઈ એણે માણસજાતમાં મેળવી તે શોધ મનોરંજક તથા ઊપયોગી પણ છે. ઈશ્વરે ન્યુટનને ઘણીજ ઊપયોગી બુદ્ધિ આપેલી હતી, પણ જે લોકોને એના કરતાં ઓછી બુદ્ધિ ઈશ્વરે આપેલી છે તેઓ પણ તેના ચરિત્રને લાભદાયક જાણી અભ્યાસ કરે અને તેની હરેક ચાલમાંથી શિખામણ મેળવે. ઘણુંકરીને જાણે ઈશ્વરી બુદ્ધિનીજ શક્તિવડે તેણે ગ્રહોની ગતી તથા ધૂમકેતુઓની કક્ષાઓનો સિદ્ધતા તથા સમુદ્રની ભરતી ઓટનું કારણ બતાવ્યું. તેણે સંપૂર્ણ જયથી રંગ તથા પ્રકાશના ગુણ શોધી કાઢ્યા, જે વિશે અગાઊ કોઈને વિચાર પણ આવ્યો નહતો. તે આપણેમાટે પોતાની એક કેહેવત મુકી ગયો છે કે "આખો સત્યતાનો સમુદ્ર મને અજાણ્યો છે તથા હું મારા મનથી સમુદ્રકિનારાપરનો કાંકરા વીણનાર બાળક છોકરાના જેવો દીશું છું"

CH. N., p. 15.

V. Explain the following words and expressions, quoting if you can the lines in which they occur :— 10

૧. કશી વાતનો ખરખરો. ૨. છળી ઉઠે. ૩. ચાચર.
૪. ભગુવાં. ૫. પ્રવૃત્તિ નિવૃત્તિ. ૬. આળપંપાળ.
૭. દાણી. ૮. સાણશિળ સંતોષ. ૯ મુકુતી મુકતામાળ.
૧૦. નયરી.

VI. (*a*). What are the different ways of forming compound verbs in Gujarátí? 10

(*b*). What are the different meanings of the following verbs when they are compounded with other verbs :—

૧. આવ. ૨. જા. ૩. કર. ૪. દે. ૫. રેહે.

VII. Translate into English the following prose and poetical passages :—

(*a*.) કેટલાએક પુરુષોએ નવા નવા ધર્મના માર્ગ ચલાવીને લોકમાં કુસંપ ઘાલ્યો છે. તે કુસંપ ઘાલીને દૂર રહ્યા હોત તો સારૂં હતું કે ધીમે ધીમે તે કુસંપ નિકળી જાત. પણ ઊત્તરોત્તર અન્ય માર્ગની નિંદા કરવામાં અને દોષ કાહાડવામાં અને તેથી કુસંપને વધારવાની વેતરણમાં રહ્યા છે. જુદા જુદા ધર્મમાર્ગોથી કુસંપે દેશમાં પ્રસાર કીધો છે તારે,હવે બધા હિંદુઓમાં એકજ પ્રકારની ઈશ્વરપુજા કેમ ન હોવી? સર્વ ધર્મમાર્ગોને વેદાંત આધાર છે તારે તેનેજ પકડીને કાં સહુ સંપથીને પછી ઝંપથી નથી બેસતા? જુદા જુદા મતના લોકો એક બીજાને ધિક્કારે છે ને એવા તો ધિક્કારે છે કે પોતાનાથી અન્ય માર્ગોના પુસ્તકને હાથ અડકાડવાને આચકો ખાય છે; તો પછી તેમાં લખેલું શું વાંચે? આવા વેહેમ અને કુસંપ જોઈને દેશની દાઝ જાણનારા પુરુષોને ઘણી ઘણી અકળામણ થાય છે.

નર્મગદ્ય. પા. ૧૮૧.

(*b*). જે જે બ્રહ્મ અનંત ગોલ કરતા, દેવાધિદેવા હરે, 10
તારી આંખવિના શું વિઘ્નહરતા, થાતે હમોથી અરે,
જે જે સર્વ ભસ્યાંછ યોગ્ય પગલાં, તે તે કૃપા તાહરી,
કર્ત્તવ્યો બહુ છે હજી તું હમને, દેજે મતી એ હરી.

સંપે રાખી પરસ્પરે કરતું, કામો સુધારાતણાં,
દેશીઓતણિ થાય સેહેજ ચઢતી, કાંઈ ન રેહે મણા,
જાતી-બંધન કોટને તુટિ પડે, રસ્તા બીજા મોકળા,
તે તૂં તોડવ બુદ્ધિસાહસબળે, બ્હેનોની જાએ બલા.

નર્મકવિતા. પુ૦ ૩. ૧૮૬૪ પા૦ ૧.

(૦) કાયા નગર સોહામણું, ત્યાં વસવા કીધું, ગામ 10
આણ ફરે ત્યાં તાહરી, પુર નાયક એવું નામ.
નવ દસ બે ત્રણ સુંદરી, વણઝારી મળી ચોવીસ,
તેસાથે તું ક્રિડા કરે, તેં વિસાર્યા શ્રીજગદીશ;
પટરાણી બે પ્રેમદા, તેના પ્રવૃત્તિ નિવૃત્તિ નામ,
પ્રવૃત્તિ વખાણે ભોગને, નિવૃત્તિ વખાણે રામ;
સંતાન થયાં બેઉ નારને, માંડ્યાં જુજવાં બે ઘરસૂત્ર,
પ્રવૃત્તિને પાંચ પુત્રી થઈ, વળી સાત થયા છે પુત્ર.'

K. D. P. 147.

WEDNESDAY, 27*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.; W. DRAPER, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. A tradesman fails, owing in all £977. He has at the time in money, goods, and recoverable debts, £420 6*s.* 3½*d.* What will he be able to pay his creditors for each pound he owes? 8

II. Define a fraction, and prove the rule for the multiplication of fractions. 7

A tailor receives a contract for supplying longcloth lining for 976 coats for a regiment of soldiers. Each soldier's coat contains 2½ yards of cloth 1⅝ yards wide. The longcloth is ⅞ths of a yard wide. How many yards of lining will the tailor be required to supply?

III. What is a decimal fraction? State the rule for the division of decimals. 8

Divide 37·10438 by 5713.96 so that the quotient may contain only five decimals.

Reduce 14 minutes to the decimal of a day.

IV. Find the insurance on 1070 Rs. for 117 days at $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum. 7

V. If 1000 men, besieged in a fort, and supplied with provisions for five weeks at the rate of 16 ounces a day for each man, be reinforced by 500 men, to what daily amount must the provisions be reduced for each man if it be desired to make the original supply last for 8 weeks? 9

VI. Define a logarithm; and show how to find the relation between the logarithms of the same number to different bases. 11

Given log 2, find log $\sqrt{(1{\cdot}25)}$.

VII. Show that the L. C. M. of two algebraical expressions is equal to their product divided by their G. C. M. 4

Find, by resolving into factors or otherwise, the L. C. M. of 4

$$12x^2-15xy+3y^2 \text{ and } 6x^3-6x^2y+2xy^2-2y^3.$$

VIII. Extract the square root of 4

$$a^4-a^3+\frac{a^2}{4}+4a-2+\frac{4}{a^2},$$ 4

And the cube root of

$$a^6-6a^5+15a^4-20a^3+15a^2-6a+1.$$

IX. Prove that a^2+b^2 is never less than $2ab$. 6

X. Solve the equations.—

(i.) $$\frac{x}{12}+\frac{12}{x}=\frac{5(x-2)}{8};$$ 4

(ii.) $$\begin{cases} x-\dfrac{x-y}{2}=4 \\ y-\dfrac{x+3y}{x+2}=1. \end{cases}$$ 6

XI. A shopkeeper laid out Rs. 120 in the purchase of tea at Rs. 2 per lb. and coffee at 4 annas per lb. He sold the tea at Rs. 3 per lb. and the coffee at 8 annas per lb., and gained Rs. 70 by the transaction. How many pounds of each did he buy?

XII. Two labourers A, and B, were employed at different wages, paid at the end of a certain time. A received 16 Rs. 14 annas, and B, who had worked 15 days less than A, received 7 Rs. 8 annas. If B had worked all the time and A had omitted 15 days, they would each have received the same sum. How many days did each work, and what were the wages of each?

WEDNESDAY, *27th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EUCLID AND TRIGONOMETRY.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.; W. DRAPER, M.A.,

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Enumerate Euclid's twelve axioms, and point out those which have special reference to Geometry. State the converse of those which admit of being so stated. 6

Explain the meaning of the word *proposition*. Distinguish between *converse* and *contrary* propositions, and give examples.

II. To a given straight line to apply a parallelogram which shall be equal to a given triangle and have one of its angles equal to a given rectilineal angle. 9

Through a given point P on one side BC of a parallelogram produced draw a straight line cutting the sides CD, DA in E and F, and AB produced in H so that the triangle EDF may be equal to the sum of the triangles PCE and AFH.

III. In every triangle the square on the side subtending either of the acute angles is less than the squares on the sides containing that angle by twice the rectangle contained by either of these sides and the straight line intercepted between the acute angle and the perpendicular let fall upon it from the opposite angle. 8

If from one of the equal angles of an isosceles triangle a perpendicular be drawn to the opposite side, the rectangle contained by that side and the segment of it intercepted between the perpendicular and the base is equal to the half of the square described upon the base.

IV. The angles in the same segment of a circle are equal to one another. 8

AB, AC, are any two chords in a circle; D, E the middle points of the arcs AB, AC. If DE cut AB and AC in the points F and G respectively, show that AF is equal to AG.

V. To inscribe a circle in a given triangle. 9

In a triangle ABC let AD bisect the angle A and meet BC in D. From O the centre of the inscribed circle draw OE perpendicular to BC, then is the angle BOE equal to the angle DOC.

VI. The sides about the equal angles of equiangular triangles are proportionals, and those which are opposite to the equal angles are homologous sides, that is, are antecedents or consequents of the ratios. 10

In a given triangle draw a straight line parallel to one of the sides so that it may be a mean proportional to the segments of the base.

VII. Explain what is meant by the circular measure of an angle; and the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter being given, find the value of the unit of circular measure in degrees. 5

Express $\frac{3}{5}$ of a right angle in circular measure, and also in degrees &c. 3

VIII. Find the value of sec. A in terms of each of the other trigonometrical functions of A. 6

IX. Obtain a general expression for the value of A when $\cot^2 A = 3$. Find all the values of A between 0 and 360°. 6

X. A, B, being angles in a triangle, and a, b, the sides opposite to them, show that 6

$$\frac{\tan\frac{A+B}{2}}{\tan\frac{A-B}{2}} = \frac{a+b}{a-b}$$

XI. Obtain formulæ for the solution of a triangle when the three sides are given. 6

In a triangle ABC, $a = 16$, $b = 20$, $c = 24$; find B, having given 6

$$\log 2 = \cdot 3010300$$
$$L \cos 27° 53' = 9\cdot 9464040$$
$$\text{Diff. for } 1' = \cdot 0000669.$$

XII. Find the area of a quadrilateral figure whose opposite angles are supplementary, the sides being given. 10

THURSDAY, 28th *November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LOGIC.

K. M. CHATFIELD, B.A.; The Rev. D. C. BOYD, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is meant by a *Term*? Point out the terms in:— 5

'A sprig of dittany his mother brought,
Gathered by Cretan Ide; a stalk it is
Of woolly leaf, crested with purple flower.'

II. Classify the words: *Similar—Quantity—Philosopher—Diverse—Force—Species—Bombay*—and *The Government of Bombay*. Show that the rules of division are observed in your classification. 9

III. Explain and illustrate the difference between contrary and sub-contrary opposition. 5

IV. Convert:— 12

(1.) All poisons are not vegetable.
(2.) None but wise men should govern.
(3.) Richard the Third was altogether bad.
(4.) Virtuous men alone gain happiness.
(5.) Few merchants are to be found who have not had losses.

V. Put into logical form:— 9

'Whether you make the world of your mind or no, your doctrine must needs be abhorred of all princes. For if you should work men into a persuasion that the right of kings is without all bounds, they would no longer be subject to a kingly government; if you miss of your aim, yet you make men weary of kings, by telling them that they assume such a power to themselves as of right belonging to them.'

VI. What moods are good in the third but bad in the fourth figure, and *vice versâ*? Give reasons for your answers. 10

VII. (1.) What do you understand by *Subaltern Moods?* 8
(2.) Which are the Subaltern Moods in the first figure? Justify your answer.

VIII. (1.) Explain what is meant by *Ostensive Reduction.* 12
(1.) Reduce the following Syllogism ostensively:—

Wise men are content with little; and as misers are not content with little, it is evident that they are not wise.

IX. (1.) Enumerate four sources to one or other of which all Fallacies are traceable. 15

(2.) Distinguish between the *Fallacy of Composition* and the *Fallacy of Division*, giving an example of each.

(3.) What are the different forms which the *Petitio Principii* assumes?

X. Test the validity of the following arguments:— 15

(1.) He who has once tasted the pleasures of virtue can never be happy in the practice of vice; and yet there are many who are contented to live viciously, because they have never tasted these pleasures.

(2.) However greatly we value peace, yet there may be an inordinate love of it which cannot be considered a virtue; for we may so love it as to neglect the love of truth, to which we know that nothing virtuous can be opposed.

(3.) The nature of heavy things is to tend to the centre of the universe, and of light things to go off from it. Now, experience proves that heavy things tend toward the centre of the earth, and that light things go off from it; therefore the centre of the earth is the same as the centre of the universe.

THURSDAY, *28th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY.

GRECIAN TO 431 B.C., AND SARACEN FROM 632 A.D. TO 705 A.D.

J. P. HOGHLINGS, B.A.; JOHN JARDINE, Esq., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. What was the first Roman province conquered by the Saracens, and in what Emperor's reign was it conquered? 8

II. State in chronological order what countries were conquered by the Saracens, and describe the general character of their rule. 13

III. What was the origin of the distinction between Shias and Sunies? 10

IV. Draw a map of Arabia, showing the geographical divisions and the principal towns. 11

V. Give the chronology of the first four Caliphs. 8

VI. By what genealogies were the different races inhabiting Greece derived from Hellen. 5

VII. Draw a map of Attica and Bœotia, showing the positions of Eubœa, Salamis, and Corinth. 15

VIII. Write a short history of Argos down to the Persian war. 10

IX. Give a brief account of the principal Greek republics destroyed or subjugated by the Lydians and Persians. 10

X. Write a life of Peisistratus. 10

FRIDAY, 29*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

BUTLER'S SERMONS I., II., III., WITH PREFACE.

K. M. CHATFIELD, B.A.; The Rev. D. C. BOYD, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Distinguish between 12
(*a.*) Self-love and private appetites.
(*b.*) Selfishness and self-love.
(*c.*) Pleasure and happiness.
(*d.*) Justice and revenge.

II. What is included under *the idea of a civil constitution?* How does Butler make use of this *idea?* 10

III. Explain the phrases: *economy,—prior obligation—disproportionate—abstract relations—positive sanction*—as used by Butler.

IV. What cautions does Butler give, in order to avoid error, when '*the inward frame of man is considered as any guide in morals*'? 10

V. What, according to Butler, are the peculiar difficulties attaching to morals, considered as a science? 8

VI. Man was made for society and to do good to his fellow-creatures; but he has dispositions and principles within which lead him to do evil to others, as well as to do good. Admitting the correctness of the latter statement, how does it affect the truth of the former? 10

VII. What is meant by the assertion that *man is a law to himself?* 5

VIII. How does Butler meet the objection that man is not under obligation to attend to and follow the rule of right within himself? 10

IX. What would follow from a denial of the natural supremacy of Conscience? 10

X. Give a summary of Butler's whole argument in the three Sermons. 15

FRIDAY, *29th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.; W. DRAPER, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Find an expression for the length of the line joining two points. 6

The co-ordinates of P are—1 and —4, and of Q 3 and —7; find the length of PQ.

II. A and B are two points, and O is the origin; express the area of the triangle AOB in terms of the co-ordinates of A and B. 7

III. Investigate the equation to a straight line in terms of the perpendicular from the origin and the inclination of this perpendicular to the axis. 8

Draw the straight lines

$$2y-3x=10,\ y+x=-15 \text{ and } x=1\tfrac{1}{2}.$$

IV. Find the length of the perpendicular drawn from a given point upon a given straight line. 9

Find the perpendicular distance of the point (1,—2) from the line $x+y=3$.

V. Find the equation to the line which passes through the point (a, b) and through the intersection of the lines 9

$$\frac{x}{a}+\frac{y}{b}=1 \text{ and } \frac{x}{b}+\frac{y}{a}=1.$$

VI. Find the tangent of the angle between the two lines represented by the equation 11

$$A y^2 + B x y + C x^2 = 0.$$

VII. Find the equation to the circle referred to rectangular co-ordinates, the origin being any point whatever. 5

Find the equation to the circle which passes through the points 5

$$(0,0),\ (\tfrac{1}{2},0),\ (0,6).$$

VIII. Find the equation to the tangent at any point of a circle. 6

IX. Prove that two tangents can be drawn to a circle from any point without it. 6

X. The equation to a given circle is $x^2 + y^2 = 5(x + y)$; find the equation to that diameter which passes through the origin of co-ordinates. 8

XI. From any number of points in a straight line pairs of tangents to a circle are drawn; show that the chords of contact will all pass through a fixed point. 8

XII. Prove (analytically) that if in a circle a straight line bisects another at right angles the centre of the circle is in the line that bisects the other. 12

FRIDAY, 29*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY, HEAT, AND ELECTRICITY.

The Rev. J. AITKEN; I. B. LYON, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Explain fully the information conveyed by the formula for water HO, and briefly point out the reasons that have led Chemists to adopt the formula H_2O for the same fluid. 25

II. Calculate the percentage composition of a substance having the formula $C_4 H_6 O_2$. 15

III. Define the terms Latent Heat and Specific Heat. What is meant by the term Mechanical equivalent of heat? 15

IV. Describe the construction and explain the action of Daniell's Hygrometer. 20

V. Explain why it is necessary in using the Electrophorus to touch its cover before lifting it when a change of electricity is required. 10

VI. What is the lateral spark? Explain its production. 10

III.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS, 1867-68.

EXAMINERS.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.	In English and History.
The Rev. D. MACPHERSON, M.A.	
J. G. BÜHLER, Ph. D.	In Sanskrit.
RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A..	
R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.	In Latin and Greek.
A. BARRETT, Esq.	
R. H. PINHEY, Esq., C.S.	In Marathi.
JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL, B.A.	
The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S. ...	In Gujerathi.
NAGINDAS TULSIDAS MARPHATIA, B.A. ...	
H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.	In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Dynamics and Hydrostatics, Optics and Astronomy, and Analytical Geometry of two dimensions.
W. DRAPER, M.A.	
K. M. CHATFIELD, B.A.	In Logic and Moral Philosophy.
The Rev. D. C. BOYD, M.A.	
J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A.	In Political Economy.
ROWLAND HAMILTON, Esq.	
The Rev. JAMES AITKEN	In Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.
I. B. LYON, Esq.	
F. S. STEDMAN, Esq.	In Physiology, Animal and Vegetable.
A. V. WARD, Esq.	

MONDAY, 25*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH.—PAPER I.

ADVANCEMENT OF LEARNING, AND ESSAYS OF ELIA.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; The Rev. D. MACPHERSON, M.A.,

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Paraphrase the following passages:—

(*a.*) "But the poets and writers of histories are the best doctors of this knowledge; where we may find painted forth with great life how affections are kindled and incited; and how pacified and restrained, and how again contained from act and further degree; how they disclose themselves; how they work; how they vary; how they gather and fortify; how they are inwrapped one with another; and how they do fight and encounter one with another; and the other like particularities: amongst the which this last is of special use in moral and civil matters; how, I say, to set affection against affection and to master one by another: even as we use to hunt beast with beast, and fly bird with bird, which otherwise percase we could not so easily recover: upon which foundation is erected that excellent use of *præmium* and *pœna*, whereby civil states consist: employing the predominant affections of fear and hope, for the suppressing and bridling the rest."—*Bk.* II., 22. 7. 20

(*b.*) The use of this work, honoured with a precedent in Aristotle, is nothing less than to give contentment to the appetite of vain and curious wits, as the manner of Mirabilaries is to do: but for two reasons both of great weight: the one to correct the partiality of axioms and opinions which are framed only upon common and familiar examples: the other because from the wonders of nature is the nearest intelligence and passage towards the wonders of art: for it is no more but by following and as it were hounding nature in her wanderings, to be able to lead her after to the same place."

II. What sense does Bacon attach to the following words? 10

Quote passages in illustration. "Divination," "natural magic," "adventive," "fascination," "absoluteness," "ruminated history," "middle propositions," "respective causes," "information," "experientia literata."

III. What predecessors or contemporaries of Bacon are mentioned in the Advancement of Learning? 15

Mention some of the judgments which he passes on them, and briefly discuss the following question: "What is Bacon's real position in the European revolt against Scholasticism in the 16th and 17th centuries?"

IV. What does Bacon say in this book on the induction of the ancients? on the syllogism? and Invention? 12

V. What are the three sorts of the History of Nature mentioned by Bacon; and the three kinds of civil history? 10

VI. Enumerate the principal *desiderata* indicated in the Advancement of Learning. 10

VII. Explain the allusions contained in the following extracts from Lamb's Essays, and paraphrase the passages in italics. State also from which essays the extracts are taken: 15

(*a.*) *A moderate Jew is a more confounding piece of anomaly than a wet Quaker. The spirit of the synagogue is essentially separate. B —— would have been more in keeping had he abided by the faith of his forefathers. There is a fine scorn in his face which nature meant to be of Christians. The Hebrew spirit is strong in him in spite of his proselytism. He cannot conquer the Shibboleth.*

(*b.*) I have no repugnances. Shaftesbury is not too genteel for me, nor Jonathan Wild too low. I can read any thing which I call a book. There are things in that shape which I cannot allow for such.

(*c.*) *In those days were pit orders. Beshrew the uncomfortable manager who abolished them!*

(*d.*) My cousin has a native disrelish of any thing that sounds odd or bizarre. Nothing goes down with her that is quaint, irregular, or out of the road of common sympathy. She holds Nature more clever. I can pardon her blindness to the beautiful obliquities of the Religio Medici; but she must apologise to me for certain disrespectful insinuations, which she has been pleased to throw out latterly, touching the intellectuals of a dear favourite of mine, of the last century but one—the thrice noble, chaste, and virtuous—but again somewhat fantastical and original-brained Margaret Newcastle.

VIII. With what period of English literature, and with what writers does Lamb, from the Essays of Elia, appear to have been most familiar? 8

MONDAY, 25*th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.].

PAPER II.

SHAKESPEARE'S OTHELLO AND SOUTHEY'S THALABA.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; The Rev. D. MACPHERSON, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Paraphrase closely, appending a note on any word used in a sense now obsolete :— **20**

1. Were I the Moor, I would not be Iago:
In following him, I follow but myself;
Heaven is my judge, not I for love and duty,
But seeming so, for my peculiar end:
For when my outward action doth demonstrate
The native act and figure of my heart
In compliment extern, 'tis not long after
But I will wear my heart upon my sleeve
For daws to peck at.

2. 'Tis yet to know—
Which, when I know that boasting is an honour,
I shall promulgate—I fetch my life and being
From men of royal siege, and my demerits
May speak unbonneted to as proud a fortune
As this that I have reach'd: for know, Iago,
But that I love the gentle Desdemona,
I would not my unhoused free condition
Put into circumscription and confine
For the sea's worth.

3. If I do prove her haggard,
Though that her jesses were my dear heart-strings,
I'ld whistle her off and let her down the wind
To prey at fortune.

II. Explain the words italicised in the following passages, giving the derivation and annotating when necessary :— **15**

a. The *mere* perdition of the Turkish fleet.

b. My speech should fall into such vile *success.*
As my thoughts aim not at.

c. He, in good time, must his lieutenant be,
And I.....his Moorship's *ancient.*

d. Is he not a most profane and *liberal* counsellor?

e. And I .....
Must be *be-lèe'd* and calm'd
By debtor and creditor.

f. You'll have your *nephews* neigh to you.

g. I confess it is a shame to be so *fond*; but it is not in my *virtue* to amend it.

h. Defeat my *favour* with an usurped beard.

III. Annotate upon the following words:— 14

Handkerchief, kind, knave, spinster, bombast, repeal, secure, fordo.

Give three forms of the genitive of *it* used by Shakespeare.

IV. Describe the character of Othello, deducing every point from incidents mentioned in the tragedy. 14

V. Turn the following passage into indirect narrative, *slightly* paraphrasing where the sense is obscure:— 10

Oth. Who is't you mean?

Des. Why, your lieutenant Cassio. Good my lord,
If I have any grace or power to move you,
His present reconciliation take;
For if he be not one that truly loves you
I have no judgement in an honest face;
I prithee, call him back.

Oth. Not now, sweet Desdemona; some other time.

Des. But shall't be shortly?

Oth. The sooner, sweet for you.

Des. Why then to-morrow night; or Tuesday morn;
I prithee, name the time; but let it not
Exceed three days: in faith, he's penitent.
..... When shall he come?
Tell me Othello: I wonder in my soul
What you would ask me that I should deny
Or stand so mammering on. What! Michael Cassio,
That came a-wooing with you, and so many a time
When I have spoken of you dispraisingly
Hath ta'en your part; to have so much to do
To bring him in!

VI. Paraphrase closely: 10

The admiring girl surveyed
His out-spread sails of green;
His gauzy underwings,
One closely to the grass-green body furl'd
One ruffled in the fall, and half unclos'd.

She viewed his jet-orb'd eyes;
His glossy gorget bright,
Green glittering in the sun;
His plumy pliant horns,
That, nearer as she gaz'd,
Bent tremblingly before her breath.

What does this describe?

VII. Illustrate the moral excellence of the character of Thalaba. 8

VIII. *a.* After what verbs is *to* not inserted before another verb in the present infinitive? What was the most ancient usage in the case of all verbs in this respect? 10

b. Discuss the question whether *'s* of the genitive is a contraction from *his*.

c. Explain the difference between *It is I your father who educate you* and *It is I your father who educates you.* Frame two questions to which these sentences might be the respective answers.

TUESDAY, 26*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER I.

UTTARA RAMACHARITRA, GRAMMAR, &c.

J. G. BÜHLER, Ph.D.;

RA'MKRISHNA' GOPA'L BHANDA'RKAR, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. एतस्मिन्मदकलमल्लिकाख्यपक्ष- 23
व्याधूतस्फुरदुरुदण्डपुण्डरीकाः ।
बाष्पाम्भःपरिपतनोद्गमान्तराले
संदृष्टाः कुवलयिनो भुवो विभागाः ॥
स्निग्धश्यामाः क्वचिदपरतो भीषणाभोगरूक्षाः
स्थाने स्थाने मुखरककुभो झाङ्कृतैर्निर्झराणाम् ।
एते तीर्थाश्रमगिरिसरिद्गर्भकान्तारमिश्राः

संदृश्यन्ते परिचितभुवो दण्डकारण्यभागाः ॥
उपायानां भावादविरतविनोदव्यतिकरै-
र्विमर्दैर्वीराणां जगति जनितात्यद्भुतरसः ।
वियोगो मुग्ध्याक्ष्याः स खलु रिपुघातावधिरभूत्
कथं तूष्णीं सह्यो निरवधिरिदानीं तु विरहः ॥

a. Explain the difficult words occurring in the above passages.

b. Arrange the words in regular syntactical order, *i.e.* give the *Anvaya.*

c. Fully explain the Samâsas referring them to their several classes.

d. What are the metres of the stanzas? Divide the lines into feet and name them.

e. Give a close translation of any two of the pieces, and a Sanskrit paraphrase of the third.

II. Give an analysis of the third and fifth Acts, quoting such passages as, in your opinion, possess poetic beauty. 8

III. म्लानस्य जीवकुसुमस्य विकाशनानि 9
संतर्पणानि सकलेन्द्रियमोहनानि ।
एतानि ते सुवचनानि सरोरुहाक्षि
कर्णामृतानि मनसश्च रसायनानि ॥
ज्याजिह्वया वलयितोत्कटकोटिदंष्ट्रा-
मुद्गारि घोरघनघर्घरघोषमेतत् ।
ग्रासप्रसक्तहसदन्तकवत्क्रयन्त्र-
जृम्भाविडम्बि विकटोदरमस्तु चापम् ॥

a. Compare the styles of these and similar pieces in the play you have read. Account for the difference, if any.

b. Translate the second stanza.

IV. Give the character of Râma as gathered from the Uttara Râmacharitra. Form a critical estimate of the play. What are its prevailing *rasas*? 9

V. Fully explain the following, giving the context in each case. What literary anecdote is based on the first line ?— 15

अविदितगतयामा रात्रिरेव व्यरंसीत् ।
प्रतिक्षणपरिभावनास्पष्टनिर्भासः.
तामेवशान्तमथवा किमिहोत्तरेण.
कवलितारविन्दकेसरकषायकण्ठकलहंसनिर्घोष-
घर्घरनिनाददीर्घदीर्घेण स्वरेण रामभद्रमनुहरति.
दिव्यास्त्रस्फुरदुग्रदीधितिशिखानीराजितज्यंधनुः ।
लतायां पूर्वलूनायां प्रसूनस्यागमः कुतः ।
यानि त्रीण्यकुतोभयान्यपि पदान्यासन्खरायोधने ।
स्नेहश्च निमित्तसव्यपेक्ष इति विप्रतिषिद्धमेतत्.

VI. Translate into English the following :— 25

तत्र चातिरम्यतयैव सर्वतो दत्तदृष्टिः सञ्चरन् [सः] अमरकामिनीश्रोत्रशिखरावरोहणप्रणयोचितैस्तरङ्गानिलाहतिविलोलवृत्तिभिः किसलयैरविरलकुसुममकरन्दलोभपुञ्जितानां च मत्तमधुलिहां मञ्जुना शिञ्जितरवेण दूरादाह्वयन्तमिव मरकतमणिश्यामया प्रभयानुलिम्पन्तमिव समंदश दिग्भागान् अदत्तदिवसकरकिरणप्रवेशतया दिवाप्यन्तर्निशीथमिव बिभ्राणं चिरपरिचितैरपि मेघोद्गमाशङ्कया मुहुर्मुहुरुन्मुक्तमधुरकेकारवैर्वनशिखण्डिभिरुत्कन्धरैरवलोक्यमानं पदमिव जलदकालस्य प्रतिपक्षमिव सर्वसंतापानां निजावासमिव जडिम्नो निर्गमभार्गमिव सुरभिमासभ्याश्रय-

मिव मकरध्वजस्योत्कण्ठाविनोदस्थानमिव रतेरा-
स्पदमिव सर्वरमणीयानामनवरतचलितसुरभिशी-
तलाच्छोदसरस्तरङ्गमारुताभिवीजिताभ्यन्तरशिला-
तलं [सरस्] तटलतामण्डपमद्राक्षीत्.

VII. Give (*a*) the several senses of the Potential and conditional with instances, (*b*) the principal rules about Guna and Vriddhi, and their absence in the Aorist, and (*c*) the Aorist (3rd pers. sing.), the absolutive with and without a preposition, and the reduplicate perfect participle (crude and nom. sing. masc. and fem.) of खन्, नम्, यज्, जि, अश्, to pervade, ध्यै, पा to drink, and हि. 11

d. Of what roots does the third Aorist occur in the Uttara Râmacharitra?

TUESDAY, 26*th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER II.

J. G. BÜHLER, Ph D.;

RA'MKRISHNA GOPA'L BHANDA'RKAR, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Translate into Sanskrit:— 50

Most of the religious sects of which we have to give an account comprise various classes of individuals, resolvable, however, equally into two, whom (for want of more appropriate terms) we must call Clerical and Lay: the bulk of the votaries are generally, but not always, of the latter order, whilst the rest, or the Clerical class, are sometimes monastic, and sometimes secular; most of the sects, especially the Vaishnavas, leave this distinction a matter of choice. The Vallabhácháris, indeed, give the preference to married teachers, and all their Gosains are men of business and family. The preference, however, is usually assigned to teachers of an ascetic or coenobitic life, whose pious meditations are not distracted by the affections of kindred, or the cares of the world; the

doctrine that introduced similar unsocial institutions into the Christian church, in the fourth century, being still most triumphantly prevalent in the East, the land of its nativity.—(*H. H. Wilson.*)

II. (*a.*) Give the meanings of the ablative case according to the Káraka-prakaraṇa. 8

(*b.*) Give the cases governed by the following verbs and nouns: भी। ईर्ष्। स्पृह्। सदृश। संज्ञा। त्रै। कुप्। दिव् and दक्षिणा॥

III. Give a comparison of Kálidásas Ḳitusaṁhára and Thomson's Seasons, [or, in case you are unacquainted with the latter, give a description of the manner in which Kálidása has treated his subject, and an analysis of the poem.] 10

IV. Translate into English:— 8

बलाहकाश्चाशनिशब्दभूषणाः
सुरेन्द्रचापं दधतस्तडिद्गुणम्।
सुतीक्ष्णधारापतनोग्रसायका-
स्तुदन्ति चेतो ध्वनिभिः प्रवासिनाम्॥
प्रभिन्नवैदूर्यनिभैस्तृणाङ्कुरैः
समांचितप्रोत्थितकन्दलीदलैः।
विभातिशुक्लेतररत्नभूषिता
वराङ्गनेव क्षितिरिन्द्रगोपकैः॥

V. Give the names of the towns and sacred places in the four last Uchchhvásas of the Dasakumáracharita, with short notices regarding them where required. Give also the names of historical families or persons mentioned in the Dasakumárach. 8

VI. Translate into English:— 8

सविभ्रमं भगवतीमभिवन्द्य कन्दुकममन्दराग-
रुचिताक्षमतङ्गमिवालम्बत। लीलाशिथिलं च

भूमौ मुक्तवती मन्दोत्थितं च किंचित्कुञ्चिताङ्गुष्ठेन प्रसृतकोमलाङ्गुलिना पाणिपल्लवेन समाहत्य हस्तपृष्ठेन चोन्नीय चटुलदृष्टिलाञ्छितंस्तबकमिव भ्रमरमालानुबद्धमवपतन्तमाकाश एवाग्रहीत्। अमुत्रचच्च मध्यविलम्बितलये द्रुतलये च मृदु मृदु प्रहरन्ती तत्क्षणे चूर्णपदमदर्शयत्॥

VII. Translate into English:— 8

अहं च निर्गत्य निर्जने निशीथे सरस्तीररन्ध्रनिलीनः सन्नीषच्छिद्रदत्तकर्णः स्थितः। स्थिते चार्धरात्रे कृतयथादिष्टक्रियः स्थानस्थानरचितरक्षः स राज्ञा जालिकजनानानीय निराकृतान्तःशल्यं शङ्काहीनः सरःसलिलं सलीलगतिरगाहत। गतश्च कीर्णकेशं संहतकर्णनासिकं सरसस्तलं हास्तिनं नक्रलीलया नीरनिलीनया तं तथा शयानं कंधरायां न्यग्रहीषम्। खरतरकालदण्डघट्टनातिचण्डैश्च करचरणघातैर्निर्दयदत्तनिग्रहः क्षणेनैकेनाजहात्स चेष्टाम्॥

TUESDAY, 26*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GREEK—PAPER I.

R. G. OXENHAM, M. A.; A. BARRETT, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Translate into English :— 25

ΙΟ. ἀλλά φράζ' ὅτου
χρῄζων ἀφῖξαι, χῷ τι σημῆναι θέλων.
ΑΓ. ἀγαθὰ δόμοις τε καὶ πόσει τῷ σῷ, γύναι.
ΙΟ. τὰ ποῖα ταῦτα ; παρὰ τίνος δ' ἀφιγμένος ;
ΑΓ. ἐκ τῆς Κορίνθου, τὸ δ' ἔπος οὐξερῶ τάχα
ἥδοιο μέν· πως δ' οὐκ ἄν ; ἀσχάλλοις δ' ἴσως.
ΙΟ. τί δ' ἔστι, ποίαν δύναμιν ὧδ' ἔχει διπλῆν ;
ΑΓ. τύραννον αὐτὸν οὐπιχώριοι χθονὸς
τῆς Ἰσθμίας στήσουσιν, ὡς ηὐδᾶτ' ἐκεῖ.
ΙΟ. τί δ' ; οὐχ ὁ πρέσβυς Πόλυβος ἐγκρατὴς ἔτι ;
ΑΓ. οὐ δῆτ', ἐπεί νιν θάνατος ἐν τάφοις ἔχει.
ΙΟ. πῶς εἶπας ; ἦ τέθνηκε Πόλυβος, ὦ γέρον ;
ΑΓ. εἰ μὴ λέγω τἀληθές, ἀξιῶ θανεῖν.
ΙΟ. ὦ πρόσπολ', οὐχὶ δεσπότῃ τάδ' ὡς τάχος
μολοῦσα λέξεις ; ὦ θεῶν μαντεύματα,
ἵν' ἐστέ· τοῦτον Οἰδίπους πάλαι τρέμῶν
τόν ἄνδρ' ἔφευγε μή κτάνοι· καὶ νῦν ὅδε
πρὸς τῆς τύχης ὄλωλεν, οὐδὲ τοῦδ' ὕπο.
ΟΙ. ὦ φίλτατον γυναικὸς Ἰοκάστης κάρα,
τί μ' ἐξεπέμψω δεῦρο τῶν δε δωμάτων ;
ΙΟ. ἄκουε τἀνδρός τοῦδε, καὶ σκόπει κλύων,
τὰ σεμν' ἵν' ἥκει τοῦ θεοῦ μαντεύματα.

Ædip. Tyr. 932—953.

II. Give a brief account of the mythical history of Thebes, mentioning more particularly the events which formed the subjects of Greek tragedies. 10

III. Into what feet of an Iambic senarius can Anapæsts and Dactyls be admitted ? 5

IV. Parse the following words in extract I.—ἀφῖξαι, ἥδοιο, εἶπας, μολοῦσα, ὄλωλεν, ἐξεπέμψω. 5

V. Give the comparative and superlative forms of the following adjectives—*ἀληθής, ἀλγεινός, καλός, ῥᾴδιος, ὀλίγος, ταχύς.* 5

VI. Give the different meanings of the following words, according to their difference of accentuation—*ουκουν, βιος, αγων, σιγα, αλλα, ταυτα, λιθοβολος, φως*; and account for the accentuation of *ἀνθρωποι, ἀνωγεων.* 15

VII. Translate into English :— 25

μαρτυρέει δέ μοι τῇ γνώμῃ, ὅτι τοσαύτη ἐστὶ Αἴγυπτος ὅσην τινὰ ἐγὼ ἀποδείκνυμι τῷ λόγῳ, καὶ τό Ἄμμωνος χρηστήριον γενόμενον. Τὸ ἐγὼ τῆς ἐμεωυτοῦ γνώμης ὕστερον περὶ Αἴγυπτον ἐπυθόμην. οἱ γάρ δὴ ἐκ Μαρέης τε πόλιος καὶ Ἄπιος, οἰκέοντες Αἰγύπτου τά πρόσουρα Λιβύῃ, αὐτοί τε δοκέοντες εἶναι Λίβυες, καὶ οὐκ Αἰγύπτιοι, καὶ ἀχθόμενοι τῇ περὶ τὰ ἱρὰ θρησκίῃ, βουλόμενοι θηλέων βοῶν μὴ ἔργεσθαι, ἔπεμψαν ἐς Ἄμμωνα, φάμενοι "οὐδὲν σφίσι τε καὶ Αἰγυπτίοισι κοινὸν εἶναι οἰκέειν τε γὰρ ἔξω τοῦ δέλτα, καὶ οὐκ ὁμολογέειν αὐτοῖσι· βούλεσθαί τε πάντων σφίσι ἐξεῖναι γεύεσθαι." ὁ δὲ θεὸς σφεας οὐκ ἔα ποιέειν ταῦτα, φὰς "Αἴγυπτον εἶναι ταύτην τὴν ὁ Νεῖλος ἐπιὼν ἄρδει· καὶ Αἰγυπτίους εἶναι τούτους, οἳ ἔνερθε Ἐλεφαντίνης, πόλιος οἰκέοντες, ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ τούτου πίνουσι." οὕτω σφι ταῦτα ἐχρήσθη.

Herodotus, Book II. Chapter 18.

* VIII. Give the Attic forms of the following verbs :— 10

ἐκδιδοῖ, τεθάφται, ἐστάλατο, εἰρεάται, ἀπεγραφέατο, λαμφθῆναι, λελάβηκα.

Tuesday, 26*th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER II.

R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.; A. BARRETT, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Translate into English :— 25

(*a*). "*Ἀτρείδη κύδιστε, φιλοκτεανώτατε πάντων,*
πῶς γάρ τοι δώσουσι γέρας μεγάθυμοι Ἀχαιοί;
οὐδέ τί που ἴδμεν ξυνήϊα κείμενα πολλά,
ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν πολίων ἔξ ἐπράθομεν, τὰ δέδασται,
λαοὺς δ' οὐκ ἐπέοικε παλίλλογα ταῦτ' ἐπαγείρειν.

αλλα σὺ μὲν νῦν τήνδε θεῷ πρόες αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοὶ
τριπλῇ τετραπλῇ τ' ἀποτίσομεν, αἴ κέ ποθι Ζεὺς
δῷσι πόλιν Τροίην εὐτείχεον ἐξαλαπάξαι."

Iliad I. 122—129.

(β) "Ὡς φάτο Πηλείδης, ποτὶ δὲ σκῆπτρον βάλε γαίῃ
χρυσείοις ἥλοισι πεπαρμένον, ἕζετο δ' αὐτός·
Ἀτρείδης δ' ἑτέρωθεν ἐμήνιε. τοῖσι δὲ Νέστωρ
ἡδυεπὴς ἀνόρουσε, λιγὺς Πυλίων ἀγορητής,
τοῦ καὶ ἀπὸ γλώσσης μέλιτος γλυκίων ῥέεν αὐδή.

Iliad I. 245—250.

(γ) Θέτις δ' ὡς ἥψατο γούνων,
ὡς ἔχετ' ἐμπεφυυῖα, καὶ εἴρετο δεύτερον αὖτις·
"νημερτές μέν δή μοι ὑπόσχεο καὶ κατάνευσον,
ἢ ἀπόειπ' ἐπεὶ οὔ τοι ἔπι δέος, ὄφρ' εὖ εἰδῶ,
ὅσσον ἐγὼ μετὰ πᾶσιν ἀτιμοτάτη θεός εἰμι."

Iliad I. 512—517.

II. Give the Etymology of *μέροψ, ἀτρύγετος, μάρναμαι, ἴφθιμος, ἄλοχος, ἔκπαγλος, ἀμύμων, ἄφενος, ἑλικῶπις*; and the tense of *τράφεν, κεχαρίατο, πωλέσκετο, κιχείω, εἴκτην*, with their Attic forms. 10

III. Enumerate and explain the epithets you recollect applied to "Zeus" by Homer. 10

IV. What theory has been advanced in Wolf's "Prolegomena" with regard to the composition of the Iliad and Odyssey? Do you consider them to be the work of the same author? Give reasons for your answer. 10

V. Mention the chief Homeric peculiarities in the declension of the personal pronouns. 10

VI. Translate into English:— 10

"ἣν μὲν γὰρ ψηφίσωνται ἕπεσθαι, ὑμεῖς δόξετε αἴτιοι εἶναι ἄρξαντες τοῦ διαβαίνειν, καὶ ὡς προθυμοτάτοις οὖσιν ὑμῖν χάριν εἴσεται Κῦρος καὶ ἀποδώσει· ἐπίσταται δ' εἴ τις καὶ ἄλλος· ἢν δ' ἀποψηφίσωνται οἱ ἄλλοι, ἄπιμεν μὲν ἅπαντες εἰς τοὔμπαλιν, ὑμῖν δὲ ὡς μόνοις πειθομένοις πιστοτάτοις χρήσεται καὶ εἰς φρούρια καὶ εἰς λοχαγίας, καὶ ἄλλου οὔτινος ἂν δέησθε οἶδα ὅτι ὡς φίλοι τεύξεσθε Κύρου."

(*Xen. Anab.* I. 4, 15.)

On what occasion and by whom was this speech made? Had any similar occurrence taken place previously on the march?

VII. Translate:— 5

ὡς δέ πορευομένων ἐξεκύμαινέ τι τῆς φάλαγγος, τό ἐπιλειπόμενον ἤρξατο δρόμῳ θεῖν· καὶ ἅμα ἐφθέγξαντο πάντες οἷονπερ τῷ Ἐνυαλίῳ ἐλελίζουσι, καὶ πάντες δὲ ἔθεον.

(I. 8. 18.)

VIII. Describe and illustrate by a map the route of Cyrus from Sardes to Cunaxa, marking the most important halting places. 10

IX. Translate into Greek prose:— 10

A dispute having arisen among the Goddesses about their beauty, of which Paris, the son of Priam was appointed judge, and Juno offering him the sway of all Asia, Minerva, victory in war, and Venus the hand of Helen, he chose the possession of Helen in preference to all the rest. For he desired to become known as the relation of Zeus, thinking this honour far greater and nobler than the sovereignty of Asia.

TUESDAY, 26*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER I.

R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.; A. BARRETT, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Translate into Latin prose— 50

I have suffered a most sensible *loss*, if that word be sufficiently strong to express the misfortune which has deprived me of so excellent a man. Corellius Rufus is dead! and dead too by his own act! a circumstance of great aggravation to my affliction. For that sort of death which we cannot impute either to the course of nature or to the hand of Providence is of all others the most to be lamented. It affords some consolation in the loss of those friends whom disease snatches from us that they fall by the general destiny of mankind, but those who destroy themselves leave us under the inconsolable reflection that they had it in their power to have lived longer.

N.B.—This translation must be done or attempted by every candidate.

II. Translate— 25

Contemplator item, cum se nux plurima silvis
Induet in florem et ramos curvabit olentes.
Si superant fetus, pariter frumenta sequentur,
Magnaque cum magno veniet tritura calore;
At si luxuria foliorum exuberat umbra,
Nequiquam pinguis palea teret arca culmos.
Semina vidi equidem multos medicare serentis
Et nitro prius et nigra perfundere amurga,
Grandior ut fetus siliquis fallacibus esset,
Et, quamvis igni exiguo, properata maderent.

In this passage what is the exact force of *foliorum, fallacibus, equidem?*

What is the etymology of
"Exiguus"—"amurga"—"culmus?"

III. Translate—

Veteres populi Romani injurias, cladesque gentis Volscorum, ut omnia, inquit, obliviscamini alia, hodiernam hanc contumeliam quo tandem animo fertis, qua per nostram ignominiam ludos commisere? An non sensistis, triumphatum hodie de vobis esse? Vos omnibus, civibus, peregrinis, tot finitimis populis spectaculo abeuntes fuisse? Vestras conjuges, vestros liberos traductos per ora hominum? Quid eos qui audivere vocem præconis? Quid qui vos videre abeuntes? Quid eos qui huic ignominioso agmini fuere obvii, existimâsse putatis nisi aliquod profecto nefas esse, quo, si intersimus spectaculo, violaturi simus ludos piaculumque merituri: ideo nos ab sede piorum, cœtu, concilioque abigi?

On what occasion was this speech made?

TUESDAY, 26*th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER II.

R. G. OXENHAM, M. A.; A. BARRETT, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Translate and explain:— 20

huc frequens
Cæmenta demittit redemptor
Cum famulis dominusque terræ
Fastidiosus.

Has *redemptor* always the meaning which it bears in this passage?

(β) ———Non secus in jugis
Exsomnis stupet Euias
Hebrum prospiciens et nive candidam
Thracen et pede barbaro
Lustratam Rhodopen, ut mihi devio
Ripas et vacuum nemus
Mirari libet.

What is the force of *ut* in the fifth line? Has any different reading or punctuation been suggested?

II. Explain the allusions in the following:— 20

(α) ———diffidit urbium
Portas vir Macedo et subruit æmulos
Reges muneribus; munera navium
Sævos illaqueant duces.

(β) ———paries
Lævum marinæ qui Veneris latus
Custodit.

(γ) Augusti paternus
In pueros animus Nerones.

III. Distinguish the meanings of 10
Non ita, non item, nondum, modo non.

Mention some of the chief points in which the English and Latin languages differ in the use of the relative.

IV. State shortly what led to the secession to the Mons Sacer, and what constitutional changes at Rome resulted from this secession. 10

V. Give a short abstract of the argument of the Second Book of the Tusculan Disputations. 10

VI. How does Cicero distinguish 10
Morbus, ægrotatio, vitium, vitiositas?

VII. (α) In the first and second lines of an Alcaic stanza, which syllable should be cæsural? Quote any line of Horace you remember as an example! What is the most perfect form of the third line? 20

(β "Laurea donandus Apollinari."

... .

"Verba devolvit numerisque fertur."

Which of these forms of a Sapphic verse is preferred by Horace? In which of his compositions does the first form occur most frequently?

TUESDAY, 26*th* *November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MARA'THI—PAPER I.

MUKTES'VAR'S SABHA'PARVA AND VA'MAN.

R. H. PINHEY, Esq., C.S.; JANA'RDAN SAKHA'RA'M GA'DGIL, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Give a close translation of the following passage, explaining the context :— 12

कपट-द्यूत-विद्या-बळें पांडव जिंकिले सौबळें
हीं श्लाघ्य विषतरूचीं फळें सेवूनि अमरत्व मानिसी॥१॥
ह्मणोनि मर्यादा नाहीं तोडा बोलों नये तें बोलसी मूढा
शक्तीच्या आंगणीं तडतडां बस्त नाचे ज्यापरी ॥ २ ॥
माझ्या हातींच्या तीक्ष्ण शस्त्रें खंडविखंड होतां गात्रें
त्यांची प्रचीती आपुल्या नेत्रें देखिसी आणि भोगिसीं॥३॥
पुढां संग्रामीं आजी द्यूतीं जेंजे तुमचे पक्षपाती
ते ते निवडूनि गदाघातीं यमसदनीं बैसवीन ॥ ४ ॥
शब्द-शस्त्रांचीं उसणीं लोहशस्त्रें फेडीन रणीं
सदंत जिव्हा छेदूनी फळ दावीन निंदेचें ॥ ५ ॥
हेचि देऊनि आठवण रणीं मारीन अवघे जण
ही माझी प्रतिज्ञा-खूण लिहोन ठेवीं हृदयपत्रीं ॥ ६ ॥

II. Translate freely the following passages, and point out the figures of speech used and their propriety or otherwise. 12

सभा अवलोकितां दृष्टी शोभा समुद्र हलावे पोटीं
चक्षु पोहणार उठाउठी ऐलकांठीं चुबकले ॥ १ ॥
पावावया पैल प्रांतीं उडोनि जातां आपुले शक्ती
मनोविहंगम आवर्ती ऐलीकडे राहिले ॥ २ ॥

मुखाकृति मक्षिका ऐसी पर्वत गिळीन ह्मणे मासी
तुमची बोली टिटवी तैसी आश्चर्य करी आमुतें ॥ १ ॥
ऊर्णनाभी स्वतंतुसूत्रीं पृथ्वी झांकीन ह्मणे वस्त्रीं
वृश्चिक नागियाचे शस्त्रीं खंडीन ह्मणे वज्रातें ॥ २ ॥
खद्योत मिरवी रविमंडळा मुंगी उचली ब्रम्हांडगोळा
तेविं तुझें बोलणें बरळा शक्तीहूनि अचाट ॥ ३ ॥

III. What do you regard to be the merits and defects of नारदनीति as given in Sabháparva, both as a code of personal and political morality? Criticize, 9

अपमानितो संतसाधु द्विजां देवां दोष शब्दु
बोलतो त्यांचा जिव्हाछेदु तत्काळिक करिसी कीं?

IV. What was राजसूययज्ञ and what led Dharmarája to celebrate it? Why was Jarásandha so called? Relate the incidents that led to his and Shishupála's death. Why is this portion of Mahábhárata called Sabháparva? 9

V (a) आतां सात्विकभाव पांडव-पत्नी सद्भावना
याज्ञसेनी कामादिक कौरवदुर्जनीं सभा
स्थानीं गांजिली ॥ १ ॥
अनेक सावधानाचीं वसनें फेडितां वि-
कल्प दुःशासनें निश्चय विचार-श्रीकृष्णें
चढोवाढीं नेसविलीं ॥ २ ॥

What stage of the interpretation of Mythology does this indicate? What are the different stages? Have Mythologies of other countries gone through those stages?

(b) सागर द्वीप-वासीय बहुत म्लेंच्छ-योनीचे
असंख्यात जातें बोलतो नर प्राकृत
बहुधा नामी एकाळीं ॥ १ ॥
जावी जंगी फिरंगी इंग्रेज बहुधा रक्तरंगी
मलेबार नौका-मार्गीं विघ्नकर्ते दंडिले ॥ २ ॥

Criticize this as a piece of historical information.

VI. (a) Enumerate the चौदाबळें of a king mentioned by Nárad; the इषणात्रय; and the numbers that constituted an अक्षौहिणी सैन्य. 7

(b) Give the meanings of सूदणें, अळुमाळ, वहिलें, नाहो, and आतौतें.

VII. (a). Trace माकड and तलाव to their Sanskrit equivalents, through the Prakrita, stating the rules they observe in undergoing transformation. 12

(b). Analyse the words अनुभवी, प्राज्ञ, रावण, and पंकज into their component parts and re-form them, showing the rules of संधि, गुण or वृद्धि they observe in their formation.

VIII. Translate closely the following passage, explaining the context:— 12

असि सकळ अनर्था मूळ माझीच वाणी
धरुनि मजपळे तैं होय मी दीनवाणी
बहुत मज निमित्यें राघवें शोक केला
करुण म्हणुनि न स्त्री-काम कामीं भुकेला ॥ १ ॥

मजनिमित्त करी गडि वानरां
सुलभ जो न सुरां अथवा नरां
धरि मदर्थ असा व्यवसाय की
दश-मुखा वधि राघव सायकीं ॥ २ ॥
धरि करीं कमला कमलापति
यथुनि सिंधु तसाचि मला पति
जलधिमध्यपुरींत तिचा धणी
वधुनि दे मज आत्म-सुखें धणी ॥ ३ ॥
जे जळांत बुडणार तीव्र ते
थोर पर्वत अवो पतिव्रते
सागरीं तरति सेतु-वाट ते
हे अतर्क्य करणोच वाटते ॥ ४ ॥

IX. Translate freely the following passages, and point out what you regard to be the beauties. 12

मल्लां वज्र गमे नरां नृप गमे काम स्वयें स्त्रीजना
गौळ्यां आप्त नृपां खळां प्रभु शिशू मातापित्याच्या मना
कंसा मृत्यु अशक्त पामरजना संतांसि तत्वामृत
श्रीशेषासन यादवां हरि दिसे रंगांत रामान्वित ॥१॥
दे मल्लां रस रौद्र अद्भुत नरां शृंगार नारीजना
गौळ्यां हास्य नृपांस वीर करुणा मातापित्याच्या मना
कंसा लागिं भयानकाख्य रस दे बीभत्स मूढां भ्रमें
संतां शांतरस स्वभक्तिरस तो दे यादवां या क्रमें ॥२॥

रडति दशमुखाच्या त्यास हा नाथनाथा
तुज-विरहित लंका आणि आह्मी अनाथा

नगरिवरि रुसोनी वीर सेजे निजावें
तरि शरण पुरीनें आजि कोणास जावें ॥ १ ॥
होउनी वश तुवां मदनातें
आणिलीं प्रभु-वधू सदनातें
क्षोभली जनकराजकुमारी
तो प्रभावचि असा तुज मारी ॥ २ ॥
लंका स्त्रियांसहित ते विधवाच केली
गृध्रान्न ते तनुहि जे विषयीं भुकेली
सद्वंश-भूषणहि तूं नरकासि जासी
केला अनर्थ सकळां ननुजानुजांसी ॥ ३ ॥

X. (*a*). What one thing had Ráma desired Sítá not to relate to Lopámudrá; why; and how did she recover herself after she had related it? 9

(*b*). Explain fully,

घरिहुनि मज बाई सोहळे काननाचे
सजलजलद संगें मोर वो कां न नाचे.

(*c*) What is Váman's inference from the fact that Sítá was a source of sorrow to Ráma from beginning to end?

TUESDAY, *26th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER II.

R. H. PINHEY, Esq., C. S.; JANA'RDAN SAKHA'RA'M GA'DGIL, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Translate into Maráthi the following passage:— 20

"But although the English General had accomplished more than he had ventured to hope, and Tippoo, who had seen, first with incredulity—and then with dismay, the long

line of English Footmen advancing under the silence of the night into the very heart of his camp, had shut himself in his fort, the day-light did not bring with it any cessation of the strife. Our troops had effected a lodgment on the island of Seringapatam, and detachments there and on the other side of the rivet in rear of Tippoo's camp were now exposed to the attacks of the enemy, who in vain endeavoured to dislodge them. There was some hard fighting throughout the day, the result of which made it clear to the Sultan that the game must now be played out by him behind the walls of Seringapatam; so he withdrew his troops from all the outlying redoubts, and abandoned every part on the north side of the river. So that now, in the words of the military historian of the war, "the proud city of Seringapatam, which we could scarcely discern from our first ground, was now in forty-eight hours strongly and closely invested on its two principal sides; the enemy's army broken and dispirited; ours in perfect order, and highly animated by their success."—*Kaye.*

II. Translate into Maráthi the following lines:— 15

'T was but an instant he restrain'd
That fiery barb so sternly rein'd;
'T was but a moment that he stood,
Then sped as if by death pursued;
But in that instant o'er his soul,
Winters of memory seem'd to roll,
And gather in that drop of time
A life of pain, an age of crime.
O'er him who loves, or hates, or fears,
Such moment pours the grief of years:
What felt he then, at once oppress
By all that most distracts the breast?
That pause, which ponder'd o'er his fate
Oh, who its dreary length shall date!
Though in Time's record nearly naught,
It was Eternity to Thought!
For infinite as boundless space
The thought that conscience must embrace,
Which in itself can comprehend
Woe without name, or hope, or end.

III. Translate the following sentences into Maráthi, taking care to preserve the sense and meaning of the idioms:— 15

(*a*). They were determined to obtain possession of the harbour at all hazards.

(*b*). The Mahrattas, unable to look abroad for assistance, and pressed by the whole power of the Mogul empire, were obliged to bend to the storm.

(*c*). The wide excitement, and the greatness of the interests at stake, raised even common men above themselves.

(*d*). The high nature of these men, and the high objects which they pursued will only become visible to us as we can throw ourselves back into their times and teach our hearts to feel as they felt.

(*e*). All men feel a necessity of being on some terms with their conscience, at their own expense or at another's.

(*f*). Rather, as later historians are pleased to think, it was the grave of his reputation.

(*g*). He gave him his word as a being that the secret should be safe with him.

(*h*). It was at such a time, and to take their part amidst such scenes as these that the English navigators appeared along the shores of South America.

(*i*). These being on an equal footing, and most of them associates of some standing, their conversation was perfectly easy.

(*j*). When he had fallen on evil days and evil tongues, he took refuge from them in an ideal world.

(*k*). Lord C.'s patience could stand no more, and he arose with a slight bow and moved haughtily away.

(*l*). So thoroughly aware were many of the bondholders that these transactions would not bear the light, that they came readily into the compromise.

IV. Give a short sketch (in Maráthi) of the career of Nadir Shah. 10

V. Translate into idiomatic English, without unnecessary expansion, the following passages:— 15

(*a*). अश्रुपिंडापासून लहान लहान वाहिन्या वरच्या पापण्यांत गेल्या आहेत, त्यांतून अश्रु येतात, आणि वरच्या व खालच्या पापण्या मिचकतात तेव्हां त्यांची जी गति होते, तेणेंकरून नेत्राच्या बाह्य पटलाच्या पुढल्या अंगावर तीं अश्रु पसरतात.

डोळे ओलसर व निर्मळ राखायास जितकीं हवीं त्यां पेक्षां जर अधिक अश्रु आलीं तर तीं पापण्यांत दोन लहान छिद्रें आहेत त्यांतून नेत्रसंधीच्या आंतल्या अंगीं एक पिशवी आहे त्यांत जातात आणि नंतर तेथील अस्थींत हंसाच्या पिसाच्या नळी एवढें बीळ आहे त्यांतून नाकांत उतरतात. नंतर तीं नाकपुड्यांच्या आंतल्या अंगावर पसरतात, आणि आपण श्वासोश्वास टाकितों तेव्हां जो ऊष्ण वायु खालीवर जातो येतो तो त्यांस तत्काळ सुकवितो.

परंतु तुझ्या डोळ्यांच्या पापण्या आपोआप कां मिचकतात, त्याचें दुसरें एक कारण—डोळ्यास दुखवी असा त्याच्या जवळ एकादा लहान प्राणी किंवा रजःकण येत असला तर तो दूर राखावा, हें आहे. पापण्यांचे केंसही याच कार्यास्तव केले आहेत. यावरून डोळा यथास्थित आणि निरुपद्रव असावा म्हणून ईश्वरानें किती प्रकारें बंदोबस्त ठेविला आहे हें पहा बरें.

(b). जेवीं व्याघ्रें धरूनि गाये थारियाप्रती घेऊनि जाये
तेवीं ते आणिली पापियें राजसभे द्रौपदी ॥ १ ॥
रोदन करितां अधोमुखें भूमी शिंपिली नेत्रोदकें
संत महंत परम दुःखें नेत्र-कमळें झांकिती ॥ २ ॥
खेद पक्षिया तरुवरा बैसका भंगिल्या गिरिवरा

रक्तोदकाच्या सागरा लोट आला अद्भुत ॥ ३ ॥
सभेसी आणितां यज्ञसेनी अश्रुपात सकळा नयनीं
शकुना कर्ण दुर्योधना मनीं परमानंद न संठे ॥ ४ ॥
मग परस्परें पिटोनि टाळी हास्य करिती गदारोळी
म्हणती पहा हो पांचाळी रूपलक्षणें नेटको ॥ ५ ॥

करतळ न दुखों दे फोडवो जेविं पाणी
वनिं धरि मन माझें ये रिती चापपाणी
कनकमृग म्हणें तों पाडिसी राम लागे
दशमुख हरि ऐश्यामाजि मेला मला गे ॥ १ ॥
मृग प्राण सोडी तईं दीनवाणी
अरे लक्ष्मणा धांव ऐसी सुवाणी
वदे तों मला रामवाणीच वाटे
म्हणोनी बळें लाविलें त्यास वाटे ॥ २ ॥

VI. Describe, in short, either in English or in Marâthi, the mechanism of स्कंधसंधि and of कूर्परसंधि. What the essential difference between them? 6

VII. Give in English the substance of what is said on मुखमुद्रा and the design of Providence they indicate. 7

TUESDAY, *26th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GUJARA'THI—PAPER I.

QUESTIONS ON THE VIDYA'NA' UDDE'SH, LABHA ANE SANTOSHA AND THE HISTORY OF GUJARA'T, INCLUDING TRANSLATION, ETYMOLOGY, AND GRAMMAR.

The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.;

NAGINDA'S TULSIDA'S MA'RPHA'TIA, B.A.

[The black figures on the right indicate full marks.]

I. Give the meaning of the following words as used in the first of these works, mentioning their etymology and their Sanskrit roots: 5

अंडाद, आकुंचन, आधारविषय, उद्भिद, ग्रष्टलि, जंगम, स्थावर, धर्म, शीघ्र, स्वच्छंदगमन.

II Translate the following passage into English:— 10

ईश्वर शरीर अने आत्मा आ बेओये करीने माणस कर्यां छे, ते बेओ पण अरस्परस संयुक्त होईने सर्व प्रकारे जुदी जातना छे. आ संयोगनुं स्वरूप एटले ए दृष्टिगोचर शरीरमां ते संयोग क्याहां छे ते स्थळ अथवा आत्मा शरीरमांहेला किया पण विशेष स्थळमां संयुक्त छे, ए वातो अद्यापि कोईने पण खबर नथी, अने एवुं भासे छे जे, ए वातो आगळ पण कोईने खबर नथी.

III. What is said in this work of the *Shahamriga*, and the *Kokila*, and for what purpose are these birds referred to in it? 5

IV. Translate the following passage into Gujeráthi, using the Nágarí character for the first two of your sentences:— 25

"The charms of a residence in a foreign land are increased tenfold if the traveller be a zoologist or a botanist. However dull a country may seem, however uninteresting its human population, the creatures that live on its surface, or swarm amid the waves that wash its shores, afford a constant and inexhaustible source of amusement and instruction. The naturalist is at home everywhere, and finds a museum where the ordinary voyager sees nothing but a waste. In the polar regions he is intensely happy, but in the tropics he is in Paradise itself. No district is so poor and barren but that it has treasures for him, and none so rich but that all its gold would fail to prevent his rushing after a new butterfly, or climbing the rocks after a new flower. It is a curious fact, that several able botanists explored and resided in the gold regions of California, aware of the indications of the precious metal, before the rush to the diggings, but were too absorbed in the delights of their own peculiar pursuits to think of grubbing for lucre.—(*Edward Forbes*).

V. Translate into Gujaráthí the following lines :— 25

"Behold this vine :
I found it a wild tree, whose wanton strength
Had swollen into irregular twigs
And bold excrescences,
And spent itself in leaves and little rings—
So, in the flourish of its outwardness,
Washing the sap and strength
That should have given forth fruit.
But when I pruned the tree,
Then it grew temperate in its vain expense
Of useless leaves, and knotted, as thou seest,
Into these full, clear clusters, to repay
The hand that wisely wounded it.

(*Southey*).

VI. (*a*) Give (in English) the notices of Ahmadábád contained in the History of Gujarát.

(*b*) Give (in English) a biographical notice of Siddhráj Jayasingh.

VII. (*a*) From what is the word ચૌળુકી derived? Who were the kings of Gujarát belonging to this dynasty? 10

(*b*) Give the notices of ચરિત્રો found in the History of Gujarát.

VIII. (*a*) What are the languages from which the following words are respectively derived :— 10

દક્ષણ, તરફ, કુચ, રાજધાની લીધું, વાર, બાતસાહ, મુલક, પોતે, વખત, ખબર, છોકરો.

(*b*) Show how the following words are derived from the Sanskrit:—

પછે, અગળ, કહ્યું, પુછયું, હજાર, પાસે, નરબદા, જમના, રાણી, કોળી.

IX. Give the technical Gujaráthí terms for the following words used in a grammatical sense:— 10

Cerebral, inflection, elision, postposed and preposed particles, permutation of letters, doubled, penultimate, euphony, instrumental, reciprocal.

(*b*) Give and translate (not define) the names of the different kinds of *Samása* and *Prayoga*.

TUESDAY, 26*th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER II.

QUESTIONS ON HUNARKHA'N AND SAMPALAKSHMI AND ABOLA' RA'NI', INCLUDING TRANSLATION, ETYMOLOGY, GRAMMAR, &c.

The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S;
NAGINDA'S TULSIDA'S MA'RPHA'TIA, B.A.

[The black figures on the right indicate full marks.]

I. (*a*. What historical information is embodied in the poem, "Hunarkhán"? 10

(*b*.) Mention the incident in this poem which illustrates the "Sampalakshmi."

II. (*a*.) What functions are assigned to the following personages in the "Hunarkhán"?— 10

હુજરખાન, વણરાજ, મંડળિક, અફીણસીંહ, જંત્રખાન. વેહેમખાન, ચોળમજીઠ, છાપખાન, માદરપાટ, સરદાર.

(*b.* Fully explain the allusions contained in the following lines :—

"પટરાણી પરમેશની." "માહાદરીઆની દીકરી."

III. (*a.*) Quote the most striking passages from the Sampalakshmi.

(*b.*) What Roman political maxim illustrates the "Sampalakshmi"? Do you know any corresponding English maxim? Give the Indian names of the other Indian processes for overcoming enemies.

IV. (*a.*) Give in Gujaráthí a brief sketch of two of the stories related by પરદુઃખભંજન to the heroine of the poem "Abolá Ráni."

(*b.*) What moral do we derive from this poem?

V. (*a.*) How do the Prayogas affect construction? Give instances of the ભાવે Prayoga.

(*b.*) Explain clearly the constructions of the following metres and illustrate them by examples :—

૧. તોટક. ૨. ભુજંગી. ૩. નારાચ. ૪. ઝૂલના. ૫. છપ્પા.

c. Translate the following lines and give the Dhátus of the words underlined :—

સિદ્ધિ બુદ્ધિ રિદ્ધિ વૃદ્ધિ સકલ સદાય
જેના મંદીરમાં મંદીર કરી કરે નિવાસ છે.
ઉજલ છે દંત જેના ગુણ છે અનંત જેના
જસનો ન અંત નિત્ય લાભ લક્ષ પાસ છે.

VI. Translate the following prose and poetical passages into English :—

(*a.*) ઓ દેશીઓ આશાં તમારાં નુર! તમે કેવા ઊંઘાતા અને આલશુ છો, કે તમારી પાસે પડેલી તમારીજ ખીજનું તમે બરાબર ભાન નથી રાખી શકતા! પરદેશી-

ઓ તે વસ્તુનું ચોખ્ખું ભાન કરાવે છે તો પણ તમે તે ઉપર નીધ્યા નથી કરતા! રે તમે લગાર કળે કળે ઉડવા માંડો અને પરોપકારી પુરૂષો જે તમારાં હિતની વાત કેહેછે તેને ધ્યાન દઈ ને સાંભળતા જાઓ. આહાહા! પરદેશીઓએ તમારે માટે શું શું કીધું છે? તેઓવડે આપણે આપણી અસલની વાત જાણવા માંડી છે. કેવું ઉલટું અજબ જેવું છે, કે જે વસ્તુઓ આપણી પાસથીજ— આપણી ભાષાઓમાંથી આપણે જાણવી જોઈએ, તે સઘળી પરભાષાની મારફતે થોડાએક જણા જાણીએ છેયે. પોતાની, પોતાના બાપદાદાની, જ્યાતની, ગામની અને પોતાના દેશની વારતા, તેમાં વળી પરાક્રમી અને યશસ્વી વારતા જાણવાને કોણ આતુર નથી? સહુજ આતુર જોઈયે; પણ ઘણાજ થોડા છે. જન્મ ધરી સ્વાર્થ પણ જેણે ન જાણ્યો તેણે પૃથ્વીને ફોકટ ભારે મારી એમ સમજવું. સારાંશ, પોતેજ કેવા હતા ને કેવા છેયે એ ઊપર વિચાર કરવાને દેશીઓને હમારી પ્રાર્થના છે.

નર્મગદ્ય. પા. ૨૯૩.

(૬.) રહે શરિરમાં રોગ, વ્યસન આવી કોઈ વળગ્યું;
થયો ન વિદ્યાભ્યાસ, કરજ છૂટે નહિ અળગુ;
વસે કુટંબ કુસંપ કલેશ કામનિ નહિ છાંડે;
પાપી પુત્ર કુપાત્ર, પુત્રી બાળાપણ રાંડે;
અહોનિશ વસવું ઊદ્યમ વિના, તૃષ્ણા અધિક
અપાર છે;
આ જગમાં એવા પુરૂષના, જિવતરને ધિક્કાર છે.

રોગ રહિત તન રહે, અધિક વિદ્યા અભ્યાસી ;
પાળે આજ્ઞા પુત્ર, સદા પરઆશ નિરાશી;
મધુર વાચ માનની, કરજ શિરપર નહિ કોડી ;
ચિત્ત સદા સંતોષ પ્રીત સજન સંગજોડી ;
વળિ દિવસ દિવસ વધતો દિસે, સંપ કુટુંબા વર્ગમાં ;
પછિ તેથકિ હુ નથિ પ્રોછતો, સરસ કાંઈ સુખ
સ્વર્ગમાં.

WEDNESDAY, 27*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.; W. DRAPER, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. A person has £1500 in the 3½ per cents; how much must he have also in the 3 per cents that his whole income may be £300; and what would he realise by selling out at 83⅞ and 77⅛ respectively? 8

II. Investigate a rule for Division of Decimals. 8

Divide ·00065 by 1·3
and 650 by ·00013.

III. Prove that $\log (abc) = \log a + \log b + \log c$ and $\log \left(a^{\frac{p}{q}}\right) = \frac{p}{q} \log a$.

Apply the above formula to find the logarithms, to the base 10, of 12, ·375, and $\sqrt[3]{\cdot\dot{3}}$ having given $\log 2 = \cdot 301030$, and $\log 3 = \cdot 477121$. 5

IV. Explain the meaning of fractional and negative indices, showing clearly that $a^{\frac{1}{p}} = \sqrt[p]{a}$. 8

V. Solve the equations:

(i) $x^2 + 5x + 4 = 5\sqrt{(x^2 + 5x + 28)}$ 3

(ii) $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} - a^2 - \frac{1}{a^2} = 0.$ 3

VI. Show that the squares of $a^2 - 2a - 1$, $a^2 + 1$, and $a^2 + 2a - 1$ are in arithmetical progression. 8

VII. Find the sum of a series of quantities in Geometrical Progression, the first term, the common ratio, and the number of terms being given. Show what form the result will take when the number of terms is infinite, and the common ratio is numerically less than unity. 8

Find the sum of 2

$$\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{25} + \frac{1}{125} - \text{\&c. } ad\ infinitum.$$

VIII. The arithmetic mean of two numbers is 9, and the harmonic mean 8; find the numbers. 10

IX. Distinguish between Combinations and Permutations; and show that the number of Combinations of n things taken r at a time is equal to the number of Combinations of n things taken $n-r$ at a time. 8

X. With 7 flags representing the first seven numerals, how many signals can be made, each representing a number and consisting of not more than 4 flags. 10

XI. Assuming the truth of the Binomial Theorem when the exponent is a positive integer; show that it is true when the exponent is any positive fraction. 8

XII. Expand by the Binomial Theorem $(3x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 4y^{\frac{1}{2}})^9$; and write down the 6th term of $(3a - 2x)^{\frac{3}{2}}$. 6

WEDNESDAY, 27*th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

TRIGONOMETRY AND CONIC SECTIONS.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.; W. DRAPER, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Explain some of the methods of measuring angles. 6

Show how an angle expressed in centesimal (or French) seconds can be reduced to sexagesimal (or English) seconds.

II. Show that the angle subtended at the centre of a circle by an arc which is equal to the radius is an invariable angle. What is the approximate value of this angle? 9

Find the length of the arc subtended at the centre of a circle whose radius is 10 feet by the angle $\frac{27}{\pi}$.

III. Define the sine and cosine of an angle and trace the changes in the sign and value of sin θ—cos θ as θ changes from 0 to 2 π. 9

Find all the values of versin $\frac{n\pi}{4}$ where n is any integer.

Also deduce a formula for all the angles which have the same sine and the same cosine as a

IV. Find cos $\frac{A}{2}$ in terms of sin A, and show that four values occur for the cosine of half an angle when the sine of the angle is given. 9

Find the value of cos $22\frac{1}{2}$

V. Two sides and the included angle of a triangle are given, solve the triangle. 9

If $a = 70$, $b = 35$, $C = 36°52'12''$ find the remaining angles, having given log $3 = \cdot 4771213$,

and L. cot $18°26'6'' = 10\cdot 4771213$.

VI. Find the area of a quadrilateral which can be inscribed in a circle. 8

VII. If the tangent at any point P of a parabola meet the axis produced in the point T and PN be the ordinate of the point P, then $NT = 2\ AN$. 9

If a circle be described about the triangle SPN the tangent to it from A will be equal to $\frac{1}{2}\ PN$.

VIII. If a pair of tangents OQ, OQ' be drawn to a parabola and OV be drawn parallel to the axis meeting QQ' in V, then QQ' shall be bisected in V. 9

IX. If from the foci S and S' of an Ellipse SY and $S'Y'$ are drawn at right angles to the tangent at P, then Y and Y' are on the circumference of the auxiliary circle, and $SY.\ S'Y' = BC^2$. 8

X. Parallelograms circumscribing an Ellipse the sides of which are parallel to conjugate diameters have the same area. 8

XI. Prove that the rectangle under the abscissæ of the axis major of a hyperbola is to the square on the semiordinate at the square on the axis major to the square on the axis minor, ($AN.\ NM : PN^2 :: AC : BC^2$). 8

XII. If right cone is cut by a plane which meets the cone on both sides of the vertex the section is a hyperbola. 8

Under what conditions is it possible to cut an equilateral hyperbola from a given right cone?

FRIDAY, 29*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID AND MECHANICS.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.; W. DRAPER, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

[In the answers to the first six questions symbols must not be used.]

I. In obtuse-angled triangles, if a perpendicular be drawn from either of the acute angles to the opposite side produced, the square on the side subtending the obtuse angle is greater than the squares on the sides containing the obtuse angle by twice the rectangle contained by the side upon which when produced the perpendicular falls, and the straight line intercepted without the triangle between the perpendicular and the obtuse angle. 5, 7

If an angle of a triangle be two-thirds of two right angles, the square on the side subtending that angle is equal to the square on the sides containing it, together with the rectangle contained by those sides.

II. If a straight line touch a circle and from the point of contact a straight line be drawn meeting the circle, the angles which this line makes with the line touching the circle shall be equal to the angles which are in the alternate segments of the circle. 5

III. The angle contained by the tangents drawn at the extremities of any chord in a circle is equal to the difference of the angles in the segments made by the chord; and also equal to twice the angle contained by the same chord and a diameter drawn from either of its extremities. 10

IV. Given the three angles of a triangle and the radius of the inscribed circle; construct the triangle. 9

V. In right-angled triangles, the rectilineal figure described upon the side opposite to the right angle is equal to the similar and similarly described figures containing the right angle. 7

VI. If a straight line be at right angles to a plane, every plane which passes through it shall be at right angles to that plane. 7

VII. Prove the parallelogram of forces so far as the direction of the resultant is concerned. 7

Two chords AB, AC of a circle represent two forces; one of them, AB, is given, find the position of the other when the resultant is a maximum.

VIII. Any number of forces act at the same point, their directions all lying in the same plane; find the direction and magnitude of the resultant. 7

A particle is acted on by forces 4, 6, 12, and 10. The angle between the forces 4 and 6 is 15°, between 6 and 12, 30°, and between 12 and 10, 60°. Find the magnitude and direction of the resultant of the forces.

IX. Show that every system of particles has a centre of gravity, and that a system can have only one centre of gravity. 8

Find the centre of gravity of any number of particles not in the same plane. *

X. Two Cones are placed with their equal bases in contact, and the altitude of one is three times that of the other, find the position of their common centre of gravity. 10

XI. Investigate the condition of equilibrium of two weights balancing on a straight lever. 9

One arm of a common balance is made shorter than the other, and the defect concealed by making one of the scales heavier, so that the scales when empty balance each other. Show how the true weight of a body can be found by weighing it in a false balance of this kind.

What are the chief requisites of a good balance?

XII. Find the ratio of the power to the weight in a system of pullies in which all the strings are attached to the weight. 9

Enunciate the principle of virtual velocities and prove it in the case of the above system of pullies.

THURSDAY, 28*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LOGIC.

K. M. CHATFIELD, B.A.; The Rev. D. C. BOYD, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. What is peculiarly the province of Logic? and what are its relations to the other Sciences? 10

II. Trace the history of the word *Form*, as implied in the phrases: *Substantial Forms—Forms of Motion*—and *Forms of Thought*. 10

III. What kinds of propositions does Thomson indicate by the symbols U and Y? Give an example of each. 10

Show (by tables, or otherwise) how the introduction of these two kinds of propositions affects the ordinary Scheme of Oppositions.

IV. Hypothetical propositions are divided into *Disjunctive* and *Conditional*: Distinguish between these; and show how the former are resolvable into the latter. 10

State any Hypothetical proposition you choose, and change it into the Categorical form.

V. "Two particular premisses prove nothing":—Show that this is true; and mention a case in which this general rule must be modified. 10

Give an instance in which a universal conclusion cannot be inferred from two universal premisses.

VI. How does Mill seek to establish that "in every syllogism, considered as an argument to prove a conclusion, there is a *petitio principii*." 10

Give his formula of the "universal type of the reasoning process."

VII. Why is the fourth figure not found in Aristotle's Logic? What objections have been brought against this figure? 10

VIII. State logically and examine— 30

1. A bigot delights in public ridicule; for he begins to think he is a martyr.

2. If the President does no more foolish thing with reference to the South, and maintains even the appearance of friendship with his General, Democratic prospects will be

very hopeful at the approaching elections; but can we expect, with the President's well-known obstinacy and temper that he will act sensibly at this crisis? Democracy therefore has a poor chance.

3. Energy is an affair of freedom, genius is an affair of energy, poetry is an affair of genius; therefore a nation whose spirit is characterised by freedom may well be eminent in poetry.

4. It is a law that civilised nations encroach upon barbarian neighbours; and as laws are to be obeyed, this encroachment is justifiable.

5. If political institutions do not reflect the social state of a country, there is a struggle on the part of the social to adapt itself to the political influence, or of the political to adapt itself to the social influence. Now, what are you doing here? You are laying the foundation for endless conflicts between the two influences, by giving most political to those who have the least social influence.

6. Governments are in a difficult position; if they seek to suppress private judgment, they appear tyrannical, while they show weakness by non-interference.

THURSDAY, 28*th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

K. M. CHATFIELD, B.A.; The Rev. D. C. BOYD, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Explain the terms *natural, distributive justice, passive habits, prerogative, disproportionate*—as used by Butler. **5**

II. Illustrate the use of arguments from final causes by Butler. What does Bacon say of the use and abuse of such arguments? **12**

III. Quote from Butler remarks on (1) the Stoics, (2) the Epicureans. What part of his philosophy does Butler owe to Shaftesbury? **10**

IV. Explain— **6**

(1). Every appetite of sense, and every particular affection of the heart are equally interested or disinterested.

(2). Reason alone is not in reality a sufficient motive of virtue.

(3). Our nature corresponds to our external condition.

V. What is meant by Moral Government? Give an outline of the arguments used by Butler to show that "the principles and beginnings of a moral government over the world may be discerned." 12

VI. State briefly the Nature and Force of Analogical Evidence. 15

Give a short account of what it is that Butler proposes to establish in the "Analogy."

Quote, verbally or in substance, the passage from Origen which is the germ of Butler's treatise.

VII. How may we meet the objection raised in the question, "Why does not the Author of Nature make his creatures happy without the instrumentality of their own actions"? 10

What general answer may be given to all objections against the justice and goodness of God's moral government? Show the force of this answer in detail.

VIII. In what sense is the term *probation* used by Butler? 10

What ends are served by our being placed in a state of probation?

What analogies exist between our education for mature age in the present world, and our trial for a future one?

IX. What proofs does Butler adduce to show that we possess a "moral approving and disapproving faculty"? 10

How does he establish, against Lord Shaftesbury, that it is *goodness* rather than *malice* which can make us afraid?

X. Describe the uses and abuses of the emotion of Resentment. 10

How is the duty of Forgiveness of Injuries related to the exercise of this emotion?

THURSDAY, 28*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

OPTICS.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.; W. DRAPER, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Prove that if the refractive index for a medium (A) when light is incident upon it from a vacuum be μ, and the index for another medium (B) under the same circumstances be μ^1 then when light proceeds from (B) into (A) the refractive index is $\frac{\mu}{\mu^1}$ — 9

What is meant by the *critical angle* ?

Describe the appearance of objects as presented to an eye under water and looking upwards.

II. A conical pencil of rays is incident upon a plane reflecting surface, determine the form of the reflected pencil.* 8

III. Diverging rays are incident upon a convex spherical reflector, find the geometrical focus. 11

Show that the principal focus of a minor is half way between the minor and the spherical surface of which it is formed.

IV. A small pencil of diverging rays is incident directly upon a spherical reflector, trace the corresponding positions of the conjugate force. 9

V. What is meant by an *aplanatic* surface? Show that the surface formed by the revolution of an Ellipse about its major axis is aplanatic for rays incident from one of its foci. 9

VI. When a ray of light passes out of one medium into another, show that as the angle of incidence increases the angle of deviation also increases. 9

VII. A ray of light is refracted through a prism in a plane perpendicular to its edge, find the direction of the refracted ray. Determine under what circumstances the deviation will be a minimum. 11

VIII. Find the geometrical forces of a small pencil of diverging rays refracted through a concave convex lens the thickness of which is neglected. 11

Does a lens produce the same effect whichever face is presented to the incident light? Show that a lens has two principal foci.

IX. Show how to find by experiment the focal length of a lens. 9

X. Describe the common astronomical telescope and trace a pencil of rays through it. 14

How is the magnifying power of this telescope measured?

How can the astronomical telescope be adapted for viewing terrestrial objects?

THURSDAY, 28*th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ASTRONOMY.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.; W. DRAPER, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. What is meant by the *latitude* of a place on the earth, and what by the *altitude* of a heavenly body? Show that the altitude of the pole is equal to the latitude of the place of observation. 10

II. Define siderial time and mean solar time; and explain clearly the cause of the difference in the length of a siderial day and a mean solar day. 8

III. What is meant by *parallax?* Show how to find the horizontal parallax of the moon. 10

IV. Explain why the disks of the sun and moon appear to be of an oval form when near the horizon. 8

V. Explain the phenenon of Twilight. Show that the duration of twilight varies with the latitude of the place, and determine the conditions under which there will be twilight the whole night. 12

VI. Show that when the sun is in the summer solstice, it just does not set to a place on the Arctic Circle. 10

VII. Describe the Mural Circle, and explain the mode of making observations with it. Show how to determine the polar and horizontal points. 12

VIII. Show how to obtain the declination of a heavenly body. 10

IX. How is the clock in an Observatory corrected, and how is its *rate* ascertained? 8

X. Explain how a lunar eclipse is caused; and show clearly why there is a *penumbra* as well as an *umbra*. 12

SATURDAY, 30*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

PAPER I.

J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A.; ROWLAND HAMILTON, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. How do you define the science of Political Economy, and what advantages do you consider are to be derived from the study of it? 8

II. What are the chief heads under which Adam Smith divides his inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of Nations? 8

III. Show how the use of money has arisen and state what commodities have been used for the purpose. Why is the use of gold and silver always maintained for the money of all rich and civilized countries? 12

IV. What were the chief fallacies of the so-called mercantile system exposed by Adam Smith, (1) as regards the balance of trade;" (2) the trade in the precious metals? 15

V. What is the difference between "productive" and "unproductive" labour? Explain in what measure and degree the former is preferable to the latter. 10

VI. Give a sligt sketch of Adam Smith's views regarding "Rent" and show in what respect they were faulty. 10

VII. How does Mr. Mill define capital and what is the distinctive feature of his definition? What other definitions of capital do you remember? 12

VIII. Quote what you can remember from the same author regarding the direct and indirect advantages of foreign trade and add any remarks of your own on the same subject. 10

IX. State some of the evils which result from a depreciation of the currency, and the chief difficulties which attend its restoration. Illustrate from the History of the last two centuries. 15

SATURDAY, 30*th* *November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

POLITICAL ECONOMY,

PAPER II.

J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A.; ROWLAND HAMILTON, Esq.,

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Give some account of the material progress of Great Britain since the publication of Smith's Wealth of Nations. **10**

II. Prices it is said are governed by supply and demand. How and in what directions should the recognition of the law restrain, modify, or excite the action of good government? **15**

III. What is the Metayer system? State what you consider to be its advantages and disadvantages. **15**

IV. Show the relative advantages which a nation derives from internal and external trade, and point out how the freedom of trade necessarily tends to the *mutual* advantage of all who are parties to it. **12**

V. State concisely the law of Rent and show how the introduction of railways into a country may affect the incidence of it in districts differently circumstanced. **8**

VI. The preponderance of political power in England has gradually shifted from the landed to the industrial classes,—show how the change accords with the different value of the services respectively rendered by them to the country in the present and in the 17th century. **12**

VII. Enumerate the principal commercial panics of which you have any knowledge, stating briefly the distinctive features of each. What fundamental maxim of Political Economy (regarding value) is shown to be neglected in all of them. **10**

VIII. What difference does Mr. Mill draw between "wages" and the "cost of labour?" Point out how the latter may be diminished, without injuriously affecting the former. **10**

IX. Under what heads does Mr. Mill divide his work on the elements of Political Economy? **8**

MONDAY, *2nd December* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HISTORY.

PAPER I.

ANCIENT HISTORY: ENGLISH HISTORY.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; The Rev. D. MACPHERSON, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

ENGLISH HISTORY.

I. What circumstances prevented the often threatened league of the Catholic powers against England under Elizabeth? 10

II. By what title did the first King of the Stuart line ascend the English throne? What was his character? Was the power of the Crown at home, and the influence of the English Nation abroad, diminished or increased under his government? 14

III. Give some account of the principal Parliamentary leaders under Charles I. (1626-1642). 10

IV. What Acts of the Legislature completed and confirmed the Revolution of 1688? 10

V. Describe the character of William III., and point out the cardinal aims of his domestic and foreign policy. 10

VI. In what wars were the English Nation engaged under the two first Kings of the German line, and with what success? 10

VII. Draw a map of the northern half of Scotland; and describe the state of society there in the middle of the last century. 14

VIII. Write a short history of the rebellion of 1745. 10

IX. Was the power of the Crown augmented or diminished under George III.? Narrate in illustration the circumstances which attended the fall of the Coalition Ministry of Fox and North. 12

ANCIENT HISTORY.

I. Describe the physical geography of Attica, and draw a map to illustrate the battle of Salamis. 14

II. Enumerate the countries which were included in the Persian Empire, under Darius and Xerxes. 10

III. Describe the constitution of Athens as amended by Cleisthenes. 10

IV. What were the causes and results of the war of the Athenians against the Bœotian aristocracy (B. C. 447)? 10

V. When was the battle of Delium fought? Narrate the events that immediately preceded and followed it. 10

VI. Write a brief sketch of Roman literature from the death of Enius to the commencement of the Ciceronian age. 12

VII. Describe in detail the functions of the Prætor Urbanus and the Curule Œdiles. 10

VIII. A summary of military events in Italy between 218 and 203, B.C. 14

IX. What plans political and military occupied the mind of Cæsar during the last months of his life? 10

MONDAY, *2nd December* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER II.

HISTORY OF INDIA: HISTORY OF THE JEWS.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A., The Rev. D. MACPHERSON, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HISTORY OF INDIA.

I. Is the dynasty inaugurated by Báber correctly called the Mogul Dynasty? What was Báber's connexion with the Moguls? State the proper application of the terms Mogul, Túrk, Tartar, Uzbek. 12

II. What are the (1) literary and (2) historical merits of the Autobiography of Báber? Give some details from it bearing on his character and private life, his affection for Cabul, and his opinions as to Hindustan and the Hindús. 12

III. What was the position held among the Rájpút princes by Sanga, Rána of Mewár? Give an account of his character and of the events which occurred during Báber's war with him;—also of the siege of Chándérí. 12

IV. What was the *jizya*? Describe Akber's treatment of the Hindús, the reforms which he imposed on them, his revenue system, and his personal character and tastes. 12

V. What timid policy on the part of Aurungzíb with reference to the supreme command of his armies caused their continual defeat in his absence? To what early conduct of his own may his fears be attributed? How did he treat the Hindús? 8

VI. Compare the Mogul and Mahratta armies and modes of warfare. What was the *chout*? Give the derivation of the term. What was the importance of the *chout* (1) in stimulating the Mahratta chiefs, and (2) in furthering the foreign policy of the Péshwas? 10

VII. When, between whom, and with what result was the (last) battle of Pánipat fought? Did it affect the unity of the Mahratta power? 10

VIII. Give an account of Jeshwant Ráo Holkar, and of the events which led to the treaty of Bassein. What act on the part of Bájí Ráo specially stimulated Holkar's enmity? 12

IX. What three battles in 1803 completely broke the power of Sindia? State the geographical position of the scenes of these battles. 12

HISTORY OF THE JEWS.

I. What mutual advantages accrued to Judæa and to Tyre from their relations during the reign of Solomon? Describe the various branches of Solomon's commerce, the greatness of his wealth, and the extent of his empire. 10

II. What connexion can you trace between the general physical structure of Palestine and the constitution of the Jewish armies? 5

III. Draw a sketch of the plain of Esdraelon and the immediately surrounding country,—marking the position of any towns, mountains and rivers of note. Was the plain of importance politically? What battles were fought in it during the times of the monarchy? Referring to Question II., state whether the Jews laboured under physical disadvantages in these battles. 10

IV. What specially important elements in the education of the world are due to the Jewish nation? Describe the effect on the Jewish national character produced by the captivity in Babylon. 10

V. What points were prominent in the teaching of the Jewish prophets? Illustrate by quotations. 10

VI. Describe the moral condition of the Jews in the time of Jeremiah,—his personal character and the character of his writings. What act of his is parallel to the act of a patriotic Roman during the second Punic war? 10

VII. Describe the character of Antiochus Epiphanes and his treatment of the Jews. Who was the father of Judas Maccabæus? Describe the exploits of Judas. 10

VIII. What led the Jews throughout the world to embrace the cause of Cæsar in his war with Pompey? 5

IX. Give some details as to the causes which led the Jews to revolt against Rome. 10

X. Describe the public administration of Herod the Great, and his treatment of members of his own family. What sarcastic remark did this treatment draw from Augustus? 10

XI. Describe the skill and gallantry of the defence of Jotapata by the Jews under Josephus. 10

MONDAY, *2nd December* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY,—PAPER I.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.; W DRAPER, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Show how to find the area of a triangle in terms of the co-ordinates of its angular points. 8

Find the area of the triangle whose sides are— 4

$$2x + 5y + 8 = 0$$
$$3x + 2y + 4 = 0$$
$$5x - y + 6 = 0.$$

II. Determine the polar co-ordinates of the point of intersection of the lines 8

$$2a = r\cos\left(\theta - \pi\right) \text{ and } a = r\cos\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

III. Find the angle between two straight lines referred to rectangular axes. 6

Show that the equation 6

$$6y^2 + xy - 2x + y - x^2 - 1 = 0$$

represents two straight lines inclined to one another at an angle of 135°.

IV. Show that the three lines which bisect the angles of an equilateral triangle meet in a point, taking two of the sides as axes. 10

V. Given the base and the difference of the squares of the sides of a triangle, find the locus of the vertex. 10

VI. Tangents are drawn to a circle from a given external point; find the equation to the chord of contact. 7

What other interpretations may be given to this equation? 3

VII. Show that every straight line that meets a circle in one point only is a tangent to that circle. 8

VIII. Find the equation to a circle referred to two tangents at right angles as axes. 10

IX. Show how to express the perpendicular from the origin on the tangent at any point of a circle in terms of the radius vector of that point. 8

X. Chords are drawn from the extremity of a diameter of a circle; show that the locus of their middle points is a circle. 12

MONDAY, *2nd December* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER II.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M. A.; W. DRAPER, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Define a parabola and trace the curve from its equation $y^2 = 4\,ax$. Show that the curve is concave to the axis of x. 9

II. Find the equation to the tangent at any point of a parabola, and express the equation in terms of the tangent of the angle which the tangent line makes with the axis of the parabola. 11

If the focus of a parabola be the origin, show that the equation to a tangent to the parabola is $y = m\,(x + a) + \frac{a}{m}$

III.* If from any point in a straight line a pair of tangents be drawn to a parabola, the chords of contact will all pass through a fixed point. 11

IV. If a chord of the parabola $y^2 = 4\,ax$ be a tangent of the parabola $y^2 = 8\,a\,(x - c)$, show that the line $x = c$ bisects that chord. 11

V. Prove that in the ellipse the normal at any point bisects the angle between the focal distances of that point. 7

VI. Find the locus of a point such that the two tangents from it to an ellipse are at right angles. 12

VII. Prove that the area of the parallelogram which touches the ellipse at the ends of conjugate diameters is constant. 8

VIII. An ellipse and a circle cut in four points, show that the common chords make equal angles with the major axis of the ellipse. 14

IX. Prove that in the hyperbola the line joining the ends of conjugate diameters is parallel to one asymptote and bisected by the other. 9

X. Find the polar equation to the hyperbola the focus being pole. 8

MONDAY, *2nd December* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY.

The Rev. J. AITKEN; I. B. LYON, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. A salt has the following percentage composition, calculate its formula and name the salt: 10

Silver	71·05.
Oxygen	21·06.
Carbon	7·89.

$Ag = 108.$

II. How may the quantitative analysis of atmospheric air be effected? 25

III. Describe briefly the extraction of Phosphorus from Bone earth. 12

IV. Explain the process by which carbonate of soda is obtained from common salt. 16

V. How is the assay of silver conducted? 12

VI. Give the composition and describe the properties of any compounds of the metal Arsenic which you are acquainted with. 25

MONDAY, *2nd December* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEAT AND ELECTRICITY.

The Rev. J. AITKEN; I. B. LYON, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. What will 100 cubic inches of gas at a temperature of 84° F. and 29·5 inches barometric pressure, measure at the standard temperature and pressure? 10

II. A solid weighing 25 grains in air weighs 18 grains when immersed in distilled water at 60° F. and 20 grains when immersed in another fluid; calculate the specific gravity of the solid and of the second fluid. 15

III. What are the advantages possessed by Mercury over other fluids as a liquid for filling thermometers? 15

IV. What is Dalton's law of the tension of vapors; how far is it accurate? 15

V. Explain fully the effects produced by the prime conductor of an Electric Machine in action *a'* on an uninsulated Leyden jar *b'* on an insulated jar, the knob of the Leyden jar in both cases being held near but not in contact with the prime conductor. 15

VI. How did Faraday prove that all gases possess the same inductive capacity. 15

VII. Describe briefly the construction and action of the vibrating contact breaker. 15

TUESDAY, *3rd December* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

DYNAMICS.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.; W. DRAPER, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Distinguish between *Accelerating Force* and *Moving Force*; and state how each is measured. 8

II. Find the space that is described in t seconds when a body moves from rest under the action of a uniform accelerating force. 8

A stone which is thrown into a well strikes the water in $2\frac{1}{2}$ seconds. What is the distance from the top of the well to the surface of the water? 6

IV. A body slides by its own weight down a smooth inclined plane, whose length is 48 feet, and height 4 feet; what is the time of its descent? 8

IV. Explain what is meant by the phrase "Action and Re-action are equal and opposite." 6

V. Show that 8

$$P = Mf$$

and state clearly the meaning attached to each of the letters, P, M, and f.

VI. Determine the path described by a body projected in any direction not vertical, the resistance of the air being disregarded. 8

VII. A body is projected at an angle of 15° with the velocity it would acquire in falling through 4 feet; find the horizontal range. 10

VIII. Two smooth imperfectly elastic balls moving in one plane with given velocities in given directions impinge obliquely on each other; determine the motion of each after impact. 10

IX. Three equal balls are moving in the same direction with velocities which are proportional to 3, 2, 1 and the distances between them were at a given time the same; show that after impact the velocities will continue to be in arithmetical progression. 12

X. Prove that when a heavy particle falls down a smooth curve, the velocity at any point is equal to the velocity the particle would have acquired in falling from the same height vertically. 8

XI. Define a cycloid; and show how a pendulum may be made to oscillate in a cycloid. 8

TUESDAY, *3rd December* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HYDROSTATICS.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.; W. DRAPER, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. If a fluid the particles of which are acted on by a force which is constant in direction and magnitude be at rest, the pressure will be the same at all points in a plane perpendicular to this direction. 8

Explain how the pressure on a plane is measured.

II. Show that the common surface of two fluids which do not mix is a horizontal plane. 8

Will any two fluids always remain in equilibrium, the one on the other, when their common surface is horizontal?

III. Show that the whole fluid pressure on a surface immersed in a fluid is equal to the weight of a column of fluid having for its base the area of the surface immersed and for 12

its height the depth of the centre of gravity of the surface below the surface of the fluid.

A circular plate of three feet radius and having its plane inclined to the horizon at an angle of 60° is totally immersed in a fluid of known density, find the whole pressure on the plane of the circle.

IV. If a body is wholly immersed in a fluid of greater specific gravity than itself, and is prevented from rising by a string or otherwise, find the force tending to raise the body. 10

What causes the ascent of a balloon when inflated with a gas specifically lighter than common air, and how does the aeronaut regulate the ascent or descent of a balloon?

V. Explain how the specific gravity of a fluid can be determined by weighing a piece of a body of known specific gravity in the fluid and out of it. 10

A piece of cast iron weighs $34\frac{81}{100}$ ounces in a fluid, and 40 ounces out of it. What is the specific gravity of the fluid, the specific gravity of cast iron being 7·425?

VI. Describe the construction and explain the use of the common Barometer. 9

VII. Explain the method of finding the difference of the altitudes of two stations above the earth's surface by means of the Barometer. 13

Describe the corrections required in practice before accurate results can be obtained.

VIII. Describe the working of the common Air pump. 10

Find the density of the air in the receiver after n turns of the wheel.

IX. Explain the action of the Siphon. 9

X. Describe the construction of the Hydraulic Press, and deduce a formula giving the measure of the mechanical advantage of this machine. 11

TUESDAY, *3rd December* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PHYSIOLOGY, VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL—PAPER I.

F. S. STEDMAN, Esq.; A. V. WARD, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Explain the circulation of the Sap in Plants and illustrate the Phenomena of Transpiration and Absorption in the same. 25

II. Describe the nature and conditions of the Respiratory process in Animals. 25

III. Explain the process by which the atmosphere is purified from the effects of Animal respiration and combustion. 10

IV. Mention the conditions necessary to Germination and describe the process in any Dicotyledonous seed. 20

V. What is meant by nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous principles in food. Give examples of each, and mention the several purposes they serve in the animal economy. 20

TUESDAY, *3rd December* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER II.

F. S. STEDMAN, Esq.; A. V. WARD, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Mention the different modes in which Reproduction takes place in plants, and enter minutely into the process by conjugation. 25

II. Describe the process of Digestion and the action of the various secretions on the food. 25

III. Explain the Phenomena of Reflex action and the conditions necessary for its manifestation. Mention one or more examples of normal reflex action. 25

IV. Describe blood—its Physiological and Physical properties and the active forces which effect its circulation. 25

IV.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A., 1867-68.

BRANCH I.—LANGUAGES (ENGLISH, LATIN AND SANSKRIT).

EXAMINERS.

J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A ..... } In English.
The Rev. D. MACPHERSON, M.A. ..... }

K. M.ᴾCHATFIELD, B.A. ..... } In Latin.
E. REHATSEK, M.C.E ..... }

The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S. ... } In Sanskrit.
J. G. BUHLER, Ph. D ..... }

BRANCH II.—HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

EXAMINERS.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; The Rev. J. A. WILLY, S. J., D.D.

BRANCH III.—MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

EXAMINERS.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.; Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

BRANCH I. LANGUAGE (ENGLISH, LATIN AND SANSKRIT).

MONDAY, 18*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH BOOKS—PAPER I.

THE CANTERBURY TALES AND ADDISON'S SPECTATOR.

J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A.; The Rev. D. MACPHERSON, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Paraphrase :— 30

" Thyn Ypocras and eek thy Galianes,
And every boist full of thy letuarie,
God blesse hem and oure lady Seinte Marie!
So mot I then, thou art a propre man,
And ylik a prelat, by Seint Runyan.
Sayd I not wel? Can I not speke in terme?
But wol I woot, thou dost myn herte erme,
I have almost ycaught a cardiacle;
By corpus boones, but I have triacle,
Other elles a draught of moyst and corny ale,
Other but I hiere anoon a mery tale,
Myn hert is brost for pite of that mayde.
Thow, pardoner, thou, belamy," he sayde,
" Tel us a tale, for thou canst many oon."
" It shal be doon," quod he, " and that anoon.
But first," quod he, " her at this ale-stake
I will both drynke and byten on a cake."
But right anoon the gentils gan to crie,
" Nay, let him tellen us no ribandye.
Tel us some moral thing, that we may leere."
" Gladly," quod he, and sayde as ye schal heere.
" But in the cuppe wil I me bethinke
Upon some honest tale, whil I drinke.—
Lordyngs," quod he, " in chirche whan I preche,
I peyne me to have an hauteyn speche,
And ryng it out, as lowd as doth a belle,
For I can al by rote that I telle."

II. Explain and account for the following words :— 10

Aretto, surquidrie, coud, hōuselyd, engreggen, mawment, thurrok, wraweness, holour, hokerly.

III. Paraphrase the following expressions :— 10

(a). Tak reward of thy value.
(b). I can not geste, rum, raf, ruf, by letter.

(c). The mountauns of a gnat.
(d) We can in no thinge have plesaunce
That sounetb into vertu eny while.
(e). He also hath to do more than ynough,
To kepe him and his capil out of the slough.
(f.). I can not bult it to the bren.
(g). Litel tale hath he told of eny drem.
(h). I gabbe nought, so have I joye or bliss.
(i). He lith heer upright.
(k). For housbondry of such as God hir sent,
She fond hirself and eek hir doughtres two.

IV. Give a list of words in Chaucer which are still used, but not as Chaucer used them. In each case quote authorities. 15

V. Exhibit in a paradigm the Old English and Anglo-Saxon forms of the personal pronouns. 10

VI. Give an account of Chaucer's systems of versification, illustrating by quotations its chief peculiarities. 10

VII. Paraphrase, explaining allusions, and, where necessary, annotating— 10

(a.) As Sir Roger was going on in his story, the gentleman we were talking of came up to us; and upon the Knight's asking him who preached to-morrow (for it was Saturday night), told us, the Bishop of St. Asaph in the morning, and Dr. South in the afternoon. He then showed us his list of preachers for the whole year, where I saw, with a great deal of pleasure, Archbishop Tillotson, Bishop Saunderson, Doctor Barrow, Doctor Calamy, with several living authors who have published discourses of practical divinity.

(b.) SIR ROGER,

I desire you to accept of a Jack, which is the best I have caught this season. I intend to come and stay with you a week, and see how the Perch bite in the Black River. I observed with some concern, the last time I saw you upon the bowling-green, that your whip wanted a lash to it. I will bring half a dozen with me that I twisted last week, which I hope will serve you all the time you are in the country. I have not been out of the saddle for six days last past, having been at Eaton with Sir John's eldest son. He takes to his learning hugely.

VIII. Show by quotations the chief characteristics of Addison's style, and the main differences between it and the style of Hobbes. 15

MONDAY, 18*th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER II.

THE LEVIATHAN, KING JOHN, RICHARD II., AND RICHARD III.

J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A.; The Rev. D. MACPHERSON, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Paraphrase, appending a note where the point cannot be brought out in a paraphrase, and where any important various reading occurs :— 15

1. And France, whose armour conscience buckled on,
Whom zeal and charity brought to the field
As God's own soldier, rounded in the ear
With that same purpose-changer, that sly devil,
That broker, that still breaks the pate of faith,
That daily break-vow, he that wins of all,
That smooth-faced gentleman, tickling Commodity,
Commodity, the bias of the world,
The world who of itself is peised well,
Made to run even upon even ground,
Till this advantage, this vile-drawing bias,
This sway of motion, this Commodity
Makes it take head from all indifferency,
From all direction, purpose, course, intent.

2. The tyrannous and bloody deed is done,
The most arch act of piteous massacre
That ever yet this land was guilty of.
Dighton and Forrest whom I did suborn
To do this ruthless piece of butchery,
Although they were flesh'd villains, bloody dogs,
Melting with tenderness and kind compassion,
Wept like two children in their deaths' sad stories.
'Lo, thus,' quoth Dighton, 'lay those tender babes:
'Thus, thus,' quoth Forrest, 'girdling one another
Within their innocent alabaster arms:
Their lips were four red roses on a stalk,
Which in their summer beauty kiss'd each other.
A book of prayers on their pillow lay;
Which once,' quoth Forrest, 'almost changed my mind;
But O! the devil'—there the villain stopp'd;
Whilst Dighton thus told on: 'We smothered

The most replenished sweet work of nature
That from the prime creation e'er she framed;'
Thus both are gone with conscience and remorse;
They could not speak.

II. Explain the words italicised in the following passages:— 15

1. I'll *sort occasion.*
2. By him that raised me to this *careful* height.
3. To-morrow are *let blood* at Pomfret-castle.
4. Nothing can we call our own but death,
   And that small *model* of the barren earth
   Which serves as paste and cover to our bones.
5. There's *some conceit or other likes him well.*
6. Marshal,
   Depose him in the justice of his cause.
7. *Good den,* Sir Richard!
8. Had you not *come upon your cue,* my lord.
9. *Fire-new* stamp of honour.

[In connexion with *fire-new,* explain the derivation and meaning of *bran-new.*]

10. If then we shall
    Imp out our drooping country's broken wing.
11. Our sighs and they shall *lodge* the summer corn,
    And make a dearth in this revolting land.
12. If . . . . .
    I *tender* not thy beauteous princely daughter.
13. It *boots* not thee to be *compassionate*:
    After our sentence, plaining comes too late.

III. Write philological notes on the following words:— 9

Censures—shrewd—gossip—cozened—caitiff—livery.

IV. In what senses, now obsolete or rare, does Shakespeare use the following words:— 6

Owe—remorse—defend—apparent—expedient (two senses)—base (adj.)

V. Hobbes first brought into prominence a very important point connected with the relations between our sensations and the objects causing them. State it as nearly as possible in his own words. 4

VI. State accurately, and briefly criticise, Hobbes' theories on the following points:—

a. The origin of our knowledge. 7
b. The foundation of a sovereign's relation to his people. 7
c. The possibility of a sovereign's doing injustice to a subject. 6

d. A subject's right to toleration by the State in the profession of whatever religion he deems true according to his private judgment. 7

e. The identity of a monarch's private interest with the public interest. 4

VII. Criticise briefly the following statements made by Hobbes:—

a. "Honourable is whatsoever possession, action, or quality is an argument of power." 6

b. "Of the voluntary acts of every man the object is some good to himself." 10

VIII. What was Hobbes' opinion as to the sufficiency of a quantitative criterion of moral distinctions? 4

TUESDAY, 19*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN BOOKS, PAPER I.

LUCRETIUS, BOOKS IV. AND V. AND THE BACCHIDES.

K. M. CHATFIELD, B.A; E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Where and when was Plautus born? Has any author of later times imitated him? Give a succinct account of the plot of the Bacchides. 12

II. Translate with notes:— 10

(1). Bellerophontem jam tuus me fecit filius.
(2). Emungam hercle hominem probe hodie.
(3). Verum quam illa unquam de mea pecunia
Ramenta fiat plumea propensior,
Mendicum malim mendicando vincere.
(4). Ego lembum conspicor,
Longum est rigorem maleficum exornarier.

III. Translate:— 28

(1). *Pi.* Næ tibi hercle haud longe est os ab infortunio,
Ita dentifrangibula hæc meis manibus gestiunt.
Pa. (*Sibi*) Quum ego hujus verba interpretor, mihi [cautioest,
Ne nuci-frangibula excussit ex malis meis.
(*Pistoclero*) Tuo ego istæc igitur dicam illi periculo.

Pi. Quid ais tu? *Pa.* Ego istue illi dicam. *Pi.* [Dic mihi,
Quis tu es? *Pa.* Illius sum integumentum corporis.
Pi. Nequam esse oportet, quoi tu integumentum improbus es.
Pa. Subflatus ille huc veniet. *Pi.* Diruptum velim.
Pa. Num quid vis? *Pi.* Abeas celeriter: facto est [opus.
Pa. Vale, dentifrangibule. *Pi.* Et tu, integumen- [tum, vale.

(2). *Ni.* Qui istic Theotimus est? *Ch.* Megalobuli [filius.
Qui nunc in Epheso est, Ephesiis carissimus.
Ni. Næ ille, hercle, mihi fit multo tanto carior,
Si me illoc auro tanto circumduxerit.

(3). Ph. Alii, Lydo, nunc sunt mores. Ly. id equidem ego [certo scio
Nam olim populi prius honorem capiebat suffragio
Quam magistro desinebat esse dicto obediens.
At nunc priusquam septuennis est, si attingas eum manu,
Extemplo puer pædagogo tabula dirumpit caput.
Cum patrem adeas postulatum, puero sic dicit pater:
Noster esto, dum te poteris defensare injuria.
Provocatur pædagogus: eho senex minimi pretii,
Ne attingas puerum ista caussa, quando fecit strenue.
It magister quasi *lucerna uncto expretus linteo.*
Itur illinc jure dicto; istoccine hoc pacto potest
Inhibere imperium magister, si ipsus primus vapulet?
Mn. Acris postulatio hæc est, cum hujus dicta intellego.
Mira sunt, ni Pistoclerus Lydum pugnis contudit.

Explain the phrase marked in the italics.

IV. What philosopher did Lucretius follow? How does he account for the origin of *man* and of *fire?* 8

V. Translate:— 20

(1.) Principio, genus herbarum viridemque nitorem
Terra dedit circum colles; camposque per omnes
Florida fulserunt viridanti prata colore:
Arboribusque datum est variis exinde per auras
Crescendi magnum immissis certamen habenis.
Ut pluma atque pili primum setæque creantur
Quadrupedum membris et corpore pennipotentum
Sic nova tum tellus herbas virgultaque primum
Sustulit: inde loci mortalia sæcla creavit
Multa modis multis, varia ratione coorta.

(2.) Sex etiam, aut septem loca vidi reddere voces,
Unam quum jaceres: ita colles collibus ipsi
Verba repulsantes iterabant docta referri.
Hæc loca capripedes Satyros Nymphasque tenere
Finitimi fingunt, et Faunos esse loquuntur;
Quorum noctivago strepitu ludoque jocanti
Affirmant vulgo taciturna silentia rumpi,
Chordarumque sonos fieri dulcesque querelas,

VI. Explain and illustrate the uses of irrito—explodo—baubantur— adoleo—examen. 8

VII. Translate:— 14

Tum joca, tum sermo, tum dulces esse cachinni
Consuerant. Agrestis enim tum musa vigebat;
Tum caput atque umeros plexis redimire coronis
Floribus et foliis lascivia læta monebat,
Atque extra numerum procedere membra moventes
Duriter et duro terram pede pellere matrem;
Unde oriebantur risus dulcesque cachinni,
Omnia quod nova tum magis hæc et mira vigebant.
Et vigilantibus hinc aderant solacia somni,
Ducere multimodis voces et flectere cautus
Et supera calamos unco percurrere labro;
Unde etiam vigiles nunc hæc accepta tuentur
Et numerum servare recens didicere, neque hilo
Majorem interea capiunt dulcedinis fructum
Quam silvestre genus capiebat terrigenarum.

TUESDAY, 19*th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER II.

CIC. EP. AD. ATT. IV, V, VI. TAC. ANN. XI, XVI.

K. M. CHATFIELD, B.A.; E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Translate:— 24

(1). Homines non modo non recusare, sed etiam hoc dicere, se a me solvere. Quod enim prætori dare consuessent, quoniam ego non acceperam, se a me quodam modo dare; atque etiam minus esse aliquanto in Scaptii nomine, quam in vectigali prætoris. Collaudavi homines. Recte, inquit

Scaptius: sed subducamus summam. Interim, quum ego in *edicto tralatitio, centesimas* me observaturum, haberem, cum *anatocismo* anniversario ille ex syngraphâ postulabat quaternas.

Explain the phrases in Italics.

(2). „Rhosiaca vasa mandavi. Sed heus tu, quid cogitas? in felicatis lancibus et splendidissimis canistris, olusculis nos soles pascere; quid te in vasis fictilibus appositurum putem?

(3). Offendes designationem Tyrannionis mirificam librorum meorum: quorum reliquiæ multo meliores sunt, quam putaram. Etiam velim mihi mittas de tuis librariolis duos aliquos quibus Tyrannio utatur glutinatoribus, ad cetera administris: iisque imperes, ut sumant membranulam, ex qua indices fiant, quos vos Græci, ut opinor, σιλλύβους appellatis.

II. Explain and illustrate the meanings of—votiva legatio—calumnia—oculatus—actuarius—baro—Etesiæ. 6

III. Translate, with notes explaining historical allusions:— 20

1. Nobis superficiem ædium consules de consilii sententia æstimabant H. S. vicies.

2. Legem consules conscripserunt, qua Pompeio per quinquennium omnis potestas rei frumentariæ toto orbe terrarum daretur.

3. Sed ego diæta curari incipio: chirurgiæ tædet.

What was Cicero's position, in the year A. U. C. 697?

4. Crassum quidem nostrum minore dignitate aiunt profectum paludatum, quam olim æqualem ejus L. Paullum.

5. Etiam illud jam cognitum est, neque argenti scripulum esse ullum in illâ insulâ, neque ullam spem prædæ nisi ex mancipiis.

6. Nihil accipitur lege Julia, nihil ab hospite.

7. Clitellæ bovi sunt impositæ, plane non est nostrum opus.

8. Admirabilis abstinentia ex præceptis tuis; ut vereor, ne illud, quod tecum permutavi, versura mihi solvendum sit.

IV. Translate:— 26

1. Paucis jam reliquis familiarum quas Romulus *majorum* et L. Brutus *minorum gentium* appellaverant.

How were the ranks of the patricians filled up at Rome?

2. Festis Saturno diebus, inter alia æqualium ludicra, regnum lusu sortientium evenerat ea sors Neroni.

How were Nero and Britannicus connected?

3. Manet tamen abolitio quadragesimæ quinquagesimæque, et quæ alia exactionibus illicitis nomina publicani invenerant.

State briefly the chief sources of the Roman revenue.

4. Quin et feminæ illustres deformia meditari; extructaque apud nemus, quod navali stagno circumposuit Augustus, conventicula et cauponæ, et posita veno irritamenta luxui: dabanturque stipes, quas boni necessitate, intemperantes gloria consumerent.

5. Quin eum nobiles habere quos ab epistolis et libellis et rationibus appellet, nomina summæ curæ et meditamenta.

6. Corpus non igni abolitum, ut Romanus mos; sed regum externorum consuetudine differtum odoribus conditur, tumuloque Juliorum infertur.

V. Translate:— 16

1. Incuria operis manifesta fuit, haud satis depressi ad lacus ima vel media. Loque, tempore interjecto, altius effossi specus, et contrahendæ rursus multitudini gladiatorum spectaculum editur, inditis pontibus pedestrem ad pugnam. Quin et convivium effluvio lacus appositum magna formidine cunctos affecit, quia vis aquarum prorumpens proxima trahebat, convulsis ulterioribus aut fragore et sonitu exterritis.

2. Addidit præmia pro cujusque ordine et rei familiaris copiis, finivitque tempus intra quod effectis domibus aut insulis apiscerenter. Ruderi accipiendo ostienses paludes destinabat, utique naves quæ frumentum Tiberi subvectassent, onustæ rudere decurrerent: ædificiaque ipsa, certa sui parte, sine trabibus saxo Gabino Albanove solidarentur, quod is lapis ignibus impervius est: jam aqua privatorum licentia intercepta quo largior et pluribus locis in publicum flueret, custodes, et subsidia reprimendis ignibus in propatulo quisque haberet; nec communione parietum, sed propriis quæque muris ambirentur.

VI. What were the limits of the empire at the time of Nero's accession? 8

WEDNESDAY, 20*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN TRANSLATION.

K. M. CHATFIELD, B.A.; E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Translate into Latin:—

As soon, however, as Halifax had obtained a footing at court, the charms of his manner and of his conversation made him a favourite. He was seriously alarmed by the violence of the public discontent. He thought that liberty was for the present safe, and that order and legitimate authority were in danger. He therefore, as was his fashion, joined himself to the weaker side. Perhaps his conversion was not wholly disinterested. For study and reflection, though they had emancipated him from many vulgar prejudices, had left him a slave to vulgar desires. Money he did not want; and there is no evidence that he ever obtained it by any means which, in that age, even severe censors considered as dishonourable; but rank and power had strong attractions for him. He pretended, indeed, that he considered titles and great offices as baits which could allure none but fools, that he hated business, pomp, and pageantry, and that his dearest wish was to escape from the bustle and glitter of the court to the quiet woods which surrounded his ancient mansion in the country; but his conduct was not a little at variance with his professions. In truth he wished to command the respect at once of courtiers and of philosophers, to be admired for attaining high dignities, and to be at the same time admired for despising them. 50

II. Translate into English verse or prose:— 20

Pæninsularum, Sirmio, insularumque
Ocelle, quascumque in liquentibus stagnis,
Marique vasto, fert uterque Neptunus!
Quam te libenter, quamque lætus, inviso!
Vix mi ipse credens, Thyniam atque Bithynos
Liquisse campos, et videre te in tuto.
O! quid solutis est beatius curis?
Cum mens onus reponit, ac peregrino
Labore fessi venimus Larem ad nostrum,
Desideratoque acquiescimus lecto.
Hoc est, quod unum est pro laboribus tantis.
Salve, o venusta Sirmio! atque hero gaude:
Gaudete vosque, Lydiæ lacus undæ:
Ridete, quicquid est domi cachinnorum.

III. Translate:— 30

Jamne vides, bellua, jamne sentis, quæ sit hominum querela frontis tuæ? Nemo queritur Syrum nescio quem, de grege novitiorum, factum esse consulem; non enim nos color iste servilis, non pilosæ genæ, non dentes putridi deceperunt: oculi, supercilia, frons, vultus denique totus, qui sermo quidam tacitus mentis est, hic in errorem homines impulit: hic eos, quibus eras ignotus, decepit, fefellit, in fraudem induxit. Pauci ista tua lutulenta vitia noveramus: pauci tarditatem ingenii, stuporem debilitatemque linguæ; nunquam erat audita vox in foro; nunquam periculum factum consilii; nullum non modo illustre, sed ne notum quidem factum, aut militiæ aut domi: obrepsisti ad honores errore hominum, commendatione fumosarum imaginum: quarum simile habes nihil præter colorem. Is mihi etiam gloriabitur, se omnes magistratus sine repulsa assecutum? Mihi ista licet de me vera cum gloria prædicare; omnes enim honores populus Romanus mihi ipsi, homini novo detulit. Nam tu cum quæstor es factus, etiam qui te nunquam viderant, tamen illum honorem nomini mandabant tuo. Ædilis es factus: Piso est a populo Romano factus, non iste Piso. Prætura item majoribus delata est tuis; noti erant illi mortui: te vivum nondum noverat quisquam. Me cum quæstorem in primis, ædilem priorem, prætorem primum cunctis suffragiis populus Romanus faciebat, homini ille honorem non generi; moribus, non majoribus meis; virtuti perspectæ, non auditæ nobilitati, deferebat.

TUESDAY, 19*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER I.

QUESTIONS ON THE RIG-VEDA, SUKTAS 21—192, AND MANDALA II. AND THE VASAVADATTA.

The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.; J. G. BUHLER, Ph.D.

The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What names or designations are given by the Rishis, in the portions of the Védas which you have studied, to their own compositions? Give quotations in illustration of your statement. 5

II. Mention the personal incidents connected with *(a) Kakshivat, (b) Dirghatamas,* and *(c) Gritsamada* which are alluded to in their respective Hymns. 10

III. What is the generic concept of *Mitra* and *Varuna, Dyavápṛithivi* and the *Vishvédévas* found in the Véda. Compare it with that of the later literature of the Hindus in the instances in which a variation occurs. 10

IV. Who according to Sáyana were the most ancient Rishis of the Hindus? 2

V. Give the metrical scheme of the three kinds of verse most commonly used in the Védas. 8

VI. Give a literal translation of the following passage, marking all supplied words in parentheses :— 20

प्र वः पांतमंधसो धियायते महे शूराय विष्णवे चार्चत ।

या सानुनी पर्वतानामदाभ्या महस्तस्थतुरर्वतेव साधुना ॥

त्वेषमित्था समरणं शिमीवतोरिंद्राविष्णू सुतपा वामुरुष्यति ।

यामत्याय प्रतिधीयमानमित्कृशानोरस्तुरसना-मुरुष्यथः ॥

ता ईं वर्धंति मह्यस्य पौंस्यं निमातरा नयति रेतसे भुजे ।

दधाति पुत्रो वरं परं पितुर्नाम तृतीयमधि रोचने दिवः ॥

तत्तदिदस्य पौंस्यं गृणीमसीनस्य त्रातुरवृकस्य मीळ्हुषः ।

यः पार्थिवानि त्रिभिरिद्विगामहिरुरु क्रमिष्टोरु गाथाय जीवसे ॥

द्वे इदस्य क्रमणे स्वर्दृशोभिख्याय मर्त्यो भुरण्यति ।

तृतीयमस्य नकिरा दधर्षति वयश्चन पतयंतः पतत्रिणः ॥

चतुर्भिः साकं नवतिंच नामभिश्चक्रं नवृत्तं व्यँतीरवीविपत् ।

बृहच्छरीरो विमिमान ऋक्वभिर्युवा कुमारः प्रत्येत्याहवं ॥

VII. (*a*) In notes appended to your translation of the above, mention the alternative renderings which have been proposed of certain clauses of the text, especially by Sáyaṇa. 15

(*b*) Explain the poetical marks attached to the first stanza, and supply them in the second.

(*c*) What is the general concept of Indra and Vishṇu in the Védas? What is the view of Vishṇu taken in the above passage as connected with the phenomena of nature? What are his three steps? and what are his relations to time and space? Explain his consociation with Indra.

(*d*) What is the *samása* in the last *páda* of the fourth poetical line above? Resolve it into its elements. How is the word सानु formed? To what does मातरा here apply, and what is its generic meaning? How is रोचन formed? What are its analogues in other languages?

(*e*) What is meant by the Uṇádi Sútras? How far were they originally applicable to Védic words? From what part of speech do the early Indian grammarians suppose nouns to have been derived? What grammarians and etymologists preceded Yáska? Is the common theory of the application of the *Atmanepada* and *Parasmaipada* uniformly supported by Védic examples? Give quotations in illustration.

VIII. What is known of Subandhu? What was his great object in his work entitled Vásavadattá? Quote a verse in 10

which he himself states that object. On what grounds may his work in a certain sense be esteemed poetical?

IX. Translate into English the following passage:— 10

अथ तस्यामेव रात्रौ स्वप्ने वालिनमिवांगदोपशोभितं कुहूकंठमिव हारिकंठं कनकमृगमिव रामाकर्षणनिपुणं जयंतमिव वचनामृतानंदितवृद्धश्रवसं कृष्णमिव कंसहर्षं न कुर्वतं महामेघमिव विलसत्करकमादिकंदं रूपपादपस्यारोहणगिरिं शृंगाररत्नस्य प्रभवगिरिं सुंदरकथानदीनां सुरभिमासं वैदग्ध्यसहकारस्यादर्शतलं सौजन्यमुखस्यादिबीजं विद्यालतानां स्वयंवरपतिं कीर्तेः स्पर्धागृहं लक्ष्मीसरस्वत्योरादिगृहं शीलसंपदां कोशमिव महासौंदर्यस्य त्रिभुवनविलोभनीयाकृतिं युवानं ददर्श। स च चिंतामणिनाम्नोराज्ञस्तनयः कंदर्पकेतुर्नाम। सा च स्वप्न एव नामादिकमश्रौषीत्।

X. ददर्श (above). Give the whole of this tense, both in the singular and plural. Give the principal meaning of the root, both literal and figurative. Apply the *upasargas* to it, and give the significations of the words thus formed. 15

स्वप्. What is the frequentative base of this verb? Give examples of other peculiar bases of frequentatives.

Illustrate the preceding passage by the legendry of ancient Indian poetry.

TUESDAY, 19*th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER II.

QUESTIONS ON THE VEDANTA-SUTRAS AND THE CHAITANYA CHANDRODAYA.

The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.; J. G. BUHLER, Ph. D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. *(a)* Enumerate the sources of the Vedánta philosophy, and state the principles according to which they are explained. 12

(b) What mental operations are necessary in order to "gain the knowledge of the Brahma," and what is their relative importance according to Shankara?

II. Give shortly the arrangement of the subject-matter of the first two Adhyáyas of the Brahma-sútras. 10

III. Translate and explain :— 14

ईक्षतेर्नाशब्दम् ॥ गौश्चेन्नात्मशब्दात् ॥ तन्निष्ठस्य मोक्षोपदेशात् ॥ हेयत्ववचनाच्च ॥ स्वाप्ययात् ॥ गतिसामान्यात् श्रुतत्वाच्च ॥

N.B.—Make the translation of each Sútra as literal as possible, and mark the words inserted, in order to make them intelligible by brackets. Give your comment on each Sútra separately.

IV. What beings are able to gain "the knowledge of the Brahman"? Give an abstract of Shankara's discussion on the point. 10

V. Give the arguments for the eternity of sound. 8

VI. State the reasons given in the Sharirahabháshya for the doctrine "that Brahma is the material as well as the efficient cause of the world." Quote the Sútras referring to this point. 8

VII. Give an abstract of the refutation of the Bauddhas. Quote the Sútras. 8

VIII. Translate and explain :— 14

न वियदश्रुतेः ॥ अस्ति तु ॥ गौण्यसंभवात् ॥ शब्दाच्च ॥ स्याच्चैकस्य ब्रह्मशब्दवत् ॥ प्रतिज्ञाहानिरव्यतिरेकाच्छब्देभ्यः ॥ यावद्विकारं तु विभागोलोकवत् ॥ असंभवस्तु सतोनुपपत्तेः॥

N.B.—See note to question III., above.

IX. Give full explanations of the words: अहंकार ॥ प्राण ॥ शारीर ॥ भूमन् ॥ 6

X. State what you know regarding the life of Chaitanya. Give an account of his teaching according to the Chaitanya-chandrodaya, and notice other similar sects which you may be acquainted with. 10

WEDNESDAY, 20*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT TRANSLATION.

The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.; J. G. BÜHLER, Ph. D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Translate into Sanskrit the following passages:— 15

I. In India, the indistinct, and perhaps hesitating belief which some of the ancient ṛishis seem to have entertained in their own inspiration was not suffered to die out in the minds of later generations. On the contrary this belief grew up by degrees into a fixed persuasion that all the literary productions of those early sages, had not only resulted from a supernal impulse, but were infallible, divine, and even eternal. These works have become the sacred Scriptures of India. And in the popular opinion, if not in the estimation of the learned, most Indian works of any importance, of a religious, scientific, or philosophical kind, which were produced at a later period, have come to be regarded as inspired, as soon as the lapse of ages had removed the writers beyond familiar or traditional knowledge, and invested their names with a halo of reverence.—*Dr. John Muir.*

II. There are two sorts of pleasures, corporeal and mental. Though we are indebted to the senses for all our perceptions *originally*, yet those which are at the farthest remove from their immediate impressions confer the most elevation on the character; since, in proportion as they are multiplied and augmented, the slavish subjection to the senses is subdued. Hence the true and only antidote to debasing sensuality is the possession of a fund of that kind of enjoyment which is independent of the corporeal appetites. Inferior in the perfection of several of his senses to different parts of the brute creation, the superiority of man over them all consists in his superior power of multiplying by new combinations his mental perceptions, and thereby of creating to himself resources of happiness separate from external sensation. In the scale of enjoyment, at the first remove from sense are the pleasures of reason and society; at the next are the pleasures of devotion and religion.—*Rev. Robert Hall.* 20

III. The North-east spends his rage, and now shut up 15
Within his iron cave, the effusive South
Warms the wide air, and o'er the void of heaven
Breathes the big clouds with vernal showers distent.
At first a dusky wreath they seem to rise,
Scarce staining ether; but by fast degrees,
In heaps on heaps the doubling vapour sails
Along the loaded sky, and mingling deep
Sits on the horizon round a settled gloom:
Not such as wintry storms on mortals shed,
Oppressing life; but lovely, gentle, kind,
And full of every hope and every joy,
The wish of Nature.—

Thomson.

IV. Translate into English:— 50

गङ्गा । आकर्ण्य ।

अहो श्रीवासालयं समया समयासादितसकल-भक्तजनप्रमोदी प्रमोदीर्णसंकीर्तनकोलाहलोयं मया श्रूयते । तदित एवाद्वैतेनापि भवितव्यं तदिह स्थित्वैव निभालयामि । इति निभाल्य अहो सर्व एव कीर्तयन्तो भगवन्तं विश्वंभरं नर्तयन्ति नृत्यन्ति च । तदेवं मन्ये ।

दुर्वारदैत्यघटया घटिते पटीयो-
भारे स्वयं भगवतापहृते च भूमेः ।
तस्यावसादमधुना विधुनोति देवो
भक्तैर्नटन्नटननिष्ठुरपादघातैः ॥ **पुनर्निभाल्य** । अहो ।

आनन्दः किमु मूर्त एष परमः प्रेमैव किं देहवान्
श्रद्धा मूर्तिमती दयैव किमु वा भूमौ स्वरूपिण्यसौ ।
माधुर्यं नु शरीरि किं नव विधा भक्तिर्गतैका तनुं
तुल्यावेशमुखोत्सवो भगवता वक्रेश्वरो नृत्यति ॥

.....अहो । अनन्तरं भगवानद्वैतोपि नर्तितुं प्रविष्टः ।

श्रीवासस्त्रिभिरेव सुस्वरतमैरामादिभिः सोदरै-
र्गायत्येष कलं स्वयं च भगवान्वक्रेश्वरश्चोत्सुकः ।
मञ्जीराङ्गदहारकङ्कणधरः काञ्चीकलापादिमा-
नद्वैतस्तनुमानिवेष भजनानन्दो नरीनृत्यते ॥
स्थूलोष्णीषविलाससुन्दरशिराः कर्णद्वये ताण्डवा-
न्दोलन्मौक्तिककुण्डलो हृदि चलच्चामीकरस्रग्वरः ।
पादाग्रे चलनूपुरः पुलकितो बाष्पाम्बुधौताननो
नित्यानन्दमहाशयोपि महता वेशेन नृत्यत्ययम् ॥

अन्यभावव्यावृत्तेश्च ॥

अन्यभावव्यावृत्तेश्च कारणाद्ब्रह्मैवाक्षरशब्दवाच्यम् । तस्यैवाम्बरान्तधृतिः कर्म नान्यस्य कस्यचित् । किमिदमन्यभावव्यावृत्तेरिति । अन्यस्य भावोन्यभावस्तस्माद्व्यावृत्तिरन्यभावव्यावृत्तिरिति । एतदुक्तं भवति यदन्यद्ब्रह्मणोक्षरशब्दवाच्यमिहाशङ्क्यते तद्भावादिदमम्बरान्तवि-

धरमक्षर व्यावर्तयति श्रुतिः । तद्वा एतदक्षरं गार्ग्यदृष्टं द्रष्टृ अश्रुतं श्रोतृ अमतं मन्तृ अविज्ञातं विज्ञातृ इति । तत्रादृष्टत्वादिव्यपदेशः प्रधानस्यापि संभवति । द्रष्टृत्वादिव्यपदेशस्तु न तस्य संभवत्यचेतनत्वात् । तथा नान्यदतोस्ति श्रोतृ नान्यदतोस्ति मन्तृ नान्यदतोस्ति विज्ञातृ इत्यात्मभेदप्रतिषेधात् न शारीरस्याप्युपाधिमतोक्षरशब्दवाच्यत्वं अचक्षुष्कमश्रोत्रमवागमन इत्युपाधिमत्ताप्रतिषेधात् । नहि निरुपाधिकः शारीरो नाम भवति । तस्मात्परमेव ब्रह्माक्षरमिति निश्चयः ॥

WEDNESDAY, 20*th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A.; The Rev. D. MACPHERSON. M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

ORIGINAL COMPOSITION, PROSE.

I. Write an essay, in the style of the *Spectator*, on a Visit to Friends in the Mofussil. 50

VERSE.

II. Garibaldi. 50

BRANCH II.—HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

MONDAY, 18*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HISTORY, PAPER I.

ENGLAND, TO THE DEATH OF RICHARD III.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; The Rev. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Show by a genealogical table the constitutional right to the crown of England of Henry IV. and Richard III., and state the grounds on which these two Kings rested their claim to the crown of England. **15**

II. Define the legal position of state, church, and the barons at the time of Henry II. Cite any law or statute in support of your assertion. **15**

III. Name, in order of succession, the battles fought on English soil from the reign of Athelstan to that of Edward IV., stating when, by whom, and against whom they were fought. **15**

IV. Give a summary view of the state of learning at the time of either Canute the Great or Henry V. **10**

V. Was slavery, at any time, a legal institution in England? State any statutes relating to slaves or bondmen, from Alfred the Great to William the Conqueror. **8**

VI. In what did the Feudal system, as it was in England, consist? Who gave it a formal organization? State your opinion on the advantages or disadvantages of that system for the general good of the country. **7**

VII. What laws or institutions, civil or religious, mostly tended to civilize England in the times of the Saxon and Norman Kings? State the reason for your opinion. **6**

VIII. State the chief provisions in favour of liberty contained in "Magna Charta." **9**

IX. What public institutions were founded, what customs first introduced into, what scientific discoveries made in England from the time of William I. to that of Henry IV.? Give dates, and the names of the founders or authors respectively. **18**

MONDAY, 18*th* *November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER II.

ENGLAND TO THE DEATH OF RICHARD III.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; The Rev. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Draw a map of the British Islands in the 7th century, distinguishing the territories occupied by the several races. **14**

II. Write out the pedigree of the Kings of Wessex from Cerdic to Alfred the Great. **10**

III. Describe the events which led to the temporary preponderance of the kingdom of Northumbria, and the definite triumph of Christianity in England. From what sources is our knowledge of this period of English history derived? **12**

IV. On what grounds did the three sons of the Conqueror respectively base their claims to the English succession? Describe the condition of England at the accession of Rufus, and the position, character, and leanings of the most prominent feudatories and prelates of the realm. **14**

V. What was the position of a villein under Henry II.? When did villenage cease to exist in England? Enumerate the causes which accelerated or retarded its extinction. **12**

VI. What instances do you find of a council appointed by Parliament to control or supersede the royal authority? **12**

VII. Which of the five principal modern European languages was latest in its formation and application to the purposes of literature, and from what causes? **12**

VIII. The 14th century has been described by a modern philosopher as the period when the dissolution of the religious and social organization of the Middle Age began to be distinctly evident. What facts corroborative of this view can you adduce from English history? **14**

TUESDAY, 19*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

POLITICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; The Rev. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. State generally the distinction between Science and Art; and inquire whether the Art of Statesmanship derives its rules from the science of Politics exclusively, or also from other sciences. 10

II. By what arguments does Aristotle prove that the State is ideally prior to the Family and the Individual, though posterior in the order of time and historical realization? Compare his view with that of Rousseau. 15

III. Give some illustration from modern times of the application of the principle of *utility* to legislation.

IV. Describe in detail the Constitution of the United States of America: and point out in what respects the functions of the executive and judicial powers differ from those of the Constitutional Monarchy of England. 20

V. What arguments have commonly been employed in support of a second Legislative Chamber? Discuss the worth of those arguments. 10

VI. Give some illustrations of conflict between the conclusions of Politics and Political Economy. 10

VII. Enumerate the circumstances which directly and indirectly regulate the rate of international exchanges. In what way is the extent of these fluctuations limited by the transmission of bullion, and what properties of bullion specially qualify it for this function of regulating the exchanges? 15

VIII. Do the laws of price which apply to agricultural produce, apply also to manufactured produce? 10

IX. What are the four rules or "canons" of taxation laid down by Adam Smith? Give instances of the violation of these from the fiscal legislation of England prior to Sir R. Peel's reforms. 10

TUESDAY, 19*th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LOGIC.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; The Rev. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. State the reasons why Logic has been called by some an Art, by others a Science. What do you call it? What did Aristotle call it? 8

II. What are "Predicables in Logic," and what is to be observed in their use in a Syllogism? Give an example. 6

III. How many kinds of arguments does Logic mostly treat of. What rules are there to be observed in each kind? What flows from negative propositions? 5

IV. Explain the origin of our ideas, and of our judgments. State the different systems by which philosophers have endeavoured to explain that origin. 12

V. Give, in a mere sketch, the outlines of a treatise on Logic, as in your opinion, it might be most scientifically arranged. 16

VI. "Look around you, examine with the keen eye of the philosopher the majestic oak, which bids defiance to the hurricane; view the slender reed, as it gathers strength from the fury of the elements; study the habits of the animal creation, the fidelity of your Newfoundland dog, the sagacity and cheerfulness with which the huge elephant enters into all your views; rise then to a higher order, ask your fellow-creature to lead you into the secret of your thoughts, compare them to your own, and—Oh, the sad condition of man! thousand voices in a thundering chorus answer your anxious call for certitude, from all sides you hear it repeated: We know not what we are, mystery envelopes us, darkness surrounds us all, there is infinitely more in us which we do not know. And, gentlemen, who dare rise to give the lie to nature itself? Where is the philosopher, who, overcome with evidence, boldly dare proclaim: eureka, eureka? If, however, doubts are still allowed to linger in our hearts, and to frighten the honest inquirer, let us honestly confess, that all our supposed knowledge is but the knowledge of appearances. We think we know, and know nothing." 20

State, in the above passage, *a* the last conclusion in the argumentation; *b*, the first proposition in the chain of arguments, if the Syllogism were to be the form of argumentation; *c*, where and why the argument fails.

VII. What is the first principle of knowledge? Can that principle be acquired by the art of Logic? State if that principle has been the same with different philosophers. 10

VIII. Name three of the principal "fallacies of argument," and show by an example for each, in what the precise fault against the laws of reasoning consists. 9

IX. What are the rules for a definition; and what is therein to be observed as regards Genus and Species. 4

X. It either rains or it does not rain. 10
But it rains,
Therefore it does not rain.

What sort of argument is the 1st proposition called? what is the 2nd proposition called, and what all three together? Where does the fault lie, in the above argumentation? Show how it should be to be a correct Syllogism.

WEDNESDAY, 20*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HISTORY OF GREEK PHILOSOPHY.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; The Rev. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. What meaning do you consider to have been commonly attributed to the term "philosophy," (1) in the time of Solon; (2) or Aristotle; (3) of the post-Christian Alexandrian Schools? 8

II. Can you name any common characterstic of the various pre-Socratic schools of philosophy? Discuss the question whether those systems present sufficient differences to allow of their being classified as independent or even opposed schools, with a scope and method peculiar to each. 16

III. Sketch rapidly the chief social, religious, and political changes of Greek society in the fifth century, and inquire what influence these necessarily exerted on the older philosophical systems. 14

IV. What relations can you point out between the doctrines of the Sicilian Empedocles, and those of the Eleatic school? 12

V. Mention some of the topics belonging to Man and Society which are more or less fully discussed in the Republic of Plato. 14

VI. Write a short life of Aristotle. 6

VII. Trace the growth of an Ethical philosophy from Socrates, through Plato, to Aristotle. 15

VIII. Write out (with dates) the succession of the principal Teachers of the Porch: and try to show how far the character and aims of their philosophy may be explained by the contemporary state of the Grecian world, and the results of earlier speculation. 15

WEDNESDAY, 20*th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY OF MODERN PHILOSOPHY.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; The Rev. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. What is the distinguishing character of the philosophy of the 17th and 18th centuries as compared with the Scholastic philosophy of the middle ages? Support your answers by a rapid review, showing the tendency of the philosophy in each of those two epochs. 14

II. Name the chief philosophical works of Bacon (of Verulam), Descartes, Leibnitz, and Hume. 4

III. Point out the characteristic method, for which Locke, Mallebranche, and Kant are chiefly noted. Was it the analytical or synthetical method? Show how each of them proceeded in establishing their different systems. 12

IV. Refute, or else prove by his own arguments, Hume's system of the origin of our ideas. 10

V. What proof of the existence of God did Anselm give? Is it conclusive? If so, prove the necessary logical connection between the subjective idea and the existence of its object, in his argument. If not, show the precise point, where his Logic fails, and why it fails. 12

VI. What do you know of the schools of Nominalism and Realism; who were the leaders of those schools, and what is in your opinion the philosophical worth of such questions? State your reasons. 6

VII. What criticisms did the Franciscan Bacon pass on the methods and resources of the philosophy of his own time? Had he any particular writers in view, when he wrote his restrictions? Show how far he was correct in his criticisms. 10

VIII. On what subjects did Henry St. John Viscount Bolingbroke write during the latter part of his life? Did he exercise any influence intellectually on the Continent? Was that influence to the advantage or disadvantage of philosophy? Who were his contemporaries in France, noted for the same opinions? 12

IX. What designation would you give to the systems of the following philosophers: Bayle, George Berkeley, Hume, Leibnitz? 10

X. What ancient systems were chiefly followed by the most eminent doctors of Scholastic philosophy? Name the most prominent of those philosophers, stating the century in which they flourished. 10

BRANCH III.—MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

MONDAY, 18*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID AND GEOMETRICAL CONICS.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.; Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Prop. Triangles and parallelograms of the same altitude are one to the other as their bases. 8

ABCD is a square, AC its diagonal. Bisect AD in E, join BE cutting AC in F, then will

$$\frac{\triangle AFE}{1} = \frac{\triangle CEF}{2} = \frac{\triangle ABE}{3} = \frac{\triangle BCF}{4}$$

II. Prop. Triangles upon equal bases and between the same Parallels are equal to one another. 8

ABC is an isosceles triangle, AB the base, D a point in a straight line parallel to AB, DE a given length, perpendicular to AB. Prove that the difference of the triangles ADC, AEC, is a constant area.

III. Prop. If the Angle of a triangle be divided into two equal Angles, by a straight line, which also cuts the base; the segments of the bases shall have the same ratio which the other sides of the triangle have to one another. 8

Find the locus of the vertices of all the triangles ABC, which stand on a given base AB, and have the side AC to the side BC in a constant ratio.

IV. Prop. If at a point in a straight line, two other straight lines, upon the opposite sides of it, make the adjacent angles together equal to two right angles; then these two straight lines shall be in one and the same straight line. 10

If a quadrilateral figure circumscribe a circle, its diagonals, and the line joining the points of contact of its opposite scales with the circle meet in a point.

V. Equal parallelograms which have one angle of the one equal to one of the other, have their sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional; and conversely, parallelograms that have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, and their sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional, are equal to one another. 9

VI. If two straight lines be cut by parallel planes, they shall be cut in the same ratio. 9

If three straight lines, which do not all lie in one plane be cut in the same ratio by their planes, two of which are parallel, show that the third will be parallel to the other two, if its intersections, with the three straight lines are not all in one straight line.

VII. PM, PT, are ordinate and tangent at P in an ellipse; show that the circles whose diameters are MT and the major axis intersect at right angles. 8

VIII. A parabola, whose focus is given, touches two perpendicular straight lines; give a geometrical construction for the axis and the vertex. 10

IX. The locus of the centre of a circle touching two given circles is an ellipse or an hyperbola. 8

X. If in an ellipse, the circles described on SY and HZ as diameters, cut SP, HP, in K and L respectively, then KL will be parallel to the major axis. 8

XI. If in an ellipse or hyperbola, PN be an ordinate of a point P, and NQ be drawn parallel to AP, to meet CP in Q, then AQ is parallel to the tangent at P. 8

XII. Prove that if a right cone be cut by a plane, which is not parallel to a line in its surface, the section is an ellipse. 6

MONDAY, 18*th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M. A.; Professor KERU LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. *A* and *B* stand at opposite corners of a square tank, each side of which is 134 yards long. They begin walking round it each in the same direction, *A* walking 11 yards in a minute, and *B* 34 yards in 3 minutes. How many times will *B* have walked round the tank before he overtakes *A*? 5

II. Find a sum the interest of which for 12 years and 9 months at 4 per cent. per annum simple interest exceeds by Rs. 1,850 its interest for 6½ years at 5 per cent. 5

III. Define the G. C. M. of two or more algebraical expressions; and prove the Rule for finding the G. C. M. 7

Find the G. C. M. of $2a^4 + 3a^3x - 9a^2x^2$ and $6a^4x - 17a^3x^2 + 14a^2x^3 - 3ax^4$.

IV. Solve the equations:—

$$\frac{4}{x+2} + \frac{7}{x+3} = \frac{37}{x^2+5x+6} \qquad (1) \qquad 2$$

$$1 + \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{a}{x}\right)} = \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{x}{a}\right)} \qquad (2) \qquad 4$$

$$y + z = \frac{1}{x},\ z + x = \frac{1}{y},\ x + y = \frac{1}{z} \qquad (3) \qquad 6$$

V. Show that the square root of an imaginary expression of the form $a + \beta\sqrt{-1}$ may be expressed in a similar form. 9

Extract the square root of

$$\left\{1 + x\right\}\ \left\{1 + x^3 + 2\left(1 - x^2\right)\sqrt{x}\right\}$$

VI. Prove the binomial theorem for a positive integral value of the Index. 12

Find the sum of the squares of the co-efficients in the expansion of $(1 + x)^n$ where n is a positive integer.

VII. Define a logarithm, and show how to expand a number in a series of ascending powers of its logarithm to a given base. 8

Investigate a series from which the logarithm of either of two consecutive numbers can be calculated when that of the other is known.

VIII. Define the principal trigonometrical ratios, and trace the changes in sign of $(\tan\theta + \cos\theta)$ as θ changes from 0 to 2π. 7

IX. Prove the formula $\sin(A + B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$, when A and B are each less than a right angle. Show also that the formula is true for all values of A and B positive and negative. 7

X. Find $\tan\frac{A}{2}$ in terms of $\tan A$, and explain the reason why two values occur in finding the tangent of half an angle when the tangent of the angle is given. 9

Prove that if the sines of the angles of a triangle are in arithmetical progression, the co-tangents of the half angles are also in arithmetical progression.

XI. Prove that when θ is less than $\frac{\pi}{2}$, $\sin\theta$, θ, and $\tan\theta$ are in order of magnitude, and that they vanish in a ratio of equality. 10

Show how to calculate approximately the sine of 10″

XII. If a, b, and B be given, show under what circumstances there will be two triangles satisfying the conditions of the problem. 9

Find the sum of the areas of the two triangles.

TUESDAY, 19*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.; Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Prove the truth of the following lines by Professor Whewell:— 6

"Hence no force, however great,
Can stretch a cord, however fine,
Into a horizontal line
Which shall be accurately straight."

II. One extremity, C, of a heavy rod is moveable about a fixed point, in a vertical plane, and to the other, B, is fastened a cord which goes over a pully, A, in a horizontal line with C, and supports a weight, equal to half the weight of the rod. Required the position in which the rod will rest. 8

III. A tube in the form of a parabola, is placed in a vertical plane with its axis horizontal; show that a heavy particle within it, rests at a point whose abscissa is 7

$$\frac{a}{\mu^2}$$

$4a$, being the latus rectum, and μ the co-efficient of friction.

IV. Find the locus of the centre of gravity of all the triangles inscribed in a circle, the vertex being fixed, and the base of a given length. 10

V. Prove that in a funicular polygon formed by hanging several weights upon fixed points of a cord, suspended by its two extremities, the tensions of any two sides of the polygon, are directly as the secants of their inclination to the horizon. 7

VI. Granting that the force of gravity varies inversely as the square of the distance from the centre of the earth, prove that the velocity acquired by a body falling from a distance (a) to the surface of the earth is $\frac{\sqrt{2rg(a-r)}}{a}$ 10

VII. A cannon is pointed in a direction making an angle of 30° with the horizon, and fired against a fort. It is then drawn $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile nearer the fort, and fired again, the inclination of the cannon remaining the same. It is observed that the ball strikes the fort in the same point as in the former case. If the greatest distance to which the cannon can throw the ball be one mile, show that the height of the point which the ball strikes is 165 feet, the base of the fort and the cannon being supposed to be in the same plane. 10

VIII. A light ball is supported in the air by means of a thin vertical jet of water. It is observed that the ball remains in the air, even when the direction of the jet does not pass through its centre of gravity. Explain this. 8

IX. A pendulum vibrating seconds at the equator, when carried to the pole gains 5 minutes per day: find the proportion of equitorial and polar gravity. 8

X. A perfectly elastic ball is projected obliquely and on reaching its highest point strikes directly another equal 10

ball, hanging by a string from the directrix of its path; show that the ball struck will just reach the directrix.

XI. Prove that the moment of inertia of a cylinder, radius $= a$, revolving round its axis $= \frac{1}{2} a^2 M$. 8

XII. Define *centre of oscillation*, and prove that the centre of oscillation in a straight rod, vibrating at its extremity, is at $\frac{2}{3}$ the length of the rod. 8

TUESDAY, 19*th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.; Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Show that the pressure is the same at all points in a fluid at rest acted on by no accelerating force. 6

Explain the experiment known as the *hydrostatic paradox*.

Show that the principle of virtual velocities is applicable to the case of equilibrium of an incompressible fluid under the action of no forces.

II. Prove that the pressure at any depth z below the surface of a homogeneous fluid of density ρ contained in a vessel of any form, may be found from the formula $p = g g \rho z + \pi$ where π is the pressure of the atmosphere. 9

A vessel in the form of a truncated cone, and open at both ends, is placed on a horizontal table with the larger end downwards. The weight of the vessel being known, determine the height to which water must be poured into the vessel so as just not to lift it.

III. Show how to determine whether the equilibrium of a floating body is stable or unstable. 10

A conical vessel partly filled with water floats in water with its axis vertical. Find whether the equilibrium of the vessel is stable or unstable.

IV. Prove that the pressure of the air at a given temperature varies inversely as the space it occupies. 10

If the atmosphere be supposed to be divided into indefinitely thin strata of equal thickness the densities of the air in those strata will be in geometrical progression.

Is this proposition experimentally true for all heights of the atmosphere?

V. Describe the process of filling a thermometer with mercury; and explain how a thermometer is graduated. 6

Show how the scales of two differently graduated thermometers can be compared.

VI. Compare the specific gravities of two fluids by weighing the same solid in each. 9

Two fluids, of volumes v, v', and specific gravities s, s', are mixed and the specific gravity of the mixture is found to be σ. Find the volume of the mixture.

VII. A luminous point is placed between two plane mirrors inclined to each other at a given angle. Find the number and position of the images. 7

VIII. Find the deviation of a ray refracted through a prism in a plane perpendicular to the edge. 8

Show how to construct a prism such that no ray shall be able to pass through it.

IX. Find the geometrical focus of a small pencil of diverging rays refracted through a concavo-convex lens, the thickness of which is neglected. 8

Determine by a geometrical construction the principal focus of a lens of inconsiderable thickness.

X. Determine the position of the image of an object placed before a concave spherical mirror, (1) when the object is at a distance from the mirror greater than its radius; (2) when the object is between the centre and principal focus; and (3) when the object is between the mirror and principal focus. State in each case whether the image is erect or inverted, and whether it is magnified or not. 8

XI. Describe the eye regarded as an optical instrument. How are the defects of *long-sight* and *short-sight* caused, and how can those defects be remedied? 10

Determine the angle under which a given object will be seen by the eye through a concave lens.

XII. Describe Galileo's telescope, and trace a pencil of rays through it, and find an expression for its magnifying power. 9

Why is the ragged edge of the field of view in Galileo's telescope not curable by the use of a stop as in the astronomical telescope? What is the defect of Galileo's telescope which prevents its use for astronomical purposes?

WEDNESDAY, 20*th* *November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY AND CALCULUS.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.; Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Give the different interpretations, that can be assigned to the equation, 8

$$a^2 k y + b^2 h x = a^2 b^2$$

II. If the focus of an ellipse be the common focus of two parabolas, whose vertices are at the ends of the axis major, these parabolas will intersect at right angles, at points whose distance from each other is equal to twice the axis minor. 10

III. PQ is a chord of an ellipse, at right angles to the major axis AA^1; PA, and QA^1 are produced to meet in R; show that the locus of R is a hyperbola having the same axis as the ellipse. 12

IV. Show that when $b^2 - 4ac = o$, the equation 12

$$ax^2 + bxy + cy^2 + dx, + ey + f = o,$$

represents a parabola, subject to three exceptions, in which it represents respectively two parallel straight lines, one straight line, and an impossible locus.

V. Investigate the differential coefficient of $\log(1 + \sin x)$ and show that the second differential coefficient of it is 6

$$-\frac{1}{1 + \sin x}.$$

V. Develope by means of Sterling's theorem $\sin^{-1} x$ in terms of x, and thence deduce a series by means of which the value of π may be computed. 8

VII. Determine whether the expression 6

$$2x^3 - 15x^2 + 24x + 25$$

has a maximum or a minimum, or both.

VIII. What is a singular point in a curve. Trace the curve of which the equation is $y = x^3 - 16x$, and show that it has a point of inflexion, and that it meets the axis of x three times. 8

IX. Integrate 8

(i.) $x \log_e x \, dx$

(ii.) $\dfrac{1}{x^2 (x-1)}$

X. Find the limit of $(1-x) e^{\frac{x}{1-x}}$ when $x = 1$ and 8
of $\dfrac{e^x - 1}{\sin 2x - \sin x}$ when $x = 0$

XI. Find the area of the figure included between the parabolas. 6

$$y^2 = 4ax$$
$$x^2 = 4ay.$$

XII. Find the cubical contents of a solid formed by the revolution of an ellipse round its axis major. 8

WEDNESDAY, 20*th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

NEWTON, AND ASTRONOMY.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.; Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Define and explain the terms *prime* and *ultimate ratio*, and *limit*. Enunciate and prove Newton's first lemma. 5

II. Enunciate and prove Newton's tenth lemma. 7

What are the *errors* spoken of in the two first corollaries to this lemma!

Show that if S be the space through which a force F draws a body in the time T from the position which it would have occupied if F had not acted, $F = 2$ Limit $\dfrac{S}{T^2}$.

III. Prove that the areas described by lines drawn from a moving body to a fixed centre of force about which it revolves are all in one plane and are proportional to the times of describing them. 10

Two particles describe the same Ellipse about a centre of force in one of the foci. The particles started simultaneously

from opposite extremities of the transverse axis. When will they be moving with equal velocities?

IV. Prove that the centripetal forces of bodies which describe different circles with uniform velocity tend to the centres of the circles and are to each other as the squares of arcs described in the same time divided by the radii. 9

A body is whirled round uniformly once a second at the end of a string 4 feet long; find the force which retains it in the circle. If the weight of the body be 1 lb. what is the tension of the string!

V. Find the law of force tending to the centre under the action of which an Ellipse may be described by a particle moving freely. 10

Show that the time of a complete oscillation of a body oscillating in a straight line under the action of an attractive force varying directly as the distance depends solely upon the intensity of the force.

VI. When a body revolves in an Ellipse under the action of a force tending to the focus, find the velocity at any point of its orbit and the periodic time. 9

VII. Explain the changes in the length of days in the North Temperate Zone during the passage of the Earth from Libra to Aries. 6

VIII. Explain fully the construction and use of the Transit Instrument. When is the transit instrument in perfect adjustment? To what errors are observations with it liable, and how are they determined and how is the time of transit of a heavenly body corrected? 10

IX. Discuss the phenomena of a Solar Eclipse. At what time of the year is an Eclipse of the Sun least likely to be total? 8

X. Explain the cause of the Tides. Prove that the highest spring tides will take place at the time of an eclipse. What is meant by the *Establishment of the port*? 10

XI. What is meant by the *Equation of time*, and to what causes is it due? Show that the equation of time, so far as it depends upon the obliquity of the Ecliptic, is subtractive from an equinox to a solstice, additive from a solstice to an equinox, and vanishes both at solstice and equinox.

How can the mean time be found by observation at a place where there is no fixed Observatory.

The Sun rose on the 1st instant at $6^h \cdot 2^m$ A.M., and set at $5^h \cdot 26^m$ P.M., what was the value of the equation of time on the 1st instant?

XII. Define a tropical, a sidereal, and an anomalistic year; and state to which of the three the average length of a civil year is adjusted, and why. 6

V.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS, 1867-68.

EXAMINERS.

JOHN MARRIOTT, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.

R. M. A. BRANSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

MONDAY, 18*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

JURISPRUDENCE AND THE ROMAN CIVIL LAW.

JOHN MARRIOTT, B.A., Barrister-at-Law;

R. M. A. BRANSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Explain fully the terms—*jus gentium*; *lex naturæ*; *jus feciale*. 10

II. What was *traditio*? and explain how it came to be considered a part of the *lex naturæ*. 10

III. Explain the term "equity," and trace its origin. When were Proctors first appointed, and what were their duties, and what influence did they exercise on Roman Jurisprudence? Compare it with that exercised by English Chancellors. 10

IV. The unit of society in modern times is *the individual*. Under the earlier Roman law, it was *the family*. Illustrate this, and show how the Hindu law resembles the Roman. 5

V. Explain fully the terms—*agnati*; *cognati*; *affines*; *res sanctæ*; *res religiosæ*; *res sacræ*; *res mancipi*; *and res nec mancipi*. 5

VI. Explain fully the term *nexum*, and give some account of the process by which the different forms of transfer and contract came to be distinguished by separate and distinct names. 10

VII. What were the *actio sacramenti*; *judici postulatio, and condictio*? 5

VIII. Justinian, Book I., lit. 3, § 3 and 4, says "slaves are denominated *servi* because Generals order their captives to be sold, and thus preserve them, and do not put them to death. * * * 10

Slaves are either born or become so. They are born so when their mother is a slave; they become so either by the law of nations, *i. e.* by captivity or by the civil law, as when a free person above the age of 20 suffers himself to be sold."

Can you point out the fallacy that underlies the whole of this passage?

IX. Compare the leading features of the Roman and Hindu Laws of Adoption. 5

X. Define fully—*res; dominium; possessio; adjunctio; confusio; commixtio.* 5

XI. What are *rural* and *urban* servitudes? Give instances. How were servitudes created and extinguished? 5

XII. Define *peculium*, and enumerate the different sorts of it. Sketch briefly the law relating to *peculium* up to the time of Justinian. 5

XIII. What was meant by saying that a man had the *testamenti factio.* 5

State (α) Who could make a will.
(β) The formalities necessary.
(γ) How and by whom it could be avoided.

XIV. What was *substitutio*, and why was it introduced into the Roman Law? 5

XV. Explain fully the term *obligatio.* 5
What is meant by an imperfect obligation?

MONDAY, 18*th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSONAL AND PROPERTY LAW, INCLUDING THE HINDU AND MUHAMMADAN LAWS OF FAMILY AND SUCCESSION, AND THE INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT OF 1865.

JOHN MARRIOTT, B.A., Barrister-at-Law;
R. M. A. BRANSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Point out the chief alterations introduced by Act X. of 1865. 5

II. What are the rules laid down in the Act relating to the repetition of legacies to the same person? 5

III. A testator bequeathes specific chattels to a legatee, and having insured them takes them on a voyage, in the course of which the ship is lost, and the testator and his goods perish. The executors recover the amount of the insurance. Who is entitled to it? 5

IV. What is the rule in Wild's case? Does it apply to personality? What are the provisions relating to it in Act X. of 1865? 5

V. A Hindu, whose wife is pregnant, adopts a son. The wife afterwards gives birth to a daughter, and her husband then dies, leaving ancestral and self-acquired property. Who is entitled, supposing, 1st, that he is a member of an undivided; 2nd, of a divided family? 5

VI. What is Stridhana? Enumerate the different kinds mentioned by Sir T. Strange, and state the rule regulating its descent. How far does it resemble *pin money*, or a married woman's separate property in English Law? 10

VII. State the rules relating to advancement by a purchase in the name of another. How far are they applicable to Hindus? 5

VIII. Compare the English, Hindu, and Muhammadan Laws of Inheritance. 10

IX. Who are (α) legal sharers; (β) residuaries by relation; and (γ) by special cause, (δ) distant kindred. 5

X. *A* has one brother *B*; 2 sons, *C* and *D*; and 3 grandsons, viz. *E*, *F*, sons of *C*, and *G* son of *D*. *C* dies in *A*'s lifetime. *A* then dies intestate, leaving him surviving, his brother, his son *D*, and his grandsons. Who would be entitled to his real and personal property under the English, Muhammadan, and Hindu laws respectively, distinguishing in this last case between ancestral and self-acquired property, and between the results, supposing *A* to be a member of a divided or undivided family? 10

XI. What is Shoofaa? State the rules relating to it. 5

XII. Compare the leading features of the English, Hindu, and Muhammadan Laws of Marriage. 10

XIII. State the general rules for determining whether precatory words create a trust. 5

XIV. In what respects does a trustee differ from an executor? What is the difference between the consequences ensuing from one of several trustees joining with his co-trustees in a receipt, and from an executor joining with his co-executor? 5

XV. In what cases and in whose favour will the defective execution of a power be aided? 5

XVI. In what cases will a purchaser from a vendor holding a fiduciary position, be bound to see to the application of the purchase money? Has there been any recent legislation on the point? 10

TUESDAY, 19*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CONTRACTS, TORTS, AND THE PENAL CODE.

JOHN MARRIOTT, B.A., Barrister-at-Law;
R. M. A. BRANSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. How many kinds of bailments are there, and what are the reciprocal rights and duties of bailor and bailee in each respectively? Distinguish between *pawn*, *mortgage*, and *lien*. 10

II. Are moral considerations under any and what circumstances sufficient to support a promise? 5

III. Write down the 4th and 17th Sections of the Statute of Frauds. Are the following contracts or any of them "interest in land" under the 4th Section. 10

1. To convey an equity of redemption.
2. For sale of growing grass.
3. For sale of fructus industriales, whether ripe or growing.

IV. What is stoppage in transitu? When and by whom can it be exercised? 10

V. What periods of limitation are attached to the following rights of action in India? 5

1. For injury to the person.
2. For servant's wages.
3. For rent.
4. For money lent.
5. For a legacy.

Can a right of action once lost be revived by any, and what means?

VI. In jure non remota causa sed proxima spectatur. Illustrate this maxim fully. 5

VII. Sic utere tuo ut alienum non lædas. Illustrate this maxim. What are the rights of landed proprietors to lateral support from adjoining land, and to support from the subsoil. 10

VIII. Is a master under any and what circumstances liable to an action for injuries sustained by his servant in the course of his employment? 5

IX. State the rules which govern the liability of judges and other judicial officers to actions for acts done by them in their official capacity. 10

X. Actio personalis moritur cum persona. Illustrate this maxim. Are there any exceptions to the rule? 5

XI. Is drunkenness or insanity any defence to an indictment for murder? 5

What was MacNaughton's case?

XII. What are the rules relating to the right of private defence laid down in the Penal Code? 5

XIII. *A*, with *B*'s consent, personates *B*, and in such assumed character stands bail for *C* on a criminal charge. Is *A* guilty of any, and if any, of what offence? 5

XIV. Voluntas non reputabatur pro facto. Illustrate this maxim fully. Are there any and what exceptions to the rule? 10

TUESDAY, 19*th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M]

THE CODES OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, AND THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.

JOHN MARRIOTT, B.A., Barrister-at-Law;
R. M. A. BRANSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. *a*. *A* sues *B* for goods sold in Bombay and delivered to *B* outside the local limits of the High Court. *B* dwells outside those limits, and the goods are always sent at consignors' risk. Has the High Court any jurisdiction to hear a suit for not accepting and paying for the goods? 5

β. *A* executes an instrument stipulating for the payment of money generally. *A* dwells without the local jurisdiction of the High Court, and executes the instrument there. Has the Court any jurisdiction? 5

Debitum and contractus nullius sunt loci. How does this maxim apply in this case?

II. What orders made in the course of a suit may be appealed against? 5

III. How may matters in dispute between two parties be referred to arbitration? State shortly the provisions with reference to arbitration contained in Act VIII. of 1859. 10

IV. How would you make an agreement to refer a rule of Court? 5

V. Within what time must a memorandum of appeal be presented, and what must it contain? Is there any appeal as to costs only? 5

VI. Can the Statute of Limitations be pleaded for the first time on Appeal under any and what circumstances? 5

VII. *A* wishes to file a Suit in the Small Cause Court against *B*, *C*, and *D*, co-obligors of a bond. *B* and *C* are, but *D* is not, within the local limits of jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court. What course should he adopt? 5

VIII. Under Sec. 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code the Magistrate is empowered to examine the accused. What should be the nature of the examination? 5

IX. State the general rule which governs the right of the prosecution to a reply. What are the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure with reference thereto? 5

X. What is a dying declaration? When is it admissible as evidence? Is there any, and if any, what, difference between the law in India and in England? If made in the absence of the accused is it admissible in evidence against him? 5

XI. Explain fully what are privileged communications? 10

Are physicians or clergymen privileged from being compelled to disclose confidential communications?

XII. Res inter alios acta altori nocere non debet. Illustrate this maxim fully with reference to the Law of Evidence. 10

XIII. When is hearsay evidence admissible? Answer fully. 5

XIV. A witness for the plaintiff in a suit refeshes his memory from a paper containing entries made by him. The counsel for defendant cross-examines him upon these and others that he has not referred to. What is the result? 5

XV. What do you mean by Estoppel? Enumerate and explain the different kinds of estoppel. Are there any and what limitations to the conclusive effect of a record? 10

VI.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE, 1867-68.

EXAMINERS.

J. H. Sylvester, M.D.	In Anatomy (Descriptive and Practical).
J. T. Mackenzie, M.B.	
F. S. Stedman, Esq.	In Anatomy (General), and Physiology.
A. V. Ward, Esq.	
W. Gray, M.B.	In Chemistry.
I. B. Lyon, Esq.	
J. H. Sylvester, M.D.	In Botany and Materia Medica.
W. Dymock, B.A.	

MONDAY, *2nd December* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

BOTANY.

J. H. SYLVESTER, M.D.; W. DYMOCK, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Write what you know of the development of the embryo in the seed. 30

II. What is a Drupe? 10

III. Describe the form of Inflorescence termed *Scorpioidal* on helicoid cyme. 14

IV. By what characters do you recognise members of the natural order Urticaceæ? Illustrate your knowledge of the order by describing the following: 20

Cannabis Sativa.
Cannabis Indica.
Ficus Carica.
Ficus religiosa.

V. To what natural orders do the following belong? 26

Indian Bael.	Bottle gourd.
Betel nut.	Fennel.
Lotus.	Bamboo.
Custard apple.	Sugar Cane.
Indigo.	Pomegranate.
Sisso or Sheeshum.	Cotton.
Almond.	

MONDAY, *2nd December* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ANATOMY.

J. H. SYLVESTER, M.D.; J. T. MACKENZIE, M.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Write a brief description of the distinctive characters of each carpal bone. 25

II. Describe the synovial membranes of the foot. 25

III. Describe the attachments, and relations of the muscles of the soft palate, and the dissection necessary to expose them. 25

How are they supplied with nerves?

IV. Describe the course of the Portio Dura in the petrous portion of the temporal bone. 25

What are the views entertained with regard to the origin of the Chorda Tympani?

TUESDAY, *3rd December* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MATERIA MEDICA.

J. H. SYLVESTER, M.D.; W. DYMOCK, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. What are cantharides? which are the preparations in the Pharmacopeia containing them?

II. Mention the Drugs yielded by the N. O. Umbelliferæ; what are their characters and therapeutic uses?

III. How is Bromide of Potassium prepared; what is its physiological action, with what drugs is it incompatible?

IV. How is the Volumetric solution of Iodine prepared; what are its uses?

TUESDAY, *3rd December* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY.

W. GRAY, M.B.; I. B. LYON, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. State and explain the law of diminution by distance of Radiant forces, point out how far this law applies to the spread of electrical induction. 15

II. How many grains of laughing gas can you obtain from 100 grains of Nitrate of Ammonia. What will the quantity of gas obtained measure at the standard temperature and 29·4 inches barometric pressure? 15

III. Two furnaces being taken, one with a chimney 30 feet high the other with a chimney 25 feet high; what proportion will the force of the draught in the furnace having the shorter of the two chimneys bear to that in the furnace with the longer chimney, the temperature of the external air being 60° F, while that of the air in the shorter chimney is 800° F and in the longer 450° F. 10

IV. Briefly explain how bodies are identified by means of Spectrum Analysis. 10

V. Describe the preparation and properties of the different varieties of Phosphoric Acid, giving the formula for the principal salts of each variety. 20

VI. State what you know about the compounds of Manganese with Oxygen. 15

VII. Describe the process of vinous fermentation and give the formula for the principal primary derivatives of Ethylic Alcohol. 15

WEDNESDAY, *4th December* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PHYSIOLOGY.

F. S. STEDMAN, Esq.; A. V. WARD, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Mention the Albuminous compounds employed as food and their use in the animal economy. 25

II. What is the composition and properties of bile? 25

State the purpose the secretion serves in the digestive process and the effects of its non-elimination from the system.

III. Give an account of the various ways in which the waste materials of the body are eliminated. 15

IV. Describe the minute structure of Bone. 15

V. What are the functions of the Medulla Oblongata? 20

Mention any experiments or pathological observations illustrating these.

VII.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE, 1867-68.

EXAMINERS.

F. S. STEDMAN, Esq. A. V. WARD, Esq.	In Physiology and General Anatomy.
F. G. JOYNT, Esq J. T. MACKENZIE, M.B.	In Medicine.
F. S. STEDMAN, Esq. J. CRUICKSHANK, M.D	In Surgery.
T. B. JOHNSTONE, M.D. W. DYMOCK, B.A.	In Medical Jurisprudence.
F. BROUGHTON, F.R.C.S. DAVID YOUNG, M.D.	In Midwifery.

MONDAY, *2nd December* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MEDICINE.

F. G. JOYNT, Esq.; J. T. MACKENZIE, M.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Describe the symptoms, usual course, and morbid anatomy of (*a*) red softening, and (*b*) white softening of the brain. Give an outline of the treatment you would adopt in each form. 25

II. To what class of diseases would you refer Diabetes Mellitus? Describe the general symptoms of this affection, and the methods of investigation necessary to its diagnosis; state also the appropriate treatment, and its *rationale*. 25

III. What are the signs of *Aortic*, and what of *Mitral* insufficiency? State some of the consequences of those conditions respectively. 25

IV. What would lead you to infer the formation of an abscess in a case of chronic hepatitis under your care; and what, under those circumstances, would be your treatment? 25

MONDAY, *2nd December* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MIDWIFERY.

F. BROUGHTON, F.R.C.S.; D. YOUNG, M.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Describe the stages of natural labour from first precursory symptom to completion, giving average duration of time occupied in each stage. 20

II. Mention all the divisions of abnormal labour with their causes. 20

III. Describe causes and treatment of Hœmorrhage. 20

IV. Mention the diseases sometimes caused by Dentition and their appropriate treatment. 20

V. Describe croup, its morbid appearances, symptoms, stages, and treatment. 20

TUESDAY, *3rd December* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SURGERY.

F. S. STEDMAN, Esq.; J. CRUICKSHANK, M.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Describe the characters of the two varieties of Chancre, the soft, suppurating or Chancroid, and the true Chancre, and give the treatment of each. 20

II. Give the symptoms of Concussion and Compression of the Brain. 15

III. Describe Retention of Urine, its symptoms, and the various methods of relieving it. 25

IV. Gun-shot wounds of the Chest Penetrating and Perforating. Describe the symptoms and Complications, Prognosis and treatment. 25

VI. Describe the symptoms of strumous Ophthalmia and its treatment. 15

TUESDAY, *3rd December* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

T. B. JOHNSTONE, M.D.; W. DYMOCK, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Compare the characters of a wound inflicted during life, with those of one made after death. Is ecchymosis a necessary result of violence? 25

II. What are the Post Mortem appearances in the drowned? What means have you of ascertaining whether drowning be the result of homicide, suicide, or accident? 20

III. Compare the characters of a fœtus between the 6th and 7th months, with those of one between the 8th and 9th months of gestation. 15

IV. Describe the symptoms and effects of a poisonous dose of Cantharides, or its preparations. What is the value of chemical analysis in detecting these substances in the dead body? 20

V. How ought you to test a liquid containing organic matter, for Oxalic Acid? 20

WEDNESDAY, *4th December* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PHYSIOLOGY.

F. S. STEDMAN, Esq.; A. V. WARD, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Mention the Albuminous compounds employed as food and their use in the animal economy. 25

II. What is the composition and properties of bile? 25

State the purpose the secretion serves in the digestive process and the effects of its non-elimination from the system.

III. Give an account of the various ways in which the waste materials of the body are eliminated. 15

IV. Describe the minute structure of Bone. 15

V. What are the functions of the Medulla Oblongata? 20

Mention any experiments or pathological observations illustrating these.

VIII.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING, 1867-68.

EXAMINERS.

Prof. KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE ..	In Mathematics and
Lieut. HENRY DOVETON, R.E .	Mathematical Physics.
The Rev JAMES AITKEN .	In Experimental and
I. B. LYON, Esq.	Natural Science.
Captain C. W. FINCH, R.E. .	In Engineering and
Lieut. A W. BAIRD, R E	Engineering Drawing.

MONDAY, 25*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.
Lieut. HENRY DOVETON, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Transform 3413 from a scale whose radix is 6, to that whose radix is 7. **4**

II. Express $103\frac{1}{2}$ statute miles in terms of geographical miles. **4**

III. A man wishing to find the number of acres covered by a circular pond, walked round it at the rate of $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles an hour, and found that it took him $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours to complete the journey: required the area of the pond. **8**

IV. Gold sells at 16 Rs. 8 annas a tola; what is the value of a bar, 6 inches long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth and thickness; a cubic inch weighing 131 oz. and there being 2·553 tolas in an ounce. **10**

V. Define the terms, *the characteristic* and *the mantissæ* of a logarithm. Find the characteristic of $\log_3 5$ and $\log_5 (\frac{1}{3})$ **12**

VI. If the number of persons born in any year be 1/45 of the whole population at the commencement of the year, and the number of those who die 1/60 of it; find in how many years the population will be doubled, having given **10**

$$\log 2 = 0{\cdot}301030$$
$$\log 180 = 2{\cdot}255272$$
$$\log 181 = 2{\cdot}257679.$$

VII. Convert $\frac{1380}{1050}$ into continued fractions and find three fractions converging to 3·1416. **8**

VIII. Solve the following:— **12**

(i.) $(7 - 4\sqrt{3})\ x^2 + (2 - \sqrt{3})\ x = 2$

(ii) $\sqrt{(2x + 7)} + \sqrt{(3x - 18)} = \sqrt{(7x + 1)}$

IX. If the difference of two fractions be $(m\,n)^{-1}$; show that m times their sum is equal to n times the difference of their squares. **6**

X. A certain number of men mowed four acres of grass in three hours, and a certain number of others mow eight acres in five hours; how long would they be in mowing 11 acres, all working together. 6

XI. Find the least number which, being divided by 36 or 100, shall leave in each case the square root of the divisor. 10

XII. In how many different triangles may a polygon of n sides be divided by joining its angular points. 10

MONDAY, *25th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EUCLID AND TRIGONOMETRY.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.
Lieut. HENRY DOVETON, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. The opposite sides as well as the opposite angles of a parallelogram are equal to one another, and the diameter bisects it. 10

In what case will the diameter bisect the angles of a parallelogram.

II. The angle at the centre of a circle is double of the angle at the circumference upon the same base, that is upon the same part of the circumference. 10

If two straight lines, AEB and CED, in a circle, intersect in E, the angles subtended by AC and DB at the centre are together double of the angle AEC.

III. Describe an isosceles triangle having each angle at the base double of the angle at the vertex. 10

IV. Describe a circle which shall touch three given straight lines, not more than two of which are parallel. 15

V. Trace the changes in the sign and magnitude of the tangent, and the secant of an angle, through the first four quadrants. 6

VI. Construct the angle whose tangent is $3 - \sqrt{2}$. 8

VII. Express sin A in terms of sin 2 A and explain why here are four values; and how the correct one is to be selected. 8

VIII. The ratio of two sides is 9 : 7, and the included angle 47° 25′; find the other angles having given that; 10

log 2 = 0·3010300.
L. tan 60°, 17′, 30″ = 10·3573942.
L. tan 15°, 53′, = 9·4541479.
Diff for 1′ 4797.

IX. Find the area of a quadrilateral figure, whose opposite angles are supplementary in terms of its sides. 13

If the sides taken in order are 3, 3, 4, 4, find the area, and the radii of the inscribed and circumscribed circles.

X. A person wishing to ascertain his distance from an inaccessible object, finds three points in the horizontal plane, at which the angular elevation of the summit of the object is the same; show how the distance may be found. 10

TUESDAY, 26*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CONIC SECTIONS AND ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.
Lieut HENRY DOVETON, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. If a line be drawn bisecting the angle between the focal distance of any point of a parabola, and a perpendicular from that point upon the directrix, every point of the line will lie outside the parabola. 10

II. Perpendiculars from the foci on the tangent of an ellipse, intersect the tangent in the circumference of a circle having the axis major as diameter. 15

Employ this proposition to find the locus of the intersection of a pair of tangents at right angles to one another.

III. In the parabola, the rectangle under the latus rectum and an abscissa of the axis is equal to the square of the semi-ordinate. 10

IV. Prove that the foci of all the parabolic sections, which can be cut from a given right cone, lie upon the surface of another cone. 10

V. Define "Ordinate," Abscissa," "Angle of co-ordinates," "Locus of an equation." 7

Find the equation of a straight line passing through two given points.

VI. Find the angle contained by two straight lines whose equations are $y = a x + b$, $y = a' x + b'$ the angle of co-ordinates being $= \omega$. 6

VII. Prove that the straight lines drawn from the angles of a triangle, perpendicular to the opposite sides, have a common point of intersection. 8

VIII. Prove that the straight lines drawn from the extremities of the hypothenuse of a right-angled triangle to the angles of the squares described upon the sides have a common point of intersection with the perpendicular drawn from the right angle to the hypothenuse. 10

IX. Find the equation to the circle referred to any rectangular axes. 6

X. Find the angle contained by two chords in a circle. 8

XI. If there be two tangents to a circle and from one point of contact a perpendicular be drawn to the diameter passing through the other, this perpendicular is bisected by the line joining the other extremity of that diameter and the intersection of the tangents. 10

TUESDAY, *26th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

STATICS.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE,
Lieut. HENRY DOVETON, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Define "Motion," "Density," "Gravity," and prove that if any two forces act at the same point, the force which is equivalent to the two is expressed in *magnitude* by the diagonal of the parallelogram, of which the sides represent the magnitude and direction of the component forces. 8

II. If a body be placed upon a horizontal plane, it will be sustained or not, according as the perpendicular to the horizon, drawn through its centre of gravity, falls within or without the base. 8

III. If G be the centre of gravity of the triangle ABC and GA, GB, GC, be joined, then $3(GA^2 + GB^2 + GC^2) = AB^2 + AC^2 + BC^2$ 10

IV. If a and b be the two parallel sides of a trapezoid and h the line which bisects these sides, prove that the centre of gravity of the trapezoid is in this line and its distance from a in this line is $\frac{h}{3} \cdot \frac{a + 2b}{a + b}$ 10

V. Explain the principle of virtual velocities, and prove that it is true in the single moveable pulley. 8

VI. A hemisphere whose weight is W, rests with its spherical surface upon a horizontal plane; a weight P is suspended from a point in its edge; through what angle will the hemisphere move in taking up its position of equilibrium? 8

VII. State and prove Guldinus' Properties. 10

VIII. A person wishing to raise a ladder, whose length is 50 feet and weight 120 lbs., places one end against a wall, and then lifts it gradually upwards from the other end. Required the force he will have to exert at any point of the ladder; find also the pressure against the wall, h being the height of the man with his arms extended and θ the angle of elevation of the ladder. 10

IX. In the vertical screw find the relation between the power and the weight when there is equilibrium, d being the distance between two contiguous threads measured in a direction parallel to the axis and $2\pi r$ the circumference of the circle which the power describes. 10

X. Find the value of W in the system of pulleys, where each pulley hangs by a separate string, and the strings are parallel, n being the number of moveable pulleys, and w the weight of each pulley. 9

XI. State the 3 laws of *friction* and find the value of the coefficient of friction in the single inclined plane. 9

WEDNESDAY, 27*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

DYNAMICS AND HYDROSTATICS.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.
Lieut. HENRY DOVETON, R. E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. State the 3 Laws of Motion, and explain how the *velocity* is measured in *variable* motions, also state how *moving force* and *accelerating force* are measured. 8

II. If an imperfectly elastic body impinges upon an immoveable plane AB, it is required to determine its motion after impact. 8

III. Suppose a body to have fallen through a feet when another body begins to fall from a point b feet below it; how far will be latter body fall before it is overtaken by the former. 10

IV. Find the number of vibrations which a given pendulum will gain in a day when the force of gravity is increased. 12

If a clock loses 30 seconds in 12 hours, how much must the pendulum be shortened to make it keep true time?

V. An elastic ball is projected downwards from a height h upon a horizontal plane, after its first rebound, it rises to a height h_1 and after its second rebund to a height h_2; determine the elasticity of ball and the velocity of projection. 11

VI. What do you mean by "elastic" and "inelastic" fluids? 8

Show that the surface of every fluid at rest is horizontal or perpendicular to the direction of gravity.

VII. When a body is either partly or wholly immersed in a fluid, it is pressed upwards by a force equal to the weight of the fluid displaced. 8

VIII. Show how to find the specific gravity of a solid *lighter* than its bulk of water. 11

Find the specific gravity of a piece of elm which weighs 15 lbs. in air, supposing that when a piece of copper which weighs 16 lbs. in water is attached to it, the compound weight in water is 6 lbs.

IX. Find the thickness of an upright rectangular wall necessary to support a body of water; the wall being 12 13

feet high and the water 10 feet deep. The specific gravity of the wall to that of the water being as 11 : 7.

X. A hemispherical vessel whose weight is 12 lbs. floats upon a fluid with one-third of its axis below the surface. Required the weight which must be put into it, so that it may float with two-thirds of its axis below the surface. 11

WEDNESDAY, 27*th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY CHEMICAL PHYSICS, INCLUDING HEAT, ELECTRICITY, AND MAGNETISM, AND THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CHEMICAL SCIENCE.

The Rev. JAMES AITKEN, ; I. B. LYON, Esq.,

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Explain how a mechanical mixture differs from a chemical compound, and state briefly the laws of chemical combination. 12

II. What quantity of water at 60° F. will be required to condense 2 lbs. of steam at 212° F. How will the raising of the steam to a temperature of 300° F. affect the quantity of water required? 18

III. How can you ascertain the specific gravity of a solid, lighter than and insoluble in water? 10

IV. What is meant by the nascent state of bodies? What relation does this state bear to chemical combination? Illustrate your answer by examples. 15

V. What are the principal points to be attended to in attaching lightning conductors to buildings? 12

VI. State briefly the conditions which increase or diminish the intensity of the magnetism of an electro-magnet. 18

VIII. Explain carefully why in the construction of apparatus intended to retain electricity the presence of points must be avoided. 15

THURSDAY, 28*th* *November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PROPERTIES AND STRENGTH OF MATERIALS, EARTHWORKS, CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS.

Captain C. W. FINCH, R.E.; Lieut. W. A. BAIRD, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Describe the distinct kinds of strains, a beam of wood, or any other hard body may be subject to? 9

II. Calculate and sketch the figure of a beam fixed at one end, and loaded at the other, whose strength shall be at every point proportional to the strain on it. 12

III. The greatest variable load on a floor being 120 lbs. per superficial foot, it is required to determine the depth of a square girder of Riga fir to support it. Area of floor is 160 feet, and length of girder 20 feet. Deflection not to exceed ¼ an inch. Constant E for Riga fir = 192. 10

IV. The floor of a corn granary 14 feet wide, rests on 5 beams of oak, each 20′ × 10″ × 12″, and each beam is fixed into walls at either end; find what depth of corn the floor will carry with safety, taking corn at 50 lbs. per foot cube. Weight of a cubic foot of oak = 58·37 lbs. and the constant for English oak = 1426. 10

V. Define generally the term "Earthwork," "angle of repose." Give that for different kinds of earths; what means are used to ascertain the kind of material likely to be met with in the execution of a work? 10

VI. Describe various methods of making embankments, to what kind of material would you give preference, and state the manner an embankment of a reservoir should be constructed. 10

VII. What is a road? its object, and the several principles to be observed in laying out a new line of road; describe also the surveying operations required to prepare a complete estimate of the cost, including Bridges. 15

VIII. Define "Gradient" "Catchwater Drain" "retaining wall." Give cross sections of different kinds of the last. Explain which is the best form. 12

Show that in an upright rectangular and retaining wall, the centre of pressure of the earth is ⅓rd from the base.

IX. Give cross sections of the following, not to scale, but with dimensions :— 12

1: Trunk road, metalled (24′ wide) over black soil.

2. Ghât road (18′ wide) half filling and half cutting, with revetted slopes.

3. Describe briefly the general mode of procedure to construct a road according to 1st section.

THURSDAY, *28th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

BRIDGES, OBLIQUE BRIDGE.

Captain C. W. FINCH, R.E.; Lieut. A. W. BAIRD, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Explain the terms "springing line" "span" "crown" "haunches," and state under what conditions a bridge is called oblique. 9

II. Draw "Plan," Elevation," and "Transverse Section" of a Bridge of two arches of 20 feet span. Breadth of roadway 10 feet. 20

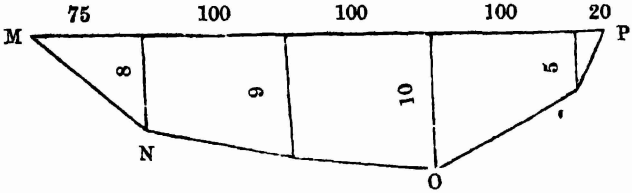
III. Give sketch, and describe the reasons for an arch falling (1) "outwards," (2) "inwards," and state under what conditions the arch would be in equilibrium. 12

IV. From 12 to 24 feet span, what proportion ought thickness of piers and abutments to have with reference to the span: to what height ought the abutments to be built above springing line? What are abutment piers, and when are they employed with advantage? 10

V. What are wing walls? their use? give the section of a wing wall you would use in a bridge approach, total height 20 feet, roadway 20 feet wide on black soil; sketch foundations. 10

VI. Explain the meaning of "afflux" and describe the method of finding the required waterway to be provided in designing a Bridge. 15

Ex. Given the following Section :—



and the line M N O P = 410—suppose the hydraulic mean depths of upper and lower sections to be 6·75 and 7·3 feet, and difference of level 20 inches, find the surface and mean velocities.

VII. What is a skew arch ? define "angle of obliquity" "span on the square" "development of the soffit." What is the best position for the bed-joints of the arch stones, and how would they be drawn out ? 12

VIII. The elevation of a skew arch, being the segment of a circle on the face, span on the skew 30′ and rise ⅓rd, angle of obliquity 60°, draw the development of the arch. 12

FRIDAY, *29th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CONSTRUCTION OF THE STEAM ENGINE, ELEMENTARY CARPENTRY, SURVEYING WITH COMPASS AND CHAIN, AND LEVELLING WITH THE DUMPY OR Y LEVEL.

Captain C. W. FINCH, R.E. ; Lieut A. W. BAIRD, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. What is meant by an Engine of 10 Horse Power. Calculate the H. P. of a High Pressure Engine from the following data :— 10

Pressure on Cylinder 45 lbs. per sq. inch.
Area of Piston = 450 sq. inches—
Piston moves at 100 feet per minute.
Loss of pressure on account of friction = 1 lb. per sq. inch

II. Give a sketch and description of Watt's Indicator. 12

III. What is Carpentry? Upon what principles is the theory founded? Define "resolution" and "composition" of forces. Explain the difference between a "tie" and a "strut." 10

IV. Define "tension" "compression" "cross strain" "stiffness" "strength"—and give a rule for calculating the required dimensions of a beam, supported at both ends, weight being uniformly diffused. 10

V. What is the "pitch" of a roof? Draw to scale a King Post Truss Roof, for a span of 25 feet to support double tiles. Name the various timbers in it, the strains they are subjected to, and sketch the different joints used. 15

VI. Describe the difference between the "Gunter's" and "Common Chain." What makes the former very convenient for use? In making the survey of a small plot of ground, with the chain only, what is necessary to ensure accuracy? 8

VII. For what kinds of surveying is the Prismatic Compass best adapted? how can you obtain the direction of the true meridian with it? 11

VIII. State the advantages the Y has over the Dumpy Level and "vice versa." What three points have to be attended to, to see that the Y Level is in adjustment; how is the line of colliniation adjusted? 15

IX. What is meant by curvature and refraction? 9

Ex.—Suppose the Peak of Teneriffe to be 16,000 feet high, at what distance will it be visible from the sea level?

IX.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, 1867-68.

Prof. KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE ..... . Lieut. A. E. DUMMLER, R.E.	In Mathematics
Prof. KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE . . .. Lieut. A. E. DUMMLER, R.E.	In Applied Mathematics.
The Rev. JAMES AITKEN ..... I. B. LYON, Esq.	In Experimental and Natural Science.
Captain C. W. FINCH, R.E. ..... W. EMERSON, M.R.I., B.A.	In Architecture, Engineering, and Engineering Drawing.

MONDAY, *25th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID AND GEOMETRIC CONIC SECTIONS.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

Lieut A. E. DUMMLER, R. E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Let ACB, ADB, be two right angled triangles, having a common hypothenuse; join CD, and on CD produced both ways, draw perpendiculars AE, BF. Show that **8**

$$CE^2 + CF^2 = DE^2 + DF^2.$$

II. In the figure, Bk. 2*nd*, Prop. 9*th*:— **8**

$$\text{(i.)} \quad AD^2 - DB^2 = 2\,AB.\,CD.$$

$$\text{(ii.)} \quad AB^2 = 4\,CD^2 + 4\,AD.\,DB.$$

III. Any polygons whatsoever described about a circle, are to one another as their perimeters. **6**

IV. If three lines MN, PQ, RS, be drawn through any point within a triangle, parallel to the sides AB, AC, BC, respectively, then will **10**

$$\frac{MN}{AB} + \frac{PQ}{AC} + \frac{RS}{BC} = 2.$$

V. Any two of the three angles forming a solid angle are together greater than the third. **8**

VI. In the parabola, from the extremity Q of an ordinate QV, a perpendicular QD be let fall on the diameter PV, then **8**

$$QD^2 = 4\,AS.\,PV.$$

VII. Show that the axis major of an Ellipse is greater than any other diameter. **10**

VIII. If an ellipse, a parabola, and an hyperbola, have a common tangent, and the same curvature at the vertex, the ellipse will be entirely within the parabola, and the parabola entirely within the hyperbola. **12**

IX. In the ellipse, the rectangle under the lines, intercepted between the centre and the intersections of the axis with ordinate and tangent respectively, is equal to the square of the semi-axis major. **10**

X. P is any point in an ellipse, and PN an ordinate on the axis major. Through N draw NQ parallel to AP, to meet CP in Q; prove that AQ is parallel to the tangent at P. 8

XI. If a point K be taken in the major axis of an hyperbola, such that CK is a third proportional to CS and CA, and a perpendicular to the axis be drawn through K, the distance of any point in the curve from this line, will bear a constant ratio to its distance from the point S. 12

MONDAY, *25th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

TRIGONOMETRY, AND ANALYTICAL CONIC SECTIONS.

Professor KEBO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.
Lieut. A. E. DUMMLER, R. E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Find the values of θ, which satisfy the equation 8

$$\sin \theta = \tan \theta - \tan 2\,\theta.$$

II. Prove that in any triangle ABC, cot B — cot A 8

$$= \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a\,b} = \frac{1}{\sin e}.$$

III. In a triangle ABC, BC = 70, AC = 35, and the angle ACB = 36° 52′ 12″, find the remaining angles; the tables giving— 8

$$\text{Log } 3 = 0{\cdot}4771213.$$

$$\text{Log cot, } 18^\circ\ 26'\ 6'' = 10{\cdot}4771213.$$

IV. Two towers stand on a horizontal plane, and the distance between them is 120 feet. A person standing successively at their bases observes that the angular elevation of one is double of that of the other, but when he is half way between them, their elevations appear complementary to each other. Show that the heights of the towers are 90 and 40 feet respectively.

V. The three angles of a spherical triangle are together greater than two right angles and less than six. 8

VI. State the Naperian rule for the solution of right angled spherical triangles. What parts are taken into account in this rule? 8

Given the base and the perpendicular; find other parts.

VII. Express cos A in terms of the sines and cosines of the sides of a spherical triangle. Change the expression into a logarithmic formulæ. 10

VIII. Prove that the area of a triangle on the surface of a sphere, whose radius is unity, is equal to the excess of its three angles above two right angles. 8

IX. Find equations to the lines bisecting the angles between the lines whose equations are— 8

$$x - 2y = a$$
$$\text{and } x + 3y = 2a.$$

X. Find the equations, which determine the points of intersection of the line $\frac{x}{h} + \frac{y}{k} = 1$ and the circle $x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 2y = 0$. 8

XI. Also deduce the relation that must hold in order that the line given above may touch the circle. 8

XII. If lines drawn through any point of an ellipse to the extremities of any diameter, meet the conjugate CD in the points M and N, prove that 10

$$\text{CM. CN} = \text{CD}^2.$$

TUESDAY, *26th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.
Lieut. A. E. DUMMLER, R. E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Distinguish between an *implicit* and *explicit* function, giving an example of each. 4

II. What is the limit of a variable quantity. Find the limit of $\frac{3x + 7}{6x - 5}$ when x approaches infinity. 5

III. Differentiate 7

$$u = ax^3 - bx^2 + cx - 4.$$
$$u = x - \sin x \cos x.$$

IV. Expand $\log_{\epsilon} (x + h)$ in a series. 10

V. Deduce Maclawrin's theorem from Taylor's. 12

VI. Find the function that shall exceed its square by the greatest possible quantity. 8

VII. Show by calculus how to cut the strongest beam from a circular log. 10

VIII. A small plane surface is placed horizontally upon a table illuminated by a lamp placed at a given horizontal distance; find the height of the centre of the plane, so that the plane shall receive the greatest illumination from it. 12

IX. What is the object of integral calculus? 15

X. Integrate 10

$$du = ax^{\frac{3}{2}} dx.$$

$$du = \frac{2}{3} \frac{dx}{x^4}$$

$$du = \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{(2ax - x^2)}}$$

XI. Find $\int \sqrt{x} \log x \, dx$ 7

XII. Integrate $\dfrac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}} (x + 1)}$ 10

TUESDAY, 26*th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

STATICS, DYNAMICS, AND THE THEORY OF THE ARCH.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.
Lieut. A. E. DUMMLER, R. E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Prove that the moment of the Resultant, is equal to the Algebraic sum of the moments of its component forces. 6

II. Two uniform heavy rods, equal in length and weight, and connected at their ends by a hinge, are placed astride across a smooth horizontal cylinder, determine the position of equilibrium, and also the tension on the hinge. 10

III. In a combination of pulleys, each pulley hangs by a separate chord, and the chords are parallel; if w be the weight of each pulley, then prove that 8

$$W = 2^n P - (2^n - 1) w.$$

IV. Two weights sustain each other on two inclined planes, having a common altitude, by means of a string parallel to the planes; compare the pressures on the planes. 6

V. 32·2 is the measure of gravity when a foot is the unit of space, and a second the unit of time. Find the unit of time, when the measure of gravity is 24, and the unit of space a yard. 8

VI. An engine starts a train with a pressure which continues uniform for 5 minutes, when it is found that the train is moving at the rate of 23 miles per hour. If the pressure had remained uniform for 15 minutes, what would have been the velocity of the train? 10

VII. A ball is projected at an inclination of 30° to the horizon, and with a velocity of 200 feet per second: find its range, the time of flight, and the greatest elevation. 10

VIII. A weight of 10 lbs. is attached to one end of a string: find the weight which must be attached to the other, in order that when the system is suspended from a fixed pulley, the accelerating force may be half that of gravity. 10

IX. Prove that the time of descent of a body down all chords of a circle placed vertically is constant. 8

X. A and B are two balls whose relative elasticity is $\frac{2}{3}$ and the mass of A double that of B. If they move in opposite directions, the velocity of B being double that of A, investigate the velocities after impact. 8

XI. Define the terms *voussoir*, intrados, *extrados*, *abutment*, *soffit*. 6

XII. Find the conditions of equilibrium of an arch. Also the pressure exerted to overturn the pier of an arch. 10

WEDNESDAY, *27th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HYDROSTATICS, HYDRAULICS, AND OPTICS.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.
Lieut. A. E. DUMMLER, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Define a fluid, density, specific gravity, and the centre of pressure. 8

II. The weight of a vessel when empty is 3 oz., when filled with water it is 9 oz., and when filled with olive oil 8·49 oz.; required the specific gravity of the oil. 5

III. A cubic foot of timber sinks 9 inches in water; required the specific gravity of the wood. 5

IV. Explain the action of the syphon, the common pump, and the condenser, and find the density of the air in the last mentioned after n descents of the piston. 12

V. The breadth of a lock closed by a pair of gates is 10 feet and the depth 6 feet, and the hinges are placed at one foot from the top and bottom; it is required to find the pressure on the lower hinge. 10

VI. A ship on sailing into a river sinks 2 inches, and after discharging 12,000 lbs. of her cargo rises one inch: determine the weight of the ship and cargo, the specific gravity of the sea water being as 1·026 to 1. 9

VII. Determine the velocity with which a liquid issues through a small orifice from a vessel kept constantly filled to the same level. 6

VIII. A cylindrical vessel two feet high is filled with water and placed on a horizontal plane; find at what height a small hole must be made in order that the jet of water may strike the plane 12 inches from the base of the vessel. 8

IX. Describe common day Telescope, and draw a diagram. 10

X. Explain by a diagram what is meant by spherical aberration. 11

XI. How can you practically compare the powers of two sources of light? 10

XII. What length of looking glass placed in a vertical plane would you require to see your whole body at once? 6

WEDNESDAY, 27*th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ELECTRICITY, MAGNETISM, AND INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

The Rev. JAMES AITKEN; I. B. LYON, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Describe briefly the more important forms of the voltaic battery, pointing out the advantages and disadvantages possessed by each. 20

II. Describe any methods that have been proposed for the voltaic protection of the copper sheathing of ships. 10

III. What is a thermo-multiplier? describe its construction and action. 10

IV. Describe the principal ores of Iron from which the metal is extracted. What is Bessemer's process? What are the chief varieties of steel? How they are made? 20

V. How does Hydraulic mortar differ from ordinary mortar? What are the principal chemical points to be attended to in the manufacture of each? 15

VI. How may the soluble sorts of copper be distinguished from those of any other metal. How may salts of Zinc be distinguished from the salts of Alumina? 10

VII. Describe briefly the effects of heat on Nitrate of Copper, Chlorate of Potash, and Binoxide of Manganese. 15

THURSDAY 28*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HEAT AND ELEMENTARY GEOLOGY.

The Rev. JAMES AITKEN; I. B. LYON, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. If a quantity of water at a temperature of 100° F. be mixed with an equal weight of Mercury at 32° F., will the temperature of the mixture be more or less than the mean of the two temperatures? Give your reasons for the conclusion you come to. 10

II. State what you know about the spheroidal state of fluids; point out the conditions under which it may be produced in the water of steam Boilers, and the effects likely to follow from its production. 15

III. What is meant by the calorific equivalent of bodies; how is it expressed? 12

IV. What differences may there exist, other than those of quantity and intensity, in heat derived from different sources? 15

V. Describe the principal varieties of coal, and point out how they differ chemically and geologically. 18

VI. Describe briefly the principal geological and chemical characteristics of any four important varieties of building stone you may be acquainted with, and point out the chemical effects likely to be produced on each by exposure to the weather. 30

THURSDAY, 28*th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

THE CLASSIC ORDERS; THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GOTHIC, SARACENIC, AND HINDU ARCHITECTURE.

*C*aptain C. W. FINCH, R. E.; W. EMERSON, M.R.I.B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Explain the difference between the Elements and Principles of Architecture, name some elements, and principles. 9

II. Name the "orders" of Classic Architecture, and say which are of Grecian origin. Show by drawings the differences in proportion and design of the earliest and latest Greek orders, considering the module to be a quarter of an inch. 11

III. Define "Caryatides," "Prostyle," "Intercolumniation"—how is the last fixed in each order? sketch a "Peripteral Octastyle." 6

IV. What is the Entasis of a Column, and show by a sketch how it may be determined. 8

V. Sketch and explain the following: "Horse Shoe Arch," "Ogee Arch," "Tudor Arch," and define "Crockets" "Diaper work," and Cusped arches. 5

VI. Name and explain by sketches some of the differences in construction, design, and character, which distinguish the Mediæval Architecture of the 13th and 15th centuries and the Saracenic or Moorish Architecture? 14

VII. Make sketches showing the "Greek fret" and honey suckle ornaments—the Mediæval "Ball flower" and "Dog-tooth," and how introduced: and explain the principle of the flat plaster Moorish decorations for wall surfaces; and how colors were introduced. 11

VIII. What is known of Saracenic Architecture, when and where did it originate and flourish? 8

IX. Name the divisions of "Hindu Architecture"; describe "Topes" and "Chaityas," and to which division they belonged. 10

X. Explain in writing, and by sketches, the construction of a method of roofing square spaces with stone, which greatly obtained in the Hindu Jain Architecture. 9

XI. Explain the difference in construction of a "Roman" and "Hindu" dome; also, in the construction of a spire, should the stones bed horizontally, or at right angles to the sides? 9

FRIDAY, 29*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

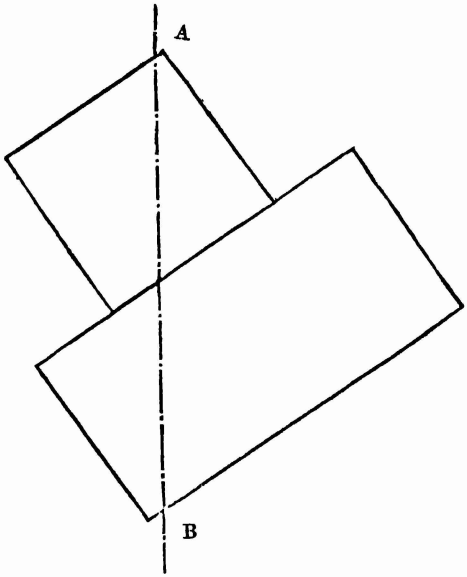
GEOMETRICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAWING AND DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY; TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEYING; TRAVERSING WITH THE THEODOLITE; LEVELLING WITH A SPIRIT LEVEL, AND THE ADJUSTMENTS AND USE OF INSTRUMENTS; METHOD OF FINDING AZIMUTH, LATITUDE, AND LONGITUDE AT A PLACE.

Captain C. W. FINCH, R.E.; W. EMERSON, M.R.I.B A.

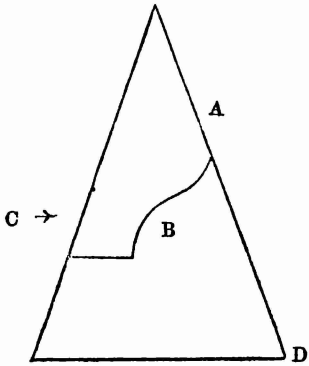
[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Define the term Parabola; the double ordinate of Parabola is 2 inches, and its abscissa 2½ inches, find and draw the curve. 10

II. Make a sectional elevation taken through the line A B of the annexed figures, representing a cylinder of 2″ diameter, and 4″ long, and a 2″ cube: also show the projections of sections on vertical and horizontal planes. 14



III Make a plan of cone A, showing section at B, and also make an elevational section looking from C considering the base of cone to be raised at D to an angle of 30°. 13



IV. What is the object of Trigonometrical Surveying? describe the several steps to be gone through in making a Trigonometrical Survey, and in detail the method of measuring and reducing the base line. 12

V. For what kind of Surveying is traversing with the Theodolite used? 8

Explain how the traverse of a road is commenced, and in taking check angles what point should be observed.

VI. What is the "true" and "apparent" level, and if $x = \frac{2\,D^2}{3}$ where D is measured in miles, how is the correction for curvature made? practically how can any corrections on this account be made unnecessary. 9

VII. What is Instrumental Parallax? 8

VIII. State briefly the difference between the Ordinary Theodolite, and that known as "Everest's": give the adjustments required in the latter, and how that for the "line of collimation" is effected. 8

IX. Explain the method of levelling with the Theodolite, and for what kind of work it is especially convenient. 8

X. Define "azimuth," latitude," and "longitude," and the method of finding the last. 10

FRIDAY, *29th November* 1867.

[2 P.M TO 5 P.M.]

DESIGNING AND ESTIMATING; SPECIFICATION; SETTING OUT WORKS ON THE GROUND.

Captain C. W. FINCH, R.E.; W. EMERSON, M.R.I.B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. What are the three most important principles in designing? 10

II. Give a sketch Design of an upper storied building to contain two rooms on either floor. Draw a ground plan, and transverse section to scale. 20

III. Give the details of a door, window, and staircase to the above. 20

IV. Draw out a skeleton Estimate for Design in Question II., without making any calculations. 15

V. What is the object of a specification? 10

VI. Give a brief specification for Question II. 12

VII. Explain how to lay out one wall at right angles to another without tape or chain, no theodolite or square being used. 5

VIII. Explain how to lay out an Octagonal Tower in the centre of an Isosceles Triangle, one side of the octagon running parallel to the base of triangle. 8

SATURDAY, 30*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

IRRIGATION; CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS AND RAILWAYS; MORTARS AND CEMENTS; QUARRYING AND BLASTING ROCKS.

Captain C. W. FINCH, R.E.; W. EMERSON, M.R.I.B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Name and describe the different methods used for Irrigation. 10

II. What is an Inundation, and what a Permanent Canal? describe the various points requiring attention in designing the latter. If an area of 8,000 squares miles has to be brought under Irrigation, what discharge per second should be allowed? 14

III. How is the capacity of a proposed Tank obtained? What would guide you in selecting the site for the Bund or Dam? and supposing this to be constructed of earth, what dimensions should be given? what is the waste weir, how placed, and made? 14

IV. What are the ingredients required to make mortar? describe them briefly, and state the difference between mortar made from "pure" and "impure" limes. What force per square inch does it require to tear asunder a joint of common mortar? 8

V. Distinguish between "Natural," and "Artificial" cement, name one of each kind, and how it is prepared. 8

VI. What is the difference between "Concrete" and "Beton"? in making the former does it affect the preparation if an "hydraulic" lime is used? 8

VII. Give your reasons for preferring either an undulating or a level surface for a road. Explain the theory of increase of draught required to draw a load up an inclined plane, and what would this be for a gradient of 1 in 20. 9

VIII. What is the difference between laying out a line of Road, or Railway? describe briefly the method of constructing the latter. What should be allowed for "shrinkage" in embankments? 12

IX. Under ordinary circumstances what should be the steepest gradient on a Railway and the least length of radius for curves? Number and explain the principal elements of resistance to be overcome by a Railway Train on a level and on a gradient. 9

X. Describe the process of blasting in rock. Define the "line of least resistance," "a great blast," and give a rule for the amount of charge required in "small blasts." 8

SATURDAY, 30*th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CONSTRUCTION OF THE STEAM ENGINE AND OTHER MACHINERY, PRINCIPLES OF FRAMING IN WOOD AND IN IRON.

Captain C. W. FINCH, R.E.; W. EMERSON, M.R.I.B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. What is the object of weighting the driving wheels of a locomotive, and how is the same object attained in stationary Engines? 9

II. What principle of motion is employed in conveying movement to the slide value from the crank of an Engine? describe it by sketch. 11

III. What is the difference between a "High and Low Pressure" Engine, and how are the dimensions of the cylinder, &c. obtained for a given power of Engine? 8

IV. Explain the principle of the Centrifugal Pump. 9

V. Give a sketch showing the timber joint called "scarfing": explain the difference in principle between a "Tie-beam," and "Hammer Beam" Roof. Name timbers used. 8

VI. What is a Collar Beam Truss, and the objection to it? 8

VII. Design a centre for a Segmental Arch of 50′ span, ⅓rd rise, supposing you can put two intermediate supports dividing the spans equally; also describe the method of striking it. 12

VIII. Make a sketch, showing how to construct a timber spire 30′ high, to be covered with slates, with slightly overhanging eaves, on a tower 15 feet square. Name timbers used. 12

IX. What should be the limit of span for a Cast Iron Girder to sustain a floor? Give a cross section of greatest strength for one. 11

Ex. Find the breaking weight of a Cast Iron Girder 27½ inches in depth, 26 feet between supports, and area of bottom flange = 48 inches.

X. Describe a rolled and Wrought Iron Plate Girder. What is the Factor of safety for the latter? 12

Ex. Show the comparative difference in weight and cost between a Cast and Wrought Iron Girder for 30′ span. Supposing the central distances between Girders to be 10 feet, and weight per surperficial foot 1 cwt.

X.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION FOR THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS, 1867-68.

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.; FRANZ KIELHORN, Ph.D.

MONDAY, 25*th November* 1867.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER I.

The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.; F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Translate into English Sâvitryupâkhyâna V., 67-75. 20

उपलभ्य ततः संज्ञां सुखसुप्त इवोत्थितः ।
दिशः सर्वा वनान्तांश्च निरीक्ष्योवाच सत्यवान् ॥ ६७ ॥
फलाहारोऽस्मि निष्क्रान्तस्त्वया सह सुमध्यमे ।
ततः पाटयतः काष्ठं शिरसो मे रुजाभवत् ॥ ६८ ॥
शिरोऽभितापसंतप्तः स्थातुं चिरमशक्नुवन् ।
तवोत्सङ्गे प्रसुप्तोऽहमिति सर्वं स्मरे शुभे ॥ ६९ ॥
त्वयोपगूढस्य च मे निद्रयापहृतं मनः ।
ततोऽपश्यं तमो घोरं पुरुषं च महौजसम् ॥ ७० ॥
तद्यदि त्वं विजानासि किं तदब्रूहि सुमध्यमे ।
स्वप्ने नु स मया दृष्टो यदि वा सत्यमेव तत् ॥ ७१ ॥
तमुवाचाथ सावित्री रजनी व्यवगाहते ।
श्वस्ते सर्वं यथावृत्तमाख्यास्यामि नृपात्मज ॥ ७२ ॥
उत्तिष्ठोत्तिष्ठ भद्रं ते पितरौ पश्य सुव्रत ।
विगाढा रजनी चेयं निवृत्तश्च दिवाकरः ॥ ७३ ॥
नक्तंचराश्चरन्ते ते हृष्टाः क्रूराभिभाषिणः ।
श्रूयते पर्णशब्दश्च मृगाणां चरतां वने ॥ ७४ ॥
एता घोराशिवा नादान्दिशं दक्षिणपश्चिमाम् ।
आस्थाय विरुवन्त्युग्राः कम्पयन्त्यो मनो मम ॥ ७५ ॥

II. Translate into English Sâvitryupâkhyâna V., 39-40. 20

न दूरमेतन्मम भर्तृसंनिधौ मनो हि मे दूरतरं प्रधावति ।
अथ व्रजन्नेव गिरं समुद्यतां ममोच्यमानां शृणु भूय एव ह ॥ ३९ ॥
विवस्वतस्त्वं तनयः प्रतापवांस्ततो हि वैवस्वत उच्यसे बुधैः ।
समेन धर्मेण च रञ्जिताः प्रजास्ततस्त्वेहेश्वरधर्मराजता ॥ ४० ॥

(*a*). What is the metre of these two verses?

(*b*). Give the derivation of संनिधि. What is the gender of this and similar nouns?

(*c*.) What other form of the comparative of दूर do you know besides दूरतर?

(*d*.) Do all roots of the fifth class drop the termination हि of the 2nd sing, imperat. par.?

(*e*.) What is the technical term for the affix by which वैवस्वत has been formed?

III. Translate into English Draupadîpramâtha VII., 6-13. 30

यस्य ध्वजाग्रे नदतो मृदङ्गौ नन्दोपनन्दौ मधुरौ युक्तरूपौ ।
एतं स्वधर्मार्थविनिश्चयज्ञं सदा जनाः कृत्यवन्तो ऽनुयान्ति ॥ ६ ॥
य एष जम्बूनदशुद्धगौरः प्रचण्डघोणस्तनुरायताक्षः ।

एनं कुरुश्रेष्ठतमं वदन्ति युधिष्ठिरं धर्मसुतं पतिं मे ॥ ७॥

अप्येष शत्रोः शरणागतस्य दद्यात्प्राणान्धर्मचारी नृवीरः ।

परेह्येनं मूढ जवेन भूतये त्वमात्मनः प्राञ्जलिर्न्यस्तशस्त्रः ॥ ८ ॥

अथाप्येनं पश्यसि यं रथस्थं महाभुजं शालमिव प्रवृद्धम् ।

संदष्टौष्ठं भ्रूकुटिसंहतभ्रुवं वृकोदरो नाम पतिर्ममैषः ॥ ९ ॥

आजानेया बलिनः साधुदान्ता महाबलाः शूरमुदावहन्ति ।

एतस्य कर्माण्यतिमानुषाणि भीमेति शब्दोऽस्य गतः पृथिव्याम् ॥ १० ॥

नास्यापराद्धाः शेषमवाप्नुवन्ति नायं वैरं विस्मरते कदाचित् ।

वैरस्यान्तं संविधायोपयाति पश्चाच्छान्तिं न च गच्छत्यतीव ॥ ११ ॥

धनुर्धराग्र्यो धृतिमान्यशस्वी जितेन्द्रियो वृद्धसेवी नृवीरः ।

भ्राता शिष्यश्च युधिष्ठिरस्य धनंजयो नाम पतिर्ममैषः ॥ १२ ॥

यो वै न कामान्न भयान्न लोभात्त्यजेद्धर्मं न नृशंस्यं च कुर्यात् ।

स एष वैश्वानरतुल्यतेजाः कुन्तीसुतः शत्रुसहः
प्रमाथी ॥ १३ ॥

IV. Translate and explain S'akuntalopâkhyâna III., 41-45. 30

शब्दसंस्कारसंयुक्तैर्बुवद्भिश्चापरैर्द्विजैः ॥ ४१ ॥
नादितः स बभौ श्रीमान्ब्रह्मलोक इवापरः ।
यज्ञसंस्तरविद्भिश्च क्रमशिक्षाविशारदैः ॥ ४२ ॥
न्यायतत्त्वात्मविज्ञानसंपन्नैर्वेदपारगैः ।
नानावाक्यसमाहारसमवायविशारदैः ॥ ४३ ॥
विशेषकार्यविद्भिश्च मोक्षधर्मपरायणैः ।
स्थापनाक्षेपसिद्धान्तपरमार्थज्ञतां गतैः ॥ ४४ ॥
शब्दच्छन्दोनिरुक्तज्ञैः कालज्ञानविशारदैः ।
द्रव्यकर्मगुणज्ञैश्च कार्यकारणवेदिभिः ॥ ४५ ॥

(*a*) What etymologies are given in the S'akuntalopâkhyâna of the words शकुन्तला, सर्वदमन, पुत्र, and भरत?

(*b*) What remarks have you to offer on the following forms in the S'akuntalopâkhyâna बुवन्त्यः, हसती, आनयित्वा, निवेदयित्वा, उपप्रेक्षसि, गृह्णीयामि, विशङ्किथाः?

MONDAY, 25*th November* 1867.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER II.

The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S, ; F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Translate into English the following passages :— 25

I. ऋग्यजुः सामाथर्वाख्यान्वेदान्पूर्वादिभिर्मुखैः ।
शस्त्रमिज्यां स्तुतिस्तोमं प्रायश्चित्तं व्यधात्क्रमात् ॥
आयुर्वेदं धनुर्वेदं गांधर्वं वेदमात्मनः ।
स्थापत्यं चासृजद्वेदं क्रमात्पूर्वादिभिर्मुखैः ॥
इतिहासपुराणानि पंचमं वेदमीश्वरः ।
सर्वेभ्य एव वक्त्रेभ्यः ससृजे सर्वदर्शनः ॥
षोडश्युक्थ्यौ पूर्ववक्त्रात्पुरीष्यग्निष्टुतावथ ।
आप्तोर्यामातिरात्रौ च वाजपेयं सगोसवं ॥
विद्यादानं तपः सत्यं धर्मस्येति पदानि च ।
आश्रमांश्च यथासंख्यमसृजत्सह वृत्तिभिः ॥
आन्वीक्षिकी त्रयी वार्त्ता दंडनीतिस्तथैव च ।
एवं व्याहृतयश्चासन्प्रणवो ह्यस्यदहतः ॥
तस्योष्णिगासील्लोमभ्यो गायत्री च त्वचो विभो ॥
त्रिष्टुम्मांसात्स्नुतोनुष्टुब्जगत्यस्थ्नःप्रजापतेः ॥
मज्जायाः पंक्तिरुत्पन्ना बृहती प्राणतोभवत् ।
स्पर्शस्तस्याभवज्जीवः स्वरो देह उदाहृतः ॥
ऊष्माणमिंद्रियाण्याहुरंतःस्था बलमात्मनः ।

(*Bhágavata.*)

II. यदि धर्मं पुरस्कृत्य पुत्र वर्तितुमिच्छसि । 25
तनो मे वचनं धर्म्यं शृणु धर्मभृतां वर ॥
त्वं हि लब्धो मया कृच्छ्रैस्तपोभिर्नियमैस्तथा ।
वचनं मे त्वया कार्यमतःपुत्र विशेषतः ॥
आशया परया राम शिशुस्त्वं परिपालितः ।
तत्समर्थोद्य मां दीनां परिरक्षितुमर्हसि ॥
पश्य मामद्य पुत्रत्वं जीवितेन वियोजितां ।
न सकामां सपत्नीं मे कैकेयीं कर्तुमर्हसि ॥
न चापि राम शक्ताहं विप्रकारान्पृथग्विधान् ।
सोढुं सकाशात्कैकेय्याः परिभूता विशेषतः ॥
नित्यकालं सपत्नीभिर्भृशं विप्रकृता सती ।
पुत्रच्छायां समाश्रित्य भवामि सुस्थमानसा ॥
साहमद्य न शक्नोमि जीवितुं शर्वरीमिमां ।
फलिना पादपेनेव फलकाले वियोजिता ॥
मापुत्रक वचः कार्षीः स्त्रीविधेयस्य भूपतेः ।
कामकारप्रवृत्तस्य दुष्कृतेरशुचेरिव ॥
योतीत्य धर्मं पौराणामिक्ष्वाकूणां कुलोचितं ।
त्वामतिक्रम्य भरतमभिषेक्तुमिहेच्छति ॥
अपि चेयं पुरा गीता गाथा सर्वत्र विश्रुता ।
मनुना मानवेंद्रेण तां श्रुत्वा मे वचः कुरु ॥

(*Rámáyana.*)

Translate into Sanskrit the following passages:—

III. He who is destitute of courage in commencing an undertaking, and of power and diligence in prosecuting it, always says, The secret will of fate must be accomplished; 25

there is no reversing it. But the man of business says, Fate always works by instruments; a carriage can never travel with one wheel: the prey never falls into the mouth of the lion.

Good derived from evil is not good. No good is obtained without a risk.

Truth, contentment, patience, and mercy, belong to great minds. The good exercise compassion by making the case of others their own.

Greatness is not the fruit of birth, but of effort: it is not attained but by the greatest exertions; whereas, to become insignificant costs no pains; to raise a stone to the top of a mountain requires great labour, but it will descend with the utmost velocity.

He who is free from covetousness, who is ever constant at his post, and fearless in the execution of commands, is a proper person to abide in the houses of the great.

IV. In a language like the Sanskrit, abounding in inflections, the arrangement of the words in a sentence may be varied without altering the sense. But in languages like the English, of which the inflections are few, the meaning of the sentence is generally determined by the order of the words. The Sanskrit words corresponding to the two nouns in the sentence "The hunter kills the tiger," may be transposed without altering the meaning; but the transposition in English, ("The tiger kills the hunter,") would alter the sense very materially indeed. 25

Expressions which are current in one language, are not always susceptible of being rendered verbatim in another. When the student meets with what appears to be an instance of this, let him neither persevere in fruitless efforts to effect a literal translation, nor let him give up the sentence in despair; but let him subject the expression to a logical analysis. If he find that the subject and the predicate are not in grammatical concordance, let him regard the construction as idiomatic, and make the two agree in his translation.

In respect to any action, the act, the agent, the object and the circumstances must be discriminated, for the speakers of different languages do not always regard all of these from the same point of view. For example, in the sentence "The robber robbed the traveller of his gold," it may be said that the act is that of forcibly and illegally taking away;—the object or thing taken is the gold, and the person from whom it was abstracted is the traveller. The Sanskrit, viewing the matter in this light, puts the gold in the objective case, and the traveller in the ablative.

XI.

EXAMINATION FOR THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP, 1868.

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D D., F.R.S
FRANZ KIELHORN, Ph D.

TUESDAY, 3rd *March* 1868.

[11 A.M. TO 3 P.M.]

PAPER I.

QUESTIONS ON SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.; F. KIELHORN, Ph D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is the meaning of the word *Devanâgarî*? Were the Devanâgarî and other Indian alphabets invented by the Hindûs, or can they be traced to any other nation? What do you know about the origin of the numerical figures in Sanskrit. 5

2. Explain the difference between *external* and *internal* Sandhi, and illustrate it by examples. 2

3. Give the rules for the change of the dental ध् into the lingual ढ् in the terminations ध्वे, ध्वम्, and धीध्वम् of the Perf., Aor., and Benedict. Atm. 4

4. Which nominal bases in ञ् change their final into a guttural, and which into a lingual letter before consonantal terminations? 3

5. Give the rule for forming the Femin. of the participles of the Pres. Par. in all the ten classes of roots. 3

6. Give the rule for forming the ordinals from 20 to 100. 2

7. Which verbs cannot form their Perf. by reduplication, but must form it by periphrasis? 2

8. Which roots are absolutely prohibited from taking the intermediate इ in the redupl. Perf.? Which roots are prohibited from taking इ before the termination थ of the Perf.? How do Pâṇini and Bharadvâja differ on the latter point? 5

9. Write out the Aor. Par. and Atm. of root क्षिप्. 4

10. What changes does the vowel of a root undergo in the Benedict. Par., and what in the Benedict. Atm.? 3

11. Illustrate by a few examples the two ways of forming the Aor., the two Fut., the Condit., and the Benedict. Pass. of roots ending in vowels. 4

12. What changes do the nouns पथिन्, राजन्, सखि, अक्षि, गो, रात्रि, धर्म, धनुस्, and जाया undergo at the end of compounds? 3

13. Explain the terms अङ्ग, पद, भ, and सर्वनाम-स्थान strictly according to Pâṇini. 4

14. What are, according to Pâṇini, the general notions expressed by the cases severally? 4

15. Mention the various ways in which verbal roots are exhibited in Pâṇini's Sûtras. 3

16. Give some mute letters added to roots, and explain their principal uses. 3

17. Give the Vikaraṇas, with all their Anubandhas, added to the roots in the ten classes. 4

18. Give the general rule in which Pâṇini teaches after which roots the Atm. terminations must be added, and give as many of Pâṇini's special rules on the same subject as you may remember. 6

19. What is Pâṇini's definition of the term कर्मधारय? 2

20. What is the meaning of the two words *Paribhâshâ*, and *Jnâpaka?* In what relation do both stand to each other? Give some of the Paribhâshâs taught by Pâṇini himself. 6

21. What reasons are there for supposing that the palatal and lingual letters originated after the Hindûs had been separated from the other Indo-European nations? State the two chief opinions about the origin of the linguals. 6

22. How does the language of the Rig-Veda differ in declension and conjugation from the classical Sanskṛit. 8

23. What letters correspond severally in English to the Sanskrit त्, द्, and ध्? Give some examples. 4

24. In the Unâdi-sûtra— 6

अहन् is derived from root हा (जहाति) with neg. अ;

असुर from root अस् (अस्यति);

ओजस् from root उब्ज्;

कटु from root कट्;

चारु from root चर्;

नेमि from root नी;

वसन्त from root वस् (वसति);

रुद्र from root रुद्.

What is your opinion about each of these etymologies?

25. Explain and illustrate the use of इति चेत् । न ।; 4

कच्चिद्; कामम्—तु; किमु; ननु; वरम्—न.

WEDNESDAY, *4th March* 1868.

[11 A.M. TO 3 P.M.]

PAPER II.

QUESTIONS IN SANSKRIT LITERATURE.

The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.; F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

QUESTIONS ON THE HINDU LITERATURE.

1. In what respects do the *Black Yajur-Véda* and the *White Yajur-Véda* differ from one another? 10

2. (*a*) What are the general sources of the matter contained in the Sáma Véda? 10

(*b*) On what principles is that matter arranged?

(*c*) What are the peculiarities of the Atharva-Véda?

(*d*) What portions of it appear the most ancient? Give the reasons of your opinion.

(*e*) Give the substance of the observations of Patanjali on the doctrine of the alleged eternity of the Véda.

3. What portions of the Ṛig-Véda contain doctrines most nearly resembling those of the Védántists? Give one or two quotations in proof, and translate them. 10

4. (*a*) Give the names of all the existing Bráhmaṇas of the Védas, mentioning the respective Védas to which they belong. 10

(*b*) Give a general indication of the historical elements that are found in these *Bráhmaṇas*.

(*c*) What is the fundamental principle on which the ceremony of the Brahma is founded?

5. (*a*) What are the principal laws of the *Smritis* affecting personal conduct which are now obsolete in the usages of the Hindu people? 10

(*b*) What laws of the Smritis affect the question of travel exterior to India by professors of the Bráhmanic faith?

6. (*a*) How are the current narratives of the *Rámâyaṇa* and the *Mahâbhârata* affected respectively by episodes? 10

(*b*) What are the principal episodes of these epics, and which of them are the most valuable for the light they cast on the manners and customs of the ancient Indians? State particulars.

7. What non-Kshatriya castes of the Hindus are represented as exercising kingly power, in both the sacred and secular literature of the Hindus? and where did these princes respectively exercise that power? 10

8. (*a*) To what schools of philosophy are the Vaishṇava and Shaiva Puráṇas respectively most inclined? 10

(*b*) With what school of philosphy is the Bhagavad-Gítá most accordant? State the grounds of your opinion.

9. Give a list of the principal Indian Náṭakas arranged chronologically, and notice those of them which throw any light on the Buddhist times? Mention the grounds of your arrangement. 10

10. Give a short biographical notice (*a*) of Shankarácharya, and (*b*) of Sáyaṇácharya. 10

THURSDAY, *5th March* 1868.

[11 A.M. TO 3 P.M.]

PAPER III.

TRANSLATION INTO SANSKRIT.

The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.; F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Translate into Sanskrit the following passages:—

1. The literature of a people is the collection of its thoughts and sentiments; the record of all it has done and taught. These thoughts and sentiments express character, and they mould it. They are the outward sign of the genius of our generation, and they become the inward life of the following. Literature, therefore, in itself a noble inheritance, is the expression of the state of society, and it is also its soul. It is the outcome of the mental life, and that life it quickens and regenerates; or that life it weakens and destroys. 55

Of all literature that of England is one of the richest, to an Englishman the most suggestive. It is the literature of a language which Jacob Grimm has pronounced one of the noblest of the world; a language with which none of our day can compete; a language that is at once a harmonious organ of reason and of imagination, of poetry and philosophy. It is the literature of a people which combines, as no other nation in Europe has combined, the qualities of the Gothic and Romance minds, the sober thought and profound views of the one with the humour, the wit, the clearness, the geniality of the other. It is the literature of a people among whom, for five hundred years, men have been taught to think and to speak freely. It is the literature of a people, above all, who have studied and written amid the light and blessings of evangelical truth and of the highest civilization. And, *in fact*, it is a literature unsurpassed, and perhaps unequalled by that of any other nation on earth. There is no literature that embodies nobler sentiments and sublimer truths, or that expresses them in more beautiful forms. *(Dr. Angus.)*

2. Know ye the land where the cypress and myrtle 45
Are emblems of deeds that are done in their clime,
Where the rage of the vulture, the love of the turtle,
Now melt into sorrow, now madden to crime?

Know ye the land of the cedar and vine,
Where the flowers ever blossom, the beams ever shine;
Where the light wings of Zephyr, oppressed with perfume,
Wax faint o'er the gardens of Gul in her bloom;
Where the citron and olive are fairest of fruit,
And the voice of the Nightingale never is mute;
Where the tints of the earth, and the hues of the sky,
In colour though varied, in beauty may vie,
And the purple of ocean is deepest in dye;
Where the virgins are soft as the roses they twine,
And all, save the spirit of man, is divine?
'Tis the clime of the East; 'tis the land of the Sun—
Can he smile on such deeds as his children have done?
Oh! wild as the accents of lovers' farewell
Are the hearts which they bear, and the tales which they tell.

(Lord Byron.)

FRIDAY, *6th March* 1868.

[11 A.M. TO 3 P.M.]

PAPER IV.

TRANSLATION FROM SANSKRIT.

The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.; F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.

Translate into English the following passages:—

1. आ वां रथो अश्विना श्येनपत्वा सुमृळीकः 20
स्ववां यात्वर्वाङ् ।
यो मर्त्यस्य मनसो जवीयान्त्रिवन्धुरो वृषणा
वातरंहाः॥ १ ॥
त्रिवन्धुरेण त्रिवृता रथेन त्रिचक्रेण सुवृता यात-
मर्वाक् ।
पिन्वतं गा जिन्वतमर्वतो नो वर्धयतमश्विना वीर-
मस्मे ॥ २ ॥

प्रवद्यामना सुवृता रथेन दस्राविमं शृणुतं श्लोकमद्रेः ।
किमङ्ग वां प्रत्यवर्तिं गमिष्ठाहुर्विप्रासो अश्विना पुराजाः ॥ ३ ॥
आ वां श्येनासो अश्विना वहन्तु रथे युक्तास आशवः पतंगाः ।
ये अप्तुरो दिव्यासो न गृध्रा अभि प्रयो नासत्या वहन्ति ॥ ४ ॥
आ वां रथं युवतिस्तिष्ठदत्र जुष्टवी नरा दुहिता सूर्यस्य ।
परि वामश्वा वपुषः पतंगा वयो वहन्त्वरुषा अभीके ॥ ५ ॥
उद्वन्दनमैरतं दंसनाभिरुद्रेभं दस्रा वृषणा शचीभिः ।
निष्टौग्र्यं पारयथः समुद्रात्पुनश्च्यवानं चक्रथुर्युवानम् ॥ ६ ॥

(*Rig-Veda I.* 118.)

2. लक्षणा शक्यसंबन्धस्तात्पर्यानुपपत्तितः । 15

लक्षणा शक्यसंबन्ध इत्यादि ॥ गङ्गायां घोष इत्यादौ गङ्गापदस्य शक्यार्थे प्रवाहरूपे घोषस्यान्वयानुपपत्तिस्तात्पर्यानुपपत्तिर्वा यत्र प्रतिसंधीयते तत्र लक्षणया तीरस्य बोधः । सा च शक्यसंबन्धः । तथाहि प्रवाहरूपशक्यार्थसंबन्धस्य तीरे गृहीतत्वात्तीरस्य स्मरणं

ततः शाब्दबोधः । परंतु यद्यन्वयानुपपत्तिर्लक्षणाबीजं स्यात्तदा यष्टीः प्रवेशयेत्यत्र लक्षणा न स्याद्यष्टिषु प्रवेशान्वयस्यानुपपत्तेरभावात् । तेन यष्टिप्रवेशे भोजनतात्पर्यानुपपत्त्या यष्टिधरे लक्षणा । एवं काकेभ्यो दधि रक्ष्यतामित्यादौ काकपदस्य दध्युपघातके लक्षणा सर्वतो दधिरक्षायास्तात्पर्यविषयत्वात् । एवं छत्रिणो यान्तीत्यादौ छत्रिपदस्यैकसार्थवाहित्वे लक्षणा । इयमेवाजहत्स्वार्थलक्षणेत्युच्यते । एकसार्थवाहित्वेन रूपेण च्छत्रितदन्ययोर्बोधात् ॥

(Siddhânta-Muktâvali.)

3. तस्यां चैवंविधायां नगर्यां नृगनलनहुषययातिधुन्धुमारभरतभगीरथदशरथजनमेजयार्जुनप्रतिमो भुजबलोपार्जितभूमण्डलः फलितशक्तित्रयो मतिमानुत्साहसंपन्नो नीतिशास्त्राखिन्नबुद्धिरधीतधर्मशास्त्रस्तृतीय इव तेजसा कान्त्या च सूर्यचन्द्रमसोरनेकसप्ततन्तुपूतमूर्तिरुपशमितसकलजगदुपप्लवो विहाय कमलवनान्यविगणय्य नारायणवक्षःस्थलवसतिसुखमुत्फुल्लारविन्दहस्तया शूरसमागमैकव्यसनिन्या निर्व्याजमालिङ्गितो लक्ष्म्या महामुनिजनसंसेवितस्य मधुसूदनचरण इव सुरसरित्प्रवाहस्य प्रभवः सत्यस्य शिशिरस्यापि रिपुजनसंतापकारिणः स्थिरस्याप्यनवरतं भ्रमतो निर्मलस्यापि मलिनीकृतारातिवनितामुखकमलद्युतेरतिधवलस्यापि सर्वजनरागकारिणः सुधासूतेरिव जलनिधिरुद्भवो 15

यशसः पाताल इवाश्रितो निजपक्षक्षतिभीतैः क्षितिभृतां कुलैर्ग्रहगण इव बुधानुगतो मकरध्वज इवोत्सन्नविग्रहो दशरथ इव सुमित्रोपेतः पशुपतिरिव महासेनानुगतो भुजगराज इव क्षमाभरगुरुर्नर्मदाप्रवाह इव महाभ्र-प्रभवो ऽवतार इव धर्मस्य प्रतिनिधिरिव पुरुषोत्तमस्य पतिहतप्रजापीडो राजा तारापीडो ऽभवत् ॥

(*Kâdambarî.*)

4 विविनक्ति न बुद्धिदुर्विधः 10
स्वयमेव स्वहितं पृथग्जनः ।
यदुदीरितमप्यदः परै-
र्न विजानाति तदद्भुतं महत् ॥
विदुरेष्यदपायमात्मना
परतः श्रद्दधते ऽथवा बुधाः ॥
न परोपहितं न च स्वतः
प्रमिमीते ऽनुभवादृते ऽल्पधीः ॥
कुशलं खलु तुभ्यमेव त-
द्वचनं कृष्ण यदभ्यधामहम् ।
उपदेशपराः परेष्वपि
स्वविनाशाभिमुखेषु साधवः ॥
उभयं युगपन्मयोदितं
त्वरया सान्त्वमथेतरच्च ते ।
प्रविभज्य पृथग्मनीषया
स्वगुणं यत्किल तत्करिष्यसि ॥

(*S'is'upâlavadha.*)

5 अपह्नुवानस्य जनाय यन्निजा- 12
मधीरतामस्य कृतं मनोभुवा ।
अबोधि तज्जागरदुःखसाक्षिणी
निशा च शय्या च शशाङ्ककोमला ॥
स्मरोपतप्तो ऽपि भृशं न स प्रभु-
र्विदर्भराजं तनयामयाचत ।
त्यजन्त्यसूञ्शर्म च मानिनो वरं
त्यजन्ति न त्वेकमयाचितव्रतम् ॥
मृषाविषादाभिनयादयं क्वचि-
ज्जुगोप निःश्वासततिं वियोगजाम् ।
विलेपनस्याधिकचन्द्रभागता-
विभावनाच्चापललाप पाण्डुताम् ॥
शशाक निह्नोतुमये न तत्प्रिया-
मयं बभाषे यदलीकवीक्षिताम् ।
समाज एवालपितासु वैणिकै-
र्मुमूर्छयत्यञ्चममूर्छनासु च ॥

(Naishadhiya.)

6 क्षेत्रेषु वर्षति तदानुगुणं नरेन्द्रे 8
तस्मिन्ध्वनद्घनमृदङ्गनिनादितायाम् ।
संभाव्य भाविबहुधान्यफलं जनो ऽपि
तस्यां पुरि प्रतिगृहं विहितोत्सवो ऽभूत् ॥
इत्थं विजित्य जगतीं स कृती रुमण्व-
द्यौगंधरायणनिवेशितराज्यभारः।

तस्थौ यथेच्छमथ वासवदत्तयात्र
पद्मावतीसहितया सह वत्सराजः ॥
कीर्तिश्रियोरिव तयोरुभयोश्च देव्यो-
र्मध्यस्थितः स वरचारणगीयमानः ।
चन्द्रोदयं निजयशोधवलं सिषेवे
शत्रुप्रतापमिव शीधु पपौ च शश्वत् ॥

(Kathâsaritsâgara.)

7 पुनः प्रविश्य कञ्चुकी ॥ 10

कञ्चुकी ॥ विजयतां देवः। अमात्यो देवस्य विज्ञापयति । कल्याणी देवस्य बुद्धिः । मन्त्रिपरिषदो ऽप्येतदेव दर्शनम् ।

द्विधा विभक्तां श्रियमुद्वहन्तौ
धुरं रथाश्वाविव संग्रहीतुः ।
तौ स्थास्यतस्ते नृपतेर्निदेशे
परस्परावग्रहनिर्विकारौ ॥

राजा ॥ तेन हि मन्त्रिपरिषदं ब्रूहि । सेनान्ये
वीरसेनाय कथ्यतामेवं क्रियतामिति ॥

कञ्चुकी ॥ यदाज्ञापयति देवः ॥ इति निष्क्रम्य सप्राभृतकं लेखं गृहीत्वा पुनः प्रविष्टः॥ अनुष्ठिता प्रभोराज्ञा । अयं देवस्य सेनापतेः पुष्पमित्रस्य सकाशात्सोत्तरीयप्राभृतको लेखः प्राप्तः। प्रत्यक्षीकरोत्विनं देवः। राजोत्थाय प्राभृतकं सोपचारं गृहीत्वा सलेखं परिजनायार्पयति । परिजनो लेखं नाट्येनोद्दिष्टयति ॥

(Mâlavikâgnimitra.)

8 ॥ ततः प्रविशत्युपविष्टः सचिन्तो माल्यवान् ॥ 10

माल्य० ॥ भो यतः प्रभृति सर्वमायात्सिद्धाश्रमवृत्तान्तमश्रौषं तत आरभ्य

दूराद्दवीयो धरणीधराभं
यस्ताटकेयं तृणवद्व्यधूनोत् ।
हन्ता सुबाहोरपि ताटकारिः
स राजपुत्रो हृदि बाधते माम् ॥

तदनुप्लवानां च भूयसां क्षणेनैकेन वध इति किमेतदाश्चर्यम् ।

वीर्योत्कर्षैर्यदमृतभुजां निर्ममे पद्मयोनि
स्तस्य द्वैधं व्यधित धनुषः शाम्भवीयस्य रामः ।
दिव्यामस्त्रोपनिषदमृषेर्यः कृशाश्वस्य शिष्या-
द्विश्वामित्राद्विजयजननीमप्रमेयः प्रपेदे ॥
प्रसह्य रावणद्विष्टमस्मद्दूतस्य पश्यतः ।
अस्त्रदानाद्भुतं काले प्रौढेण मुनिना कृतम् ॥

(Mahâvîracharita.)